



Trends

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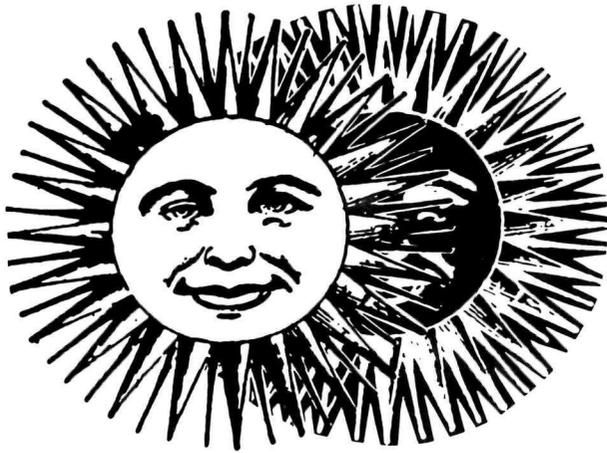


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Cover Photo By W.H. Spradley



(In The Black Scholar, April 1970)

BLACK ECOLOGY

Here is one man's view of the needs of one culture's people which may be different from your own. He is one of the people we park administrators must communicate with if we are to fulfill our stewardship of that part of the national heritage with which we have been entrusted, whether on national, state or local level. Although his is but one point of view, it is shared by many.

Understanding that view and being able to speak to that man—to reach him with our concern about a treasure which he may not value as such—is a beginning, one beginning towards increasing our own personal and professional awareness of what is our most real and important task in this, the latter half of the 20th century.

If people are to value the heritage to which we have committed our energies, it must be desired by them from their own view. We cannot overlook this fact or try to make all the people adhere to one set of values held and communicated in one cultural style. The long neglected minority cultures of our nation will not remain inactive or passive; they too want a heritage which they value and which values them.

If we are to show how our heritage is of value to all men, then we must show how it is of value in each man's life, in each man's view. To do that we must understand how people think and see things in other cultures; we must set aside the natural feelings that our own cultures are superior, no matter what they are. We must experience another man's culture openly and without judgement to better understand it.

WE, all of us, must know what it is we want to share, to communicate, and must do so in the languages of the persons we hope to reach.

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By Nathan Hare

The emergence of the concept of ecology in American life is potentially of momentous relevance to the ultimate liberation of black people. Yet blacks and their environmental interests have been so blatantly omitted that blacks and the ecology movement currently stand in contradiction to each other.

The legitimacy of the concept of black ecology accrues from the fact that: (1) the black and white environments not only differ in degree but in nature as well; (2) the causes and solutions to ecological problems are

fundamentally different in the suburbs and ghetto (both of which human ecologists regard as "natural or ecological areas"); and (3) the solutions set forth for the "ecological crisis" are reformist and evasive of the social and political revolution which black environmental correction demands.

In the realm of white ecology, pollution "closes your beaches and prevents your youngsters from wading, swimming, boating, water-skiing, fishing, and other recreation close to home." ² And, "we want clear water,

for boating, and swimming, and fishing—and clean water just to look at." ³

Similar involvement includes the planting of redwood trees, saving the American eagle, and redeeming terrestrial beauty. Thus it is seen that ecologists aimed at the hearts and purse strings of industrialists and hit the eyeballs of the white bourgeoisie.

Ecology accordingly has come to refer for the most part to chemical and physical or esthetic conditions only, while professional ecologists themselves have been known to differ

in their definition of ecology.

...the concept is borrowed from biology, where it means the study of relations between organisms and environment. In biological usage it includes relations between individual organisms and environment (autecology) and between groups and environment (synecology). In social science it is restricted to human synecology, that is, the study of relations between human groups (or populations) and their respective environments, especially their physical environments.

ticularly during periods when they were needed in war industries. ⁶ Moreover, urban blacks have been increasingly imprisoned in the physical and social decay in the hearts of major central cities, an imprisonment which most emphatically seems doomed to continue. ⁷ At the same time whites have fled to the suburbs and exurbs, separating more and more the black and white worlds. ⁸ The "ecology crisis" arose when the white bourgeoisie, who have seemed to regard the presence of blacks as a kind of pollution, discovered that a

the rest seriously injured or victimized by radiation. All structures would be demolished. From 5 to 9.7 miles out, half of the inhabitants would be killed, a third of them injured, all others dazed, shocked, and sickened by radiation, and all buildings damaged beyond repair.... In other words, this would just about take care of the Negro community. ¹⁰

But the ecological ordeal of the black race does not have to wait for a nuclear attack; present conditions are deadly enough. The environmental crisis of whites (in both its physical

National Park Service Photo



"... blacks must challenge and confront... that majority which appears to believe that the solution lies in decorating the earth's landscape and in shooting at the moon."

CONTRASTS

A recent U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare report defines environment as "the aggregate of all the external conditions and influences affecting the life and development of an organism, human behavior, society, etc." ⁵ It is imperative therefore for us to understand how both the physical and social environments of blacks and whites have increasingly evolved as contrasts.

With the industrialization and urbanization of American society, there arose a relatively more rapid and drastic shift of blacks from Southern farms to Northern factories, par-

sample of what they and their rulers had done to the ghetto would follow them to the suburb.

But there is a greater degree of all varieties of pollutants in the black ghetto, which also lies extremely exposed to the most final variety of environmental destruction imaginable—the "sneak atom bomb attack peril" this month reported by an authoritative study made by Great Britain's Institute for Strategic Studies. ⁹

Say Russia does drop a 10-megaton bomb on Washington, D.C. or Chicago, for example. Up to five miles from ground zero (the point of the explosion), nine out of ten of all inhabitants would be killed instantly and

and social aspects) already pales in comparison to that of blacks.

In addition to a harsher degree of industrial pollutants such as "smoke, soot, dust, fly ash, fumes, gases, stench, and carbon monoxide" ¹¹ — which, as in the black ghetto, "if there is no wind or if breezes are blocked dispersal will not be adequate" ¹² — the black ghetto contains a heavier preponderance or ratio, for instance, of rats and cockroaches. These creatures comprise an annoyance and "carry filth on their legs and bodies and may spread disease by polluting food. They destroy food and damage fabrics and bookbindings." ¹³ Blacks also are

exposed to accidents, the number four killer overall and number one in terms of working years lost by a community. ¹⁴

. . . poverty amid affluence, urban squalor and decay, and alienation of young people pollute the environment as much as garbage and industrial smoke . . . A polluted political system which enables a handful of senile Southerners to dominate, through the seniority system, the law making body of a supposedly free people is a political system which finds racism, poverty, and poisoned rivers equally congenial in its scheme of things. ¹⁵

Moreover, "the ecological perspective directs attention to various kinds of phenomena. These include, among others: (1) the psychological behavior of persons (singly and in groups of various kinds) . . ." ¹⁶ Crime, insanity and other forms of social pathology pollute the central city environment. ¹⁷

It would be a tragic mistake to consider only the material costs of slums. The great expansion of slums in recent times has become a most serious social problem because the areas demoralize a large segment of the urban population. ¹⁸

OVERCROWDING

At the heart of this predicament, though not that alone, is the crowded conditions under which most black persons must live. Black spatial location and distribution not only expose blacks to more devastating and divergent environmental handicaps; they also affect black social and psychological adjustment in a number of subtle ways.

