



QUARTERLY
Spring • 1965
Volume IV No. 2



L. McMurtry

SPRING FIELD TRIP SCHEDULE

SATURDAY - APRIL 24

WABASH COUNTY

Dr. William Eberly, Aquatic Biologist from Manchester College will take us to an old section along the Wabash River and the site of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Dr. Eberly suggests we buy our lunch at the College dining room and after lunch, visit the College Biology Labs to examine materials we collected on the morning's trip. The day's field trip will end with a visit to Hanging Rock near Lagro.

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

MEETING PLACE: Parking lot of Ellisville Motel and Restaurant, Route 24 west (10910 Upper Huntington Road).

SATURDAY - MAY 8

STEBEN COUNTY

ACRES Director Art Eberhardt will show us varied Steuben County areas to explore. The morning's study area will be woodland swamp and peat bog north-east of Angola.

In the afternoon, we will visit a high-ground, undisturbed woodland owned by Tri-State College northeast of James Lake.

Although a visit to the new ACRES Beechwood Reserve is not formally scheduled this Saturday, those who wish to add a stop there to their agenda are most welcome to do so. The time of year and our closeness to the Reserve would make it an added adventure. Take advantage of a visit if you can!

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

MEETING PLACE: Parking lot of Northcrest branch bank of Peoples Trust and Savings Company.

SUNDAY - MAY 23

LAGRANGE COUNTY CANOE TRIP

A special ACRES canoe exploration of the Pigeon River west of Mongo will top our spring field trip plans; followed by a visit to the quaint town of Ontario nearby. Please - you should be able to swim and canoe to take part in this field trip.

TIME: 1:30 p.m.

MEETING PLACE: Pigeon River State Game Preserve Camp Ground off County Road 300N, 1/2 mile east of Mongo.

NOTE: Six canoes courtesy of the Fort Wayne YMCA will be available at the river for our use. There will be a small use fee. If you wish to use one of these canoes, please call Mr. Weber.

NATURALIST IN CHARGE OF ACRES SPRING FIELD TRIPS: Robert Weber 744-0429.

ACRES Art - Artist for this edition of the Quarterly is Miss Linda McMurtry, an ACRES Student Member who is in her Junior year at East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee. Linda is daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gerald McMurtry of Fort Wayne.

SPRING IS ACRES MEMBERSHIP TIME

RENEW NOW WITH

A C R E S

Regular: \$2 Sustaining: \$10 Patron: \$50

STUDENT: \$.50

Make checks payable to ACRES, Inc.; send to--

2224 St. Joe Blvd., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

STUDENT CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Again this summer, a program of work and conservation education is offered to young people in four categories. First, is an independent conservation project opportunity for a college graduate student at Acadia National Park in Maine. Second, an opportunity for college seniors or graduate students at the Jackson Hole Research Station, Wyoming. Third, are opportunities for Park Assistantships open to college and graduate students. Fourth category is open to high school age boys for programs at Olympic National Park and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Dr. Klotz has more information on this program and welcomes your inquiry. Phone 483-1532. We also note that these wonderful opportunities for student summers are made possible by private funds from THE STUDENT CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC., Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Mtd. Rt. Box 304, Oyster Bay, New York 1171.

ACTION FOR OPEN SPACE

Exciting projects of note are underway around two of the Country's largest metropolitan centers - New York and Chicago.

The New York project, headed by Richard H. Pough of ACRES National Advisory Board, is undertaking an "every-owner canvass" of metropolitan New York countryside. As an open space action program, personal contact will be made to all private, non-commercial landowners who own more than 20 acres. Primarily, it is hoped that gifts of land will result but more importantly, full public exposure will be accomplished to the need for land stewardship and the ways at hand to maintain open space.

The Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago has undertaken the establishment of the Illinois Prairie Path. This is an open lands project to provide a hiking, cycling and riding right-of-way along the old Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railway. The right-of-way is 45 to 150 feet wide and provides a network of green belt through three Illinois counties suburban to metropolitan Chicago.

PUBLIC POLICIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

(Toward a Sounder Basis for Decisions)

By Lynton K. Caldwell, Professor of Government, Indiana University and member of the Board of Governors of the Nature Conservancy

NOTE: ACRES is proud to add Dr. Caldwell to its National Advisory Board and reprint here his article from the April/June, 1964 Bulletin of International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

In the world of 20th century technology not one square meter of the earth's surface is immune to man-made change. In the years ahead every environment on earth will be affected by some form of public action. Only yesterday natural environments could survive by man's sufferance. Today, their survival depends upon the positive measures he provides for their protection. And this protection will largely depend upon the action of national governments and international organizations.

Although mankind has achieved some notable success in the administration of his environmental estate the record is far from reassuring. No part of the earth where man has dwelt is free from serious man-made damage. Governments have been among the worst offenders. It helps little that intentions were often good, that public failures were often of omission rather than commission, that the damage was often inadvertent. The losses and the costs reproach our failure to be guided by our best understanding of the living world on which our own survival depends.

Although the evidence of man's past mismanagement of his environment is documented on every continent, from millions of hectares ruined by faulty irrigation in Pakistan, to costly agricultural settlement failures in Kenya, to deteriorating peat fens of England and ruined landscapes in suburban America, the "rake's progress" or error continues. On February 6 the Times of London reports that authorities in Wales and Kent are faced with the task of moving thousands of tons of soil contaminated by pesticide fluoracetamide "to be dumped in the sea." Two months earlier the Surgeon General of the United States reported findings of DDT in surprising quantities in the fats and oils of deep sea fish. Not only does man-made change plumb the depths of the sea but it now threatens disturbance in outer space which, as the astronomer Sir Bernard Lovell has warned, could cause catastrophic irreversible changes of climate on earth.