At certain levels of optimum density, flies in fruit jars have been known to die in droves and rats in crowded places to attack and eat their young and otherwise behave in strange and aberrant ways. Frantz Fanon and others have patiently charted the way in which oppressed peoples so crowded turn upon themselves when, for whatever reason, they feel too weak to fight their oppressor. ¹⁹ Blacks accordingly are relatively more prone to be victims, contrary to popular belief, of all major crimes of violence as well as a number of other forms. Although it is true that blacks also exhibit higher rates of criminal activity, this merely stands in ecological succession to such

groups as the Irish and Italians who in other eras inhabited the lower strata of the urban slums. ²⁰ Only a minority of blacks are criminals; more are victims of crime. Due largely to existence in a criminally



infested environment, blacks are about four times as likely to fall victim to forcible rape and robbery and about twice as likely to face burglary and aggravated assault. ²¹

The social and psychological consequences of overcrowding are tangled and myriad in degree. To begin with, the more persons per unit of space the less important each individual there; also the noisier the place, other things equal, the greater probability of interpersonal conflict. Studies show that there is a greater hearing loss with age and that much of it is due to honking horns, loud engines and general traffic noise. ²² The importance of space to contentment also is suggested by the fact that in a survey of reasons

for moving to the urban fringe, that of "less congested, more room" was twenty times more frequently given than the fact that the environment was "cleaner." ²³

The extent of black over-crowding may be seen in the fact that if population density were as great for the United States at large as it is for some blocks in Harlem, every person in the nation could live in one-half of New York City. ²⁴ Using the yardstick of 1.5 persons per room, blacks are about four times as likely to be over-crowded as whites and they also are more often impelled to live "doubled up" with another family. ²⁵ This necessity for doubling up imposes physical and psychological stress and affects self-perception and social behaviour. ²⁶ A study of working class blacks in Chicago revealed that most of them, owing to a lack of space for beds, slept less than five hours in a given night. ²⁷

But the residential pollution of blacks rests not alone in over-crowding and the greater prevalence of unsightly and unsanitary debris and commercial units such as factories. The very housing afforded blacks is polluted. ²⁸ This fact is crucial when we consider that the word "ecology" was derived by a German biologist from the word "aikos" meaning "house." A house like the clothes we wear, is an extension of one's self. It may affect "privacy, childrearing practices, and housekeeping or study habits." ²⁹ Three of every ten dwellings inhabited by black families are dilapidated or without hot water, toilet or bath. ³⁰ Many more are clearly fire hazards.

The shortage of adequate housing and money for rent produces high rates of black mobility which have far-reaching effects on the black social environment. ³¹ It means that blacks will disproportionately live among strangers for longer periods of time and, in the case of children, attend school in strange classrooms.

The household and neighborhood environments of blacks are perhaps of greater detriment to black health. The ability to control temperature and humidity at will—climate control—in homes can affect the incidence of respiratory infections. Its impact on comfort and productivity in all seasons is without doubt. ³² Health as a community resource is invaluable.

. . . health is, aside from the personal comfort or pain accruing to a given individual, a natural resource for the black community or any other. Health not only affects demographic composition and change; it also affects the ability of individuals—and therefore the community—to play their social, political, and economic roles. Tied in with this assumption is the fact that the advance in health since the eighteenth century may be attributed mainly to improvements in the physical environment. . . Not only are the rates of mortality higher for blacks by each cause of death; there are some significant variations in degree. Blacks also, of course, are subject to higher rates of illness. Much of the differential causes of mortality revolve around communicable diseases, the narrowing of which has been the major factor associated with the decline in differential mortality rates by race. ³³

Throughout a person's life, both his probability of dying and the type of death he meets may be in large part a product of the kind of community in which he lives. ³⁴ It is no coincidence in this context that the high rates of death for blacks are in the area of communicable diseases and nonmotor-vehicle accidents, mainly in industry. Blacks are more than twice as likely to die from pneumonia and influenza. ³⁵ In the case of syphilis the death rate for blacks is about four times as high. The same is true of tuberculosis and of dysentery; and blacks die more from whooping cough and other communicable diseases. ³⁶ The effect of all of this for even those who do not die is relatively more activity limitations on the job than whites. ³⁷

The life expectancy of blacks is almost ten years less than that of whites, and black infant and maternal mortality rates are at the level which whites exhibited twenty years ago. Black women are more than four times as likely to die of childbirth, and the black children are about three times as likely to succumb to post-natal mortality. This is because (among other factors such as dietary deficiencies) black births are about twelve times as likely to occur in a setting in which there is an "attendant not in a hospital and not specified." ³⁸

Moreover, poor nutrition during

pregnancy and in early childhood can retard the brain's development. Illnesses and inadequate medical care combine with unsanitary conditions to effect physiological pollution. "The glazed eyes of children, legs that never grew straight, misshapen feet," and skin disorders are visible signs of this form of pollution. ³⁹

Yet there is alive today a neo-Malthusian fashion which blames "population explosion" for the ecology crisis. ⁴⁰ Actually, the problem is not so much one of population explosion as population implosion, or "the increasing concentration of peoples on relatively small proportions both of the world's and America's land surface." ⁴¹

There is both an inadequate distribution of land and people and, more significantly, of people and resources. The United States accounts for only one-fifteenth of the world's population but controls at least three-fifths of its resources. ⁴² Within the United States three fourths of the corporate wealth is controlled by about one per cent of the people. Hence one man's overpopulation is not so much a problem to him as is another man's overeating.

There is apparently something within the conditions of poverty that impels people to produce a larger number of children. Although the black birth rate is higher than that of whites, that is not true among women married to college trained men, where white women bear more children than do black women. ⁴³

ECONOMICS

No solution to the ecology crisis can come without a fundamental change in the economics of America particularly with reference to blacks. Although some of the ecological differentials between blacks and whites spring directly from racism and hence defy economic correlations, ⁴⁴ many aspects of the black environmental condition are associated with basic economics. Blacks are employed in the most undesirable or polluted occupations. ⁴⁵ lagging far behind their educational attainment. ⁴⁶ About two-thirds work in unskilled and semi-skilled industries. ⁴⁷ Aggravating, and associated with, the occupational effects on the black environment as the consistently low family income of blacks which must generally support larger families.

Since the turn of the century, the family income of blacks has remained about half that of whites. Six in ten of all black children must grow up in poor families. ⁴⁸ The figure is even higher for black families with a female head. ⁴⁹ Unemployment is continually at least twice as high for blacks and has been shown to affect the rate of illegitimacy and marital separation, leaving many black families fatherless. ⁵⁰

In addition to unemployment, the same technology which defaces the general society also displaces a disproportionate number of blacks occupationally, into the throes of underemployment. At the same time, the black mother is more likely to be taken out of the home environment to work. ⁵¹ Today the war in Vietnam continues to send many of the most vibrant black males disproportionately to die in a foreign land in battle with fellow peoples of oppression. This means that five or ten years from now, assuming that blacks do not reject monogamy, an already depleted black sex ratio will drop considerably and there will exist even a greater shortage of young black males for black women to marry. The result will be increased marital and family disorganization.

Thus the reformist solutions tendered by the current ecology movement emerge as somewhat ludicrous from the black perspective. For instance, automobiles are generally regarded to be the major source of air pollution. ⁵² This is compounded in the case of blacks by the relatively smaller space in which they must live and drive amid traffic congestion and junked cars. On top of this, white commuters from the suburbs and the outer limits of the central city drive into the central city for work or recreation and social contacts, polluting the black environment further. In every region of the country there has been a direct parallel between the increase in the number of cars and the growth of the suburban and fringe population. ⁵³ Although automobile manufacturers are the chief profiteers, the contradiction of alien automobile polluters who daily invade and "foul the nest" of black urban residents remains.

Some of these commuters are absentee landlords who prevail as "ghetto litterbugs" by way of corrupt

and negligent housing practices. Thus blacks suffer the predicament wherein the colonizer milks dry the resources and labor of the colonized to develop and improve his own habitat while leaving that of the colonized starkly "underdeveloped."

The problems of the ghetto are comparable to a colonized country. Middle city business and housing are owned and taxed by downtown and nothing is given in return except renewal programs that are determined by the needs of foreign in-

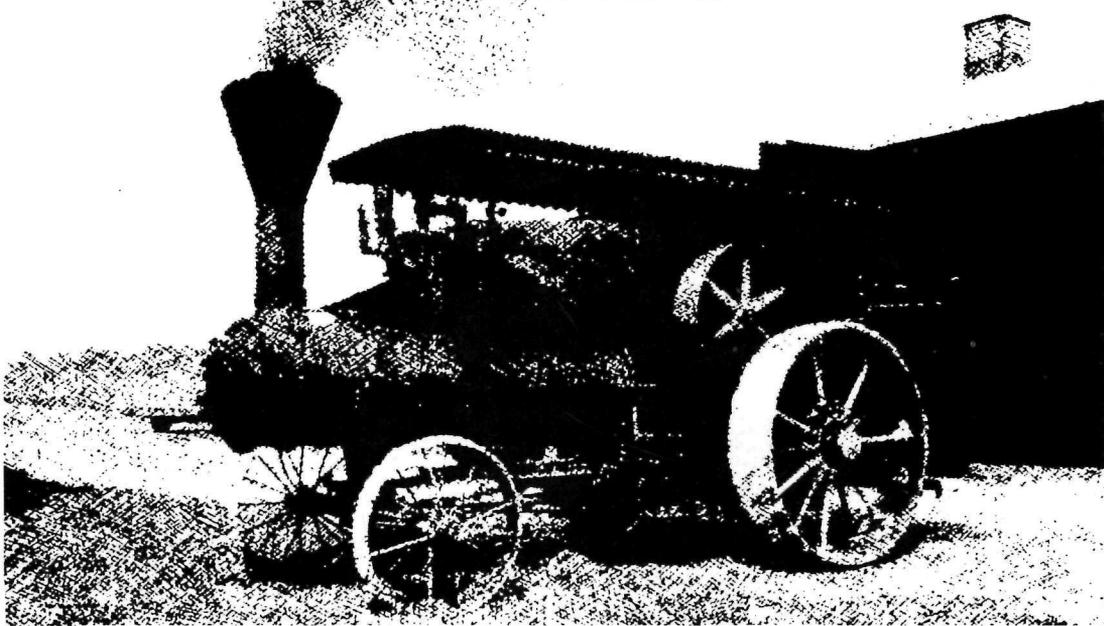
terests and the transportation network that feeds downtown . . . The job market is determined by the needs of foreign business geared to producing goods that middle city ghetto dwellers can't afford and often don't want. ^{5 4}

The real solution to the environmental crisis is the decolonization of the black race. Blacks in the United States number more than 25,000,000 people, comprising a kidnapped and captive nation surpassed in size by only twenty other nations in the

entire world. It is necessary for blacks to achieve self-determination acquiring a full black government and a multi-billion dollar budget so that blacks can better solve the more serious environmental crises of blacks. To do so blacks must challenge and confront the very foundations of American society. In so doing we shall correct that majority which appears to believe that the solution lies in decorating the earth's landscape and in shooting at the moon.

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LIVING HISTORICAL FARMS



by
Ernst Christensen

The development of living history exhibits and demonstrations is a move toward an interpretive technique that adds realism—motion, color, sounds and smells—to an exhibit of a time, an event, or a place in history. Historical events, activities, and people become life-like, become real, making it possible to comprehend the relationships and the environments in the yesteryears of our Nation's story—the wide and often subtle spectrum of our national heritage. Such exhibits also serve to develop a fuller understanding of all factors that were the stream of American life—factors that all too often were hidden in the historical addiction to

the telling of battles and the generals involved in them.

The traditional displays of tools, artifacts and devices rarely explain themselves and labels do not help them much. Static displays of such things leave the impression that our forefathers gave their primary attention to tools, utensils, implements and guns, when, in fact, they were much more concerned with the business of living. Much can, of course, be told through books and audiovisual programs, but much more can be learned by becoming involved in the action—by witnessing individuals in period costume using exact replicas of authentic utensils and tools, doing and explaining their work.

(Continued)

LIVING HISTORICAL FARM INTERPRETATION

Living Historical Farm exhibits can become an extremely useful and effective medium for interpreting American farm history. Utilizing the intense interest that visitors have in live things in action, it becomes possible to present all the aspects of farm history—the social, the economic, the spiritual, and land ecology.

A number of problems are inherent in the development of a living historical farm scene in a National Park Service area. First, rather than merely recreating a typical farm scene, usually the objective will be to portray the background of a particular moment and place in history, or to recreate the scene that surrounded a famous person in a particular place at a particular time. This calls for rather detailed historical accuracy. Not only must the historian establish what kind of farm animals, what kind of crops, what kind of tools, etc., were typical to the region, but he must also determine the specific practices and preferences which were peculiar to the historic individual. Men like Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, for example, had the newest breeds of animals and most modern implements, and used the most advanced methods known at their time. A typical farmer of the same period may have used methods already antiquated by half a hundred years.

Obviously, in the development of a living historic farm, the first thrust must be to assemble the historic details. The recreation of a specific farm scene must be based on exact knowledge of what was on the farm at the period that is to be recreated. The location of the farm buildings and permanent fixtures must be established before reconstruc-



Photo by W. H. Spradley

Children watch as corn is gathered and shucked at Oxon Hill Living Farm, Maryland.

Branding cattle is a major activity on this living historical ranch at Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona.



National Park Service Photo

tion can begin. However, this does not mean that nothing can be initiated before the historical research is completed. In the first place, historical research will never be complete. Then, many parts of the farm were very temporary. Farmers rotated their crops, changed the complexion of their livestock herds, added and subtracted outbuildings, and changed the location of fences. Thus, no attempt at freezing places or details is desirable, and a start on the development of the living farm can be made before historical research has nailed down every board.

PERIOD PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Another group of problems is associated with the fact that both farming methods and farm plants and animals have changed markedly over the years. Large numbers of different breeds of farm livestock and varieties of plants were introduced from different parts of the world. From these introductions, a number of American breeds were developed. Unfortunately, no genetic bank of undesirable breeds was kept, and it will be next to impossible to duplicate some of the plants and animals that were discarded. Fortunately, in various places, geneticists and others have kept genetic banks. From these and back breeding, many of the life forms can be secured. Finding the correct plants and animals, though, will require much time and knowledge. Usually, state universities and the U.S. Geological Experimental Stations have agricultural scientists who can be enormously helpful.

Further problems develop in trying to recreate the exact scene that existed at the time or place exhibited. Highways or railroads, for example, now cross parts of a farm where pigs once were kept. A venerable tree that was a part of the historic scene is long gone.

Historic tools, equipment, and furnishings are rapidly disappearing. Most have been discarded in the junk pile. Those that survived are being grabbed up by antique collectors. These artifacts will become so valuable that the genuine piece should probably not be used in farm demonstrations. Carefully made replicas can be used. Certainly, storage and a method for acquisition of such artifacts should be developed.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Nearly all the processing of the farm products—"butchering, baking, and candlestick making"—took place right on the farm. Each such activity affords a fine opportunity for demonstration. However, it would be unrealistic to be preparing a seed bed for corn in the fall, or making apple butter in the spring. Then, too, it will be impossible to staff a living historic farm with the personnel who were on the place at a particular time. For example, and for obvious reasons, it would not be possible to reproduce a southern plantation on which scores of Negro slaves labored.

function cannot be made to seem historic. However, when modern equipment must be used, it should never distract. That yellow Case tractor should never be parked in the middle of the farm yard, or come roaring through a throng of visitors at two o'clock in the afternoon. The sound of a power mower adds nothing to an 18th century scene, and the maintenance and green uniforms have no place there either.

Farms produce things. Intelligent use of this produce can enhance visitor appreciation of the farm. Whenever possible, visitors should be allowed to taste the fresh fruits and vegetables. The produce can supply much of the raw materials for farm and kitchen demonstrations. The products of these demonstrations can also be made available to visitors. Public Law 91-383, recently passed, now makes it entirely legal to sell the products of such demonstrations, and to plow the income back into the farm operation. This law has greatly simplified the disposition of the products of living demonstrations, and its passage by the Congress of the United States speaks rather eloquently for the development of living history demonstrations.



Farming, particularly the care of animals, was never a forty hour a week job. Once these farm animals have been acquired, they will require "looking after" 365 days each year for 24 hours each day. The milking of cows, the driving of horses, as well as many historical household tasks, require a know-how that is rather uncommon today, but one that is easily learned.

Living historical farms are created to interpret for visitors. Although this re-creation must strive to approach the historical look, it must also be designed to accommodate 100,000 visitors a year. At times, modern design and



All of us are familiar with some of the magic words in common use: "expansion," "economic development," and "growth." Growth has always meant a good thing, on the individual scale, on the company scale, and on the nationwide scale. Up to a certain limit growth may indeed be good; beyond this limit it can and usually does create a series of very troublesome problems, and if such growth goes on it can have catastrophic results.

To be told that growth can be bad may come as a shock to some; but to any biologist it corresponds to a perfectly natural condition, and there are thousands of natural phenomena, particularly among animals, that corroborate this point.

In comparison to most animals, however, man has two apparent advantages: he can adapt easily to new conditions, both physically and psychologically; and he has an incredibly optimistic belief that eventually he can overcome all difficulties through ingenious technological advances. It does not help that scientists are fully aware (or are they all, really?) that man lives on a planet where resources are finite; where air, water, soil, minerals are being consumed or spoiled to a point of no return; where the present exponential increases in the output of goods and services can not go on forever by and large unchecked. This would lead to an absurd end, as elementary mathematics show. Yet one has the impression today that the need to stop destroying himself in this foolish expansion is beyond man's comprehension.

But there is also a bright side. In fact, lately, a series of symptoms have appeared which clearly show that we are witnessing the first strong reactions against unchecked growth.

Let us consider again the two apparent advantages that man has over animals: his apparent adaptability to changing conditions and his apparent ingenuity to cope with difficulties through technical advances. Both these arguments were advanced as powerful deterrents to change. But under careful analysis it can be demonstrated that they are not as powerful as they seem.

Man's adaptability, as Professor Dubos has stated so many times, is only relative, and it too has limits. Moreover, there is a difference be-

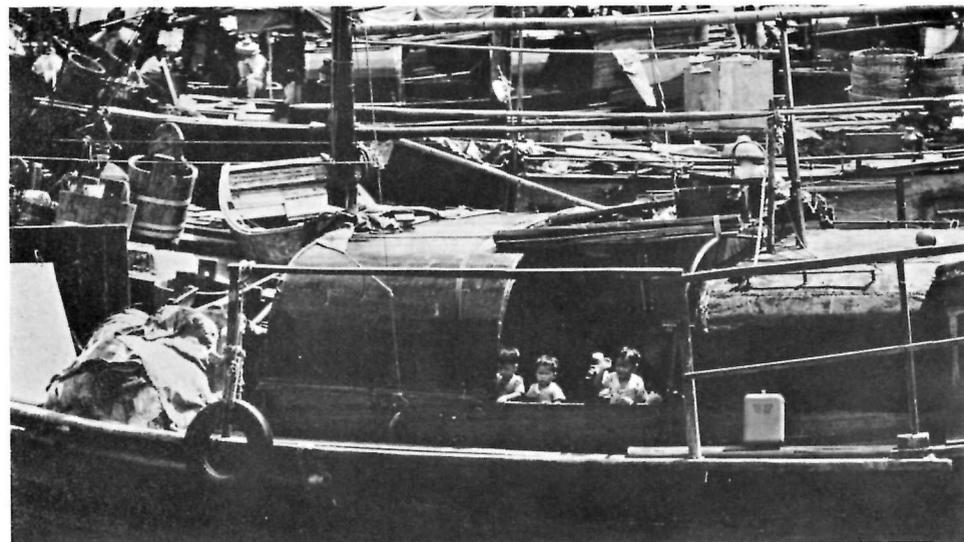
tween small changes spread over large periods of time and changes that come suddenly. Different forms of stress from different origins can reach intolerable limits with which the majority of men cannot cope. This



is clearly shown today through many manifestations.

Above all there are the "ecocatastrophes," the boomerangs that result from man playing the sorcerer's apprentice. These take many forms, be it air or sea pollution, outbreaks of pests as a result of man's unwise manipulation of the environment, revolt by minority groups with rising aspirations, increasing traffic casualties, and so on.

In all cases, the first reaction of man was to create appropriate relief operations. His first thought has been to help the unprivileged, the sick or wounded, through mechanisms such as the Red Cross, better hospitals, or ambulances along the roads on Sundays. It is a first and absolutely normal reaction; but it soon becomes



"Different forms of stress from different origins can reach intolerable limits..."
In Hong Kong you can scarcely see the polluted water between the boats.

clear that it does not really help in the long run, since it does not touch the root of the problem.

The fundamental issue is, of course, the rising population. Unfortunately, we still have a long way to go before

a majority of humans fully grasp the problem. Even today, one can still find reports and recommendations that originated from a simple division of the surface of the country by its number of inhabitants, to show whether a country is densely settled or not, and far more dangerous, to hint that there is still plenty of room for people on a per capita basis.

Naturally it is not the number itself that matters so much but the influence that is exercised on the resources, the calamities that result from crowding and poverty, and ultimately the tolerance of man to cope with deteriorating conditions.

However, I have always felt that stabilizing or reducing the numbers of people just because this would avoid economic stress should not be

the only argument. Even if effective now, it will be impossible to keep it always so in years to come. Fear alone will wear off, although it is possibly the most effective force today to get acceptance for enforcement of some of the solutions.

A positive way of dealing with population planning, not only on the family scale, but on a world-population scale, should be based on the philosophy that a better life should be planned for our descendants. Family planning should become the purpose of educated people who desire the best quality of life for their immediate children and for generations to come.

At this stage, it will be useful to

QUALITY

By Gerardo Budowski

(In IUCN Bulletin, Oct.-Dec. 1970)



examine what is meant by "quality of life," a very loose concept applied by man for mankind. Dr Raymond F. Dasmann, presently the senior ecologist with IUCN, linked it with the "wants and desires as expressed by different human cultures for particular physical, chemical and biological features and arrangements within environments designed for work or play, for creative activities and leisurely repose..."

It may possibly be best understood if related to optimum numbers of people and the goals that are to be achieved. In a document of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations¹, he states: "The human goal that is implied in the concept of rational use of the biosphere is one that would seek a combination of a high material standard of living with a retention of a maximum variety of natural and man-made environments, including protection of non-human species and the values of wild nature. In such an environment, there would be the retention of opportunities for change of direction, for the creation of different ways of living, since all resources would not be channelled or utilized and an abundance of living space would be available. Attainment of this goal would be possible only for a human population held at a compatible level, perhaps a level that could be described as an optimum abundance of people. The actual numbers involved in such an optimum population cannot be described in general terms; since they will vary

with nation, cultures and levels of technology. From an ecological point of view this concept corresponds with that of an optimum density for an animal species, one at which we seek to maintain those animals that we manage. From an ecological viewpoint also, this appears to be the only realistic goal for humanity, one in which the survival of free, psychologically whole individuals remains possible. Indeed, whether or not it is accepted as a goal, this orientation toward quality of life in place of quantity of people and of economic production is the only chance for retaining permanency of human civilization with full opportunities for individuals to develop their human potentials."

It becomes clear that the notion of quality of life varies in relation to cultures, modified by circumstances that interplay for each region, and that this concept is a dynamic one since it may change with time. The interaction of these notions has not been clearly investigated and will become a main topic of research for IUCN which has set up as one of its goals to clearly assess the concept of environmental quality as a basis for its programs.

How can this philosophy be geared into practice?

First of all, it is necessary to rally world-wide support for guiding principles. This is by no means an easy task. For instance, many of the developing countries do not think that it is fair to curtail their efforts to become industrial even if this means they will

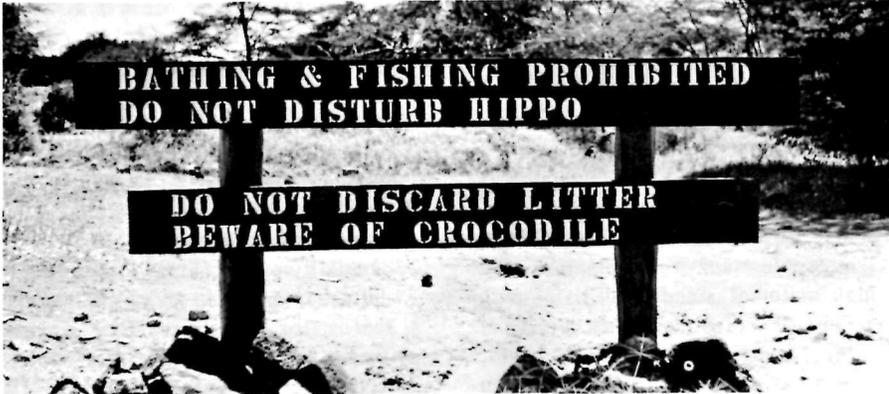


"A positive way of dealing with population planning..." The message of a two-child family has reached this Indian pedicab owner.

Photos by Bill Bullard, National Park Service

have pollution. 'Pollution' obviously has become a key word which has triggered a series of counter-measure reactions; and, may I add rather cynically, that a few more and timely ecocatastrophes connected with pollution will certainly generate more and more effective action.

"How much pollution can we tolerate in our aim to improve the quality of life?" This question was



"...including protection of non-human species and the values of wild nature." Animals are given priority at Mzima Springs, Tsavo National Park, Kenya.

raised in a recent issue of Focus ² where it was argued that "Population control is often felt to be necessary only in less developed nations, which have fewer resources than the United States; however, it has been estimated that one American uses more electric power—a prime pollution source—than 55 Africans, and puts more toxic wastes in the rivers and seas than 1000 Asians... Thus affluence itself necessitates a concern for population size and growth if we are to enjoy its advantages and avoid its disadvantages."

This principle must be universally recognized and hopefully supervised. We have reached a point where we are today concerned with the biosphere as a whole and not with some countries or regions... long-term as opposed to short-term solutions are demanded, because ultimately it is survival which is at stake.

When seen from this angle the need to look at quality as opposed to quantity is self-evident for the sake of one world.

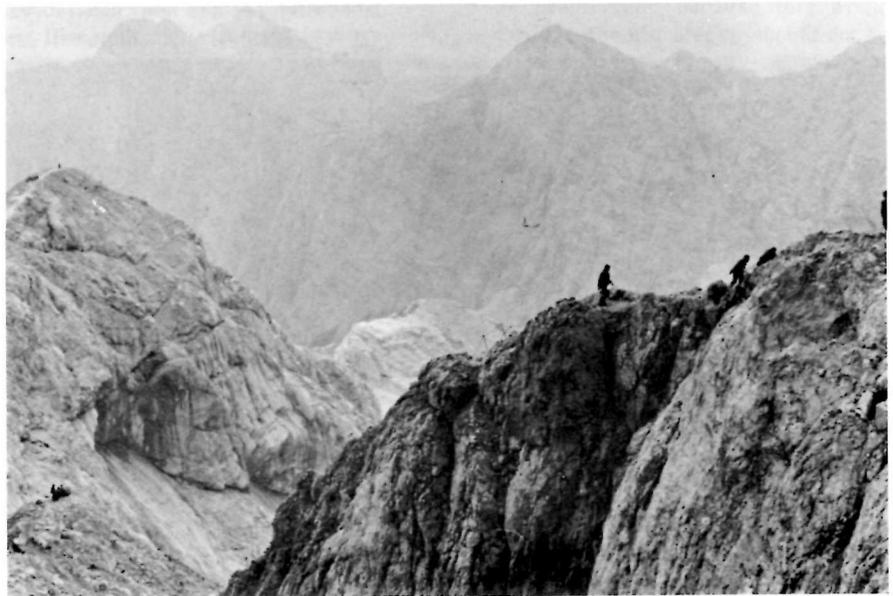
What will likely be in store for the future?

Within the next few years we will possibly see the strengthening of ideas and movements that will tend to sacrifice quantity to obtain better quality. A recent survey in Sweden has shown,

for example, that over 50% of the people interviewed made it quite clear that the lowering of improvements in the standards of living was considered as only just, reasonable, and necessary if this meant no more harm would be done to the environment.

I would like to stress again that when it comes to increasing the quality of life, essential changes need not be presented in their restrictive

sense. Enormous possibilities are still available for planning to increase and to enhance diversity for the benefit of future generations. Emphasis on quality rather than quantity can be very rewarding. As expressed by Professor Rene Dubos ³, this new approach... "will probably offer intellectual (and, in particular, scientific) possibilities much more challenging than those offered by the ram-



"...increasing the quality of life... for the benefit of future generations." Climbers from Triglav National Park experience the wilderness challenge of the Julian Alps on 9,300 ft. Triglav, Yugoslavia's highest mountain.

panant growth that has prevailed during the past century."

This is particularly important, since we now know that children who grow up in an environment where diversity provides opportunities for their intellectual stimulation will have a much better chance to develop their abilities and their natural inclinations.

The pursuit of these goals is another important objective of our Union. There are tremendous opportunities to plan for diversity by making certain that representative samples of today's biological systems, with all their ingredients, will be preserved for posterity. It is easy to foresee the multiple scientific and educational benefits, including the long-term enhancement of human health as defined by the World Health Organization. But this will not be achieved without a fierce fight against short-term interest and it appears that the only satisfactory solution would be a concerted world action. It cannot be left for each country to take its own decision on these matters, since what one country does sooner or later unavoidably affects the whole world. This particular goal is also connected with one of IUCN's projects that aims to establish a world system of national parks, biological reserves and similar protected areas, as a way of creating and sustaining diversity.

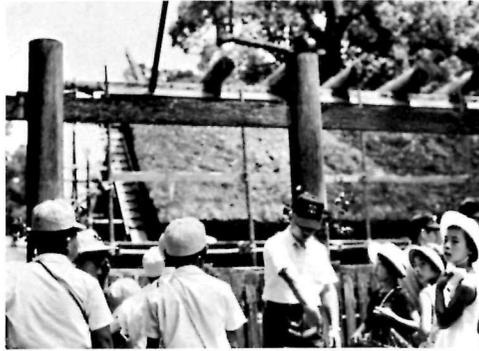
While the concept of National Parks is well understood in some countries,

where indeed it means a tremendous income, not only in direct economic gains, but also in relation to scientific and educational values, the world's potentials are very largely untapped. The reasons are quite obvious. It is not possible for many of the developing and often very poor countries to devote much of their budget to the initial stages of national park planning, since they have many more pressing problems to solve on their list of priorities. Yet every country which has set up National Parks has come to realize that eventually the initial difficulties and costs are more than compensated for once the park becomes fully operational.

Practically every country has different resources and other highlights needed to make such a program extremely productive. The full awareness and recognition, and the carefully planned development of the diverse cultural, recreational and scientific values, as well as the closely related educational merits that are associated with natural areas which are fully protected, can and should lead to the right kind of development, including economic development, that goes hand in hand with enhancement of environmental quality. The resources and values thus "developed" have positive implications that reach well beyond the national boundaries where such protected areas are established.

It is not fair and not realistic,

therefore, to demand that some of the poorer countries "develop" these resources alone, and our Union is presently engaged in a world campaign to obtain a much larger agreement from intergovernmental organizations, as well as other institutions that deal with assistance programs for developing countries, to introduce much more ecology and conservation, including creative landscape planning,



*"... closely related educational merits..."
In Ise-Shima National Park, Japanese students visit with their teachers to learn about their national shrines.*

within their programs. Ultimately, this will benefit all countries of the world.

For governmental organizations it will be difficult to avoid some of the vicissitudes that accompany territorial possessions in the development of resources for the enhancement of environmental quality. Many of these resources, however, are truly part of a "world heritage trust." As Pro-

fessor Theodore Monod⁴ has forcefully stated, we should arrive at the understanding that the governments of the countries or other owners where these resources are found, are only the present ephemeral depositories of such a "world heritage trust." If this is fully recognized, we will have a very strong instrument that will allow many organizations concerned to take proper action.

This principle of a world heritage trust and its universal recognition has become a major objective of IUCN, and it hopefully should become an important ingredient in the high-level UN Conference on "Man and His Environment," scheduled for Stockholm in 1972, on which so many people have placed the highest hopes as a starting point towards a world action program for conservation. And conservation, let me repeat, should be viewed by everyone as an essential ingredient of "development in the pursuit of quality of life."

Statistics show that income from tourism in Kenya has considerably increased over the last ten years and has become the major source of foreign currency. This demonstrates again that conservation of a country's natural heritage, its national parks and reserves with their wealth of flora and fauna, is not only desirable for scientific and aesthetic reasons, but is of great economic importance as well.



"... representative samples of today's biological systems, with all their ingredients, will be preserved for posterity." Engine noise and pollution are left behind when visitors to Jim Corbett National Park, India, switch from jeep to elephants without disturbing them.

1 "Conservation and Rational Use of the Environment"; Report submitted by UNESCO and FAO to ECOSOC, E/4458, 12 March 1968, pp. 103-104.

2 Cole, Kathleen: "Pollution and affluence," FOCUS, American Geographical Society, Vol. XX, No. 10, June 1970, p. 12.

3 Editorial, SCIENCE Vol. 166, No. 3907, 14 November 1969.

4 "Protection et Conservation: Pourquoi?" Actes de la Conference internationale sur l'utilisation rationnelle et la conservation de la nature, organisée par le gouvernement Malgache, Tananarive, 7-11 octobre 1970.

DOES RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PAY OFF

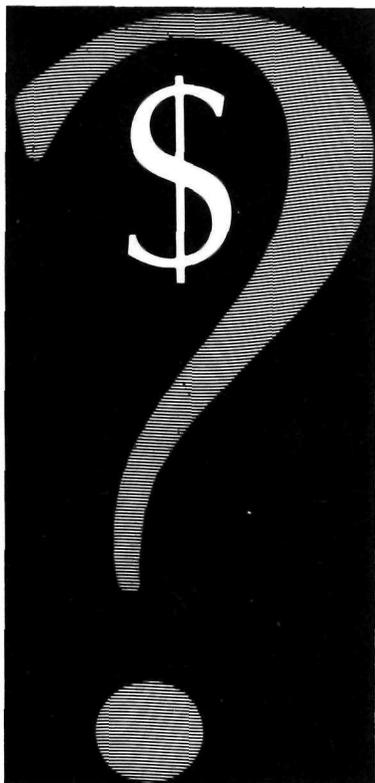
By

John C. Hendee

and

Richard L. Bury

(In Western Conservation Journal, Jan.-Feb. 1971)



The recreation industry is huge and growing rapidly. A recent study indicated recreation and tourism is now the fourth largest and fastest growing basic industry in the Pacific Northwest in terms of employment, ranking only behind food, defense, and forest products.¹ The same study indicated that by 1985, recreation and tourism will rank second or third and by the year 2000, it may be the number one basic industry in the region.

The growth in outdoor recreation participation has not gone unnoticed by forest-land owning corporations, most of whom help meet public recreation demands in one form or another. Many companies are interested in the profit potential of providing public recreation opportunities for pay on corporate forest land and the effects it may have on corporate forest resources. A number of large corporations appear willing to meet more public recreation needs if it

is profitable. However, the record indicates that direct returns from public recreation for pay on forest lands in the west are unlikely in the near future, and forest corporations should proceed with caution.

FREE RECREATION

Fires, vandalism, excessive taxation, condemnation, lawsuits, trespass, labor problems, and an unfavorable image are some of the costs that may be incurred by a forest industry corporation if it does not exhibit what the public feels to be a responsible attitude.

This explains, in part, why virtually all forest industry corporations permit some type of free public recreational use of their land. If it were economically feasible, surely more than a small percent of the large companies would lock the public out. A 1968 American Forest Products Industries survey indicated that of 234



A fisherman enjoys free public recreation at Elbow Lake Park on Weyerhaeuser's Vail-McDonald Tree Farm.

companies owning a total of 68 million acres, more than 95 percent open their lands to the public for recreational purposes. The report indicates that the number of campsites on commercial woodlands has doubled since 1960, but only about 10 percent charge user-fees.

Thus, for many reasons—including stewardship responsibilities, historical availability of their lands for public entry, and costs that might be incurred should they try to charge—forest industry corporations seem to feel considerable responsibility for public outdoor recreation.

These feelings are justified. A study of recreationists in the Pacific Northwest indicated that 56 percent of them felt large corporate forest landowners should provide more public recreation. Such pressures have led many corporations to develop facilities to minimize the inconvenience of recreation activity on their lands.

One official expressed it this way: "To date, our parks and campgrounds have been mainly defensive. People were using the land anyway; improved facilities helped to concentrate them for management, fire safety, control of littering, sanitation, etc. At the same time, these facilities plus hunting, fishing, and other access have . . . (helped build) a good image for us as a progressive company interested in meeting public outdoor recreational needs." That man's organization operated 19 free public parks, picnic areas, and campgrounds in the Northwest in 1967, providing 150,000 recreation user-days to the public.

Most studies and articles on corporate and private forest recreation reveal these concerns for concentrating fire hazards and improving public relations as the primary motives for providing recreation facilities. The same studies and reports also reveal a universal anxiety over the liabilities

for injury that corporations may be assuming by providing for public recreational use of their lands.

Improving public relations is frequently cited as a motive for providing public recreation implying that there are some returns to the corporations for this activity. These returns might take the form of reduced costs of operation (such as fewer fires and lower taxes), or greater sales and other benefits to the company in the form of product identity and associated goodwill.

EVALUATING COSTS AND BENEFITS

The critical question seems to be: Where is the point of diminishing returns for corporate-sponsored public recreation, both as a public responsibility that can't be avoided and as an investment in goodwill that will ultimately yield returns to the company?

(Continued)

Each company must answer these according to its specific conditions, but the collective assessment has important implications for planning an optimal balance between public and private investments to meet recreation needs.

Figure 1 outlines the direct and indirect costs that must be considered by a forest industry corporation to evaluate the profitability of providing for public recreation use. It is often difficult to attach dollar values to the relevant costs and benefits of providing recreation opportunities—a truly challenging accounting problem. But, it may be possible to rank alternative recreation activities from best to worst according to the cost-benefit outline.

For example, using the outline, a forest corporation might compare the probable net costs and benefits of providing opportunities and facilities for the following different activities:

1. Hunting and fishing (by local residents, general public, leases to clubs),
2. Picknicking,
3. Dispersed car camping, and
4. Concentrated car camping (in campgrounds—with or without fees).

The various recreation activities might produce different benefits at different costs to the company. For example, providing hunting and fishing for local residents might result in greater benefits through reduced taxes than would car camping provided for transient tourists. Charging fees to local residents might nullify public relations benefits but be willingly tak-

FIGURE 1	
COSTS	BENEFITS
DIRECT:	DIRECT:
Expense for personnel	Income from fees
Patrolmen	
Clerical	
Other overhead	
Capital expenditures	
Recreation facilities	
Road construction-	
maintenance	
Maps, brochures, signs	
Pollution control (litter,	
sanitation, garbage)	
INDIRECT:	INDIRECT:
Timber harvests forgone	Goodwill (inherent value)
(inventory and growth)	Reduced losses due to wildlife
Liability risk	Public relations payoff from:
Fire risk*	Lower taxes
Vandalism risk*	Reduced trespass
Increased timber production costs due	Increased product identity
to hindrance of production by	Reduced fire and vandalism risk*
congestion and other factors	Tolerance and understanding of
	forest practices
	Reduced condemnation of timberlands
	for recreation
*Fire vandalism risk might be increased or decreased (cost or benefit) depending on specific local conditions, scale of recreation activity, etc.	

en in stride by traveling tourists. Of course, the answer will vary with the local situation and other factors.

CHARGING FOR RECREATION

Many private and corporate forest landowners look forward to being able to charge for recreation use of their lands. The feasibility of such a practice can ultimately be answered only by the market. However, the costs of providing facilities and maintenance and the seasonal nature of revenues have proven disappointing in the past.

The experience of Scott Lumber Company (now Publishers Forest Products) near Burney, California, is an example. By guaranteeing privacy and reservations on about 25 primitive campsites on 26,000 acres of checkered holdings, they were able to require the signing of harmless clauses and charge rates varying from \$2 to \$4 per day and \$12 to \$20 per week. Although initiated in 1961, their fees were discontinued in 1967. In lieu of a charge, users are now required to maintain the campsites themselves.

The principal reason for the change was that the costs of administering the program greatly exceeded revenues. It is interesting that local company officials felt public relations benefits from the recreation program were in some ways enhanced under the charge system which also favorably influenced the type of recreation clientele they served.

It seems doubtful that any forest industry corporation in the Pacific Northwest can realize profits by charging for recreation use in the near future. The capital investments required and the costs of administering such use are just too great compared with the market value of such opportunities. In the Pacific Northwest in particular, there are abundant high quality recreation opportunities on public land provided at



Family camping at Weyerhaeuser Company's Greenwater Park on White River Tree Farm.

lower prices than industry can afford to match. Both State and Federal fees are still generally lower than the costs of providing recreation opportunities.

SOME SUCCESS FACTORS

Forest recreation on corporate timberlands may be profitable under different conditions than exist in the West. In the northeastern United States, a majority of the camping facilities are now provided by private enterprise and substantial research



This Georgia-Pacific Nature Trail may prove profitable in terms of gaining public understanding.

is available on their success and failures. ²

In a study of 85 private campgrounds in New Hampshire, only 13 of the campgrounds reported average occupancy rates of 50 percent or better. These campgrounds usually were close to lakes, contained 70 or more family units, and were located closer to large urban populations. Few of the big campgrounds had started out big but had grown that way in response to demands of satisfied customers. These large successful campgrounds attracted higher rates of return visitors, thus automatically guaranteeing them larger incomes than recently developed campgrounds or campgrounds whose inferior quality did not result in return visits.

Interviews with campers from these areas indicated that tent campers tended to stay longer but trailer campers camped much more frequently, which suggested good reasons for providing facilities to attract both types of users. When asked why they preferred private rather than public campgrounds, almost one-half of the users

indicated that they felt facilities were better and more than one-fourth said they preferred private areas because they could reserve campsites.

The two foregoing studies indicate in general that: Successful private campgrounds must be located near population centers and offer good facilities which, in return, require a large investment. They must advertise to attract first-time visitors and provide a high quality recreation experience to hold return visitors. The ability to manage time, labor, capital, and people is crucial to mak-



A display by the Arcata Redwood Company tells the corporate side of forest management.

ing private recreation pay, as it is in any business. In most cases, the management provided some personal sparkle and was a dynamic influence on their clients' recreation experiences.

The results of research done in Ohio gave similar clues to the successful operation of this type of private recreation venture. Success depended on location close to populations with good income, lots of advertising, complementary services and facilities such as playground supervision, equipment, and the high investment costs and the low returns that resulted from these woodland enterprises, which, in most cases, did not meet the expectations of owners.

Although there are many differences between the Pacific Northwest and the Northeast, it is nevertheless reasonable to expect that as population pressures increase in the West, so will the relative importance of the private sector in outdoor recreation. This being the case, we should be extremely interested in learning from the eastern experience. It could pre-

vent a duplication of mistakes and allow planned participation of the private sector if and when it becomes profitable.

SUMMARY

In summary, any direct profits should not be anticipated in the near future from public recreation for pay on corporate timberlands in the Northwest. Reasonable profits from recreation fees on such lands seem unlikely in the near future due to traditionally low-priced competition from public lands offering superior recreation opportunities. On the other hand, most corporate forest landowners will no doubt continue to provide recreation to control the inevitable public retaliation should they be identified as irresponsible stewards.

The direct and indirect costs and benefits that companies must consider in evaluating possible effects on the corporation from providing opportunities for public recreation management must rest on the company's evaluation of public pressures for recreation opportunities, the potential for gains and losses as related to each activity-opportunity, and the importance of each type of gain and loss to the company.

Perhaps future experience with private recreation will be different and more encouraging. Of course, private enterprise and public agencies must integrate their respective roles in meeting demands for recreation services. The future will certainly see more of this demand fulfilled by private enterprise, something most people feel is desirable. However, such expectations should be kept realistic. For the present, enthusiasm and support should be directed to those types of developments most likely to gain goodwill or to minimize the costs of meeting this public responsibility.

1. KATZ, MYRON. 1967. Potential for the recreation and tourist industry of the Pacific Northwest. IN Pacific Northwest economic base study for power markets. Vol. II. Part 9. Recreation. 178 pp., illus. Portland, U. S. Dep. Interior, Bonneville Power Administration.

2. THOSE INTERESTED in research reports on private forest recreation should contact the Recreation Research Project of Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 6816 Market Street, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania 19082.

been has come largely from operations outside of the teaching profession and clear of the classroom.

In no sense do I intend to suggest that park-like environments are not replete with the same kinds of pitfalls one finds in classrooms. Nature walks per se are one. Any of the hohum exercises in straight line meto-thee information transfer are just as disastrous in classrooms without walls as they are inside the schools. But outdoor areas have the advantage of less of a hierarchical tradition than the subject-splintered field of formal education.

Parks are process (as is all else), and in the case of parks, process is still what it's all about. You cannot subdivide and immobilize a piece of park and "teach" it, the way educators today subject-divide and immobilize and attempt to teach little patterned pieces of the total environ-



Photo By Bud Inman

ment. If you could, parks would be as hopeless as most classrooms as places for instructing our young.

The term environmental education can be twisted provocatively by standing it on its head. Educative environments is a way of describing the use of any place to impart knowledge and understanding of the way the world works. In this sense, a suburb, a central city, a nature walk, a playground, or any other conceivable setting that will support human life for purposes of investigation can be used to illustrate or to teach.

Up until now, environment has been looked upon by educators as a way to teach subject matter. More to the point today is how can subject matter be used to teach environment?

This switch in goal conceptualization is difficult for subject-oriented teachers and for nature study-oriented park personnel to grasp. Just as it

Photo By W. F. Alston



A stream in the Great Smoky Mountains and its inhabitants provide a meaningful "educative environment."

is difficult for these types to grasp that learning is not a straight line process, beginning with me, and aimed at and ending with thee. Learning is going on all around us—in and out of the classroom—and most effectively where it is least planned or intended.

What follows is not an exercise in finger-pointing, since we have already

Environmental study areas like this one at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., can be used to relate traditional classroom material to the outside world.

taken note of our own short-comings as interpreters of process. It is instead an honest attempt to translate the failures of formal education into the environmental failures that beleaguer our earth today.



NPS Photo

This scene at Grand Teton National Park offers an alternative to the static classroom.

UNCONSCIOUS LEARNING

We must begin with the unspoken objectives of classroom learning. These can be measured by the degree of rule-following, tension-to-achieve at test time, attitudes of dominance and submissiveness on the part of the teachers and the taught. It can also be measured in the degree to which students try, and teachers accept their attempts, to manipulate test questions into situations they can handle. (An example is the weaseling of an essay question into an area for which the student has "crammed.")

It has been demonstrated through classroom research that only about ten minutes out of every hour absorbs the conscious attention of the child to the learning function. However, much more lasting lessons are being absorbed unconsciously throughout the entire hour. The only grade given for this unconscious learning will be a passing or failing mark in the subject of human survival. Let's see how it works.

The very same struggle between spoken and unspoken or conscious

and unconscious objectives goes on throughout our lives. As a society, we pay conscious, or spoken (lip) service to such intelligent concepts as planning. Some people spend their entire adult lives in this field and society pays them a salary for doing it and looks over their recommendations.

neatly separated by a bell, a buzzer, the hands of the clock, a different teacher, a different set of test questions, and a different grade.

In short, his ten minutes of explicit learning affords the child no sense of underlying relationships between or among the subjects. If a child senses some of these relationships,

man gives to his business and the conservation organization of his choice an exercise in contradiction and futility.

The resultant pollution of our environment is only the downward stroke in the red pencil that is grading us on our survival efforts.

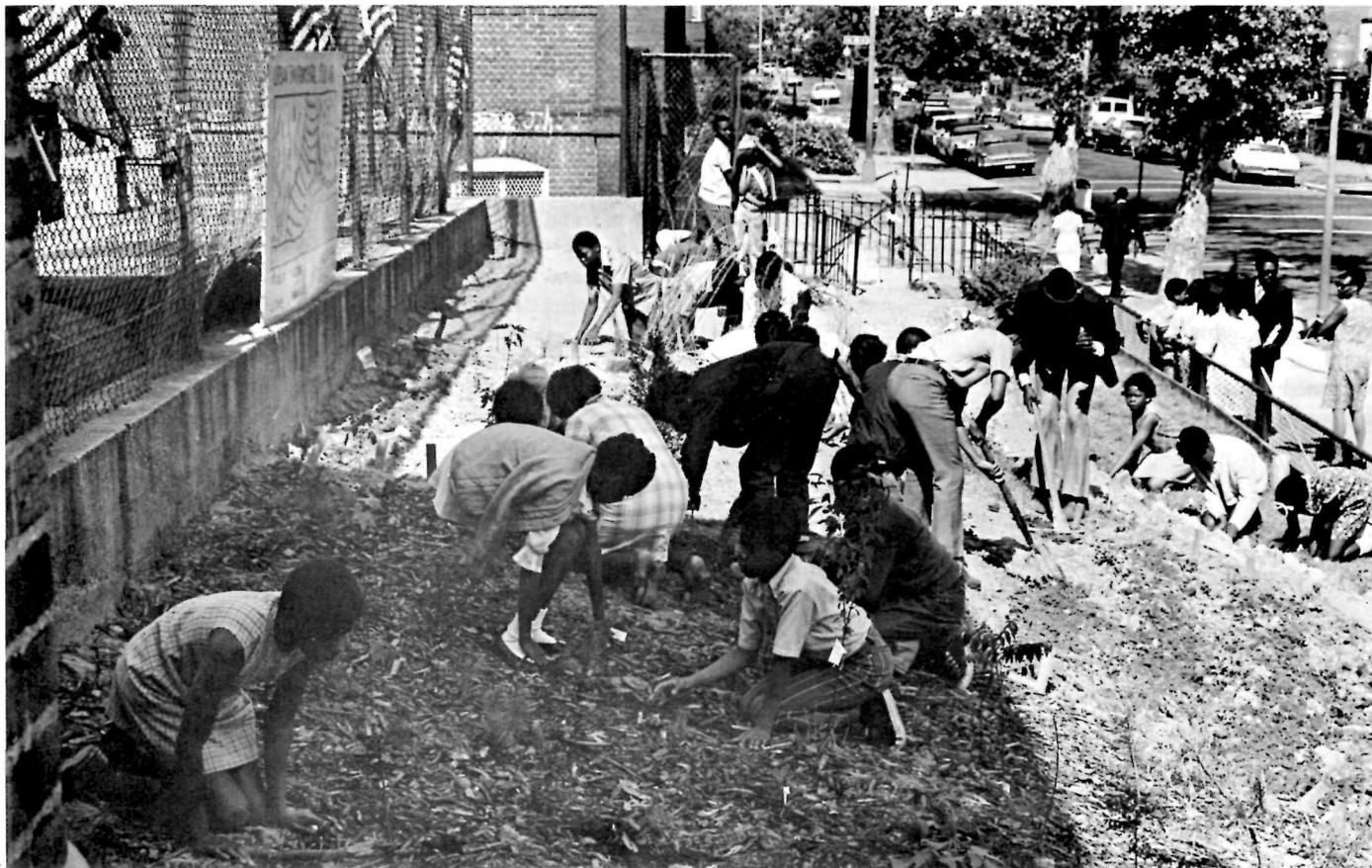


Photo By W. H. Spradley

This urban school project at Madison Elementary School, Washington, D.C., is both a lesson in land use and a community beautification effort.

Then, like the students who twist the essay questions to accommodate their "cram" areas of knowledge, the community that hired the planners twists the zoning or planning regulations to suit some short-range "gain." The resultant downgrading of the community environment is a direct application of the implicit lessons of the classroom, lessons that were being absorbed all 60 minutes of every hour spent there.

The ten minutes of attention a child gives each hour to his explicit learning also contributes to his later community problems. Why? Because it tells him that arithmetic, history, civics, language, music, art, nature study (science), all are discrete lumps, with no important overlaps,

he has it pretty well drilled out of him in school. The learning process both implicit and explicit—takes care of that.

Small wonder, then, that later in life he fails to see how what his industry does to the environment (as a result of the lump of time and attention he spends at the office), affects the life he lives at home or the vacation he takes at some mountain, lake, river, or seashore.

More likely than not, he belongs to at least two different organized groups whose "spoken" objectives are diametrically opposed to each other (e. g., the NAM and the Izaak Walton League). The opposition is not in all matters at all times, but it exists often enough to make the effort such a

OPEN SITUATION

Violent change is brewing in every sector of the human condition. No "establishment" practice, not even motherhood—or perhaps especially motherhood—is exempt from the savage criticism that is unleashed at such times. "Down with the establishment" pretty well sums up the attitude prevalent among the even faintly young today.

It is not the purpose of this article to engage in mudslinging between two of the beset segments of society, education and parks (again, read "out-of-classroom" situations). Teachers are having a miserable time in the classrooms today, but rangers aren't having it much better in Yosemite.

It behooves us to see what we can do to help each other help those we are supposed to be helping.

This is an attempt to look at some of the possibilities still open to us in this suddenly violently open situation.

The two-word phrase that invites us both is "environmental education." Neither word is the preserve of one of us alone.

Teachers must educate within an environment; and park personnel, whose main function is management and interpretation of environment, are always educating, whether they will it or not.

As Bill Brown has pointed out so cogently in his forthright *Islands of Hope*, no park practice is without its exemplary aspect as a piece of implicit education. Parks, says Brown, must begin to do as they say.

In an effort to provide the broadest possible resource base in terms of areas and applications, the National Park Service and the National Education Association are currently holding a series of workshops aimed at producing a working model for training teachers in the process approach to environmental study area use.

The NPS contract with NEA provides for at least four exploratory workshops, involving ten teachers and ten park personnel, including personnel from other than national parks. The goal is to produce two publications—one describing how to identify and implement an environmental study area; the other, a set of guidelines for teacher workshops relating outside area use to the total school curriculum.

Thus, the NPS and the NEA hope to provide learning situations in which the most productive working meld of educators and interpreters can function. The synergistic action that can reasonably be expected from the blending of these two powerful resources could result in a new infusion of joy into what Charles Silberman has called America's "joyless" classrooms.

The first of the NPS-NEA workshops was held last July at Great Falls, Maryland. Three more are scheduled for the fall of 1971—one at Redwood National Park near Crescent City, California, one at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in downtown St. Louis, Missouri, and one in the Great Smoky Mountains Na-

tional Park, Tennessee. Others may be added. In each instance, teachers and park personnel participants will be representatives of the area where the workshop is held, and the workshop will act as a springboard for continuing school-park cooperation.

WELL-ADAPTED MONSTERS

Process is the message the parks can tell best. It is the continuing story of Creation. We ignore it at our peril.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but there are constantly new ways of assembling the old components. A story captioned "The Asphalt Jungle" in the August 2, 1971, issue of *Time* magazine bears this out. At the same time it indicates a greater danger than the fear that our parks will be trampled to death by urbanites seeking surcease from the grossness of modern life.

The story describes Campland—"a 42-acre parking lot" just off the heavily traveled San Diego Freeway, accommodating "800 assorted trailers, mobile homes and just plain tents" and providing a swimming pool, laundromat, supermarket, billiard academy, miniature golf course,

fence-to-fence asphalt and plastic grass. For this, "campers" pay fees ranging from \$4 to \$6.

For two years this monstrosity has been "chockablock full," says *Time* with the owner now planning to expand into a network of 22 more such "camps."

Instead of driving urban man up the city walls, our degraded environment would seem to be breeding a race of well-adapted monsters to match it. Adaptation is change that suits the adaptee for survival. We can use our remaining pieces of quality environment to teach processes for spreading that quality, or we can watch the urban jungle teach and breed human beings adapted to the degradation which first they are trapped in and which later they choose.

Rats, starlings, cockroaches, crabgrass and man—a stunning bouquet of urban-suburban adaptors.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Details of National Park Service environmental education programs will appear in future installments of *GUIDELINE*.