Stated bluntly - we are administering mid-20th century technology with mid-19th thinking. This institutional lag would be less serious were it not for the novel situation that confronts us. Humanity faces a triple explosion of population, of knowledge and of nationalism. Change has been accelerated beyond anything previously experienced. As the political commentator Marquis W. Childs wrote not long ago: "It is a strange world ahead and whether man, who has already done so much to destroy and distort his environment, can take it is the biggest question of all."

Why such ineptitude in applying human ingenuity to management of the environment? Why do public policies affecting the environment so often give apparently unnecessary priority to short-range, narrow and provincial considerations to the neglect or rejection of long-term, broader and demonstrably more valid environmental values? We will find no more than half an answer if we confine our search to the formalized machinery of government. But part of the answer is found at this level, in the way in which responsibilities for environmental policies are organized or - more often - disorganized. Public administration reflects prevailing concepts of the role and responsibility of government. If the environment is not perceived as a unity, but rather as separate and only partially connected problems principally economic in character, fractionalization rather than coordination of public policy is a likely consequence. Economic considerations will tend to govern and ecological, esthetic and ethical factors will seldom receive serious attention. If government has no general mandate for safeguarding the total environment, its policies will be directed toward only those parts of it that have been identified for political action.

Thus popular perceptions and political definitions of governmental responsibility influence and even control the ability of public agencies and officials to deal effectively with environmental questions. In nearly all government the power of policy formulation and execution tends to polarize around separate, self-conscious government and agencies and their self-interested clientele groups. For example, irrigation, mining, forestry, and flood control represent distinct public responsibilities in which organized groups in society influence the shaping of public policies to serve particular needs and values. To obtain cooperation or coordination among these often competing groups has proved, in country after country, to be very difficult. In the absence of an ecological perception of the environment in its interrelating totality, neither electorates nor party leaders nor public administrators give serious attention to the overall effect of governmental action on environmental change.

In the search for a sounder basis for public environmental policy we are ultimately forced back upon the basis of all political action - popular perceptions of needs and values. But leadership, (political, scientific and educational) is needed to interpret needs and to some extent to help shape values. The search for sounder environmental decisions thus leads to a concentrated educational effort that will open peoples' minds to comprehension of the universality of nature and of man's relation to the natural world as revealed by science and increasingly influenced by political action.

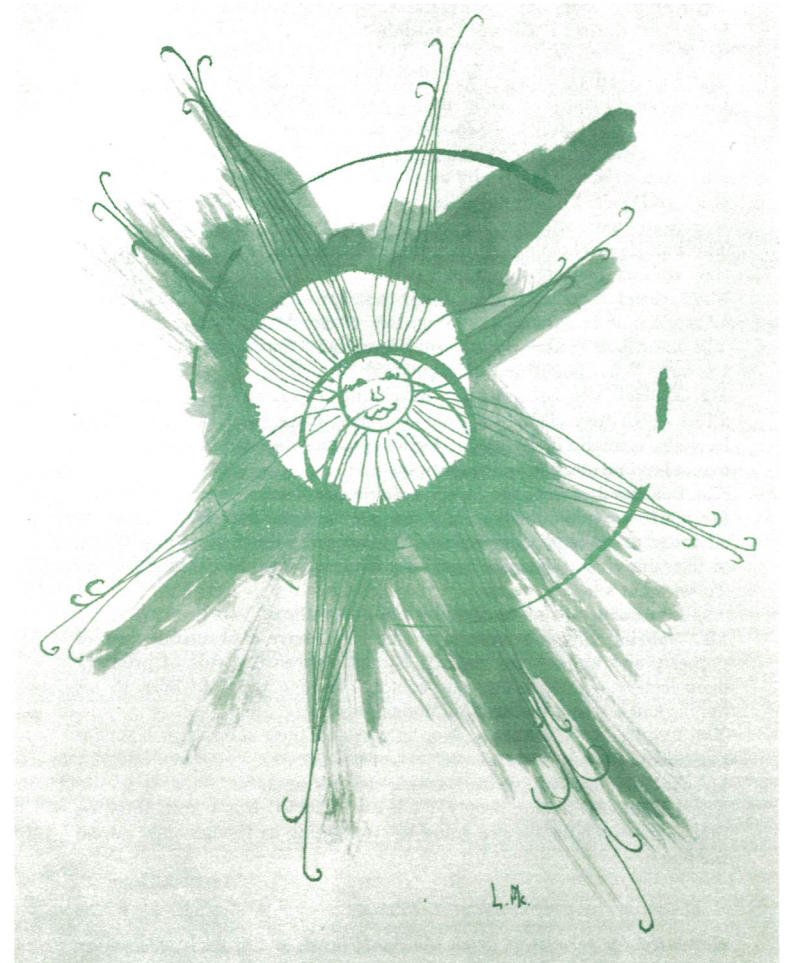
To lay a base for better public decisions on environmental issues this educational effort must reach three strategic groups in the population: the opinion leaders, the public officials and those elements in the public at large most directly involved in environmental policy making. For example, in the career development education of top executives in government or business there is need for consideration of the bio-physical basis of modern society. With rare exceptions this education today is heavily economic in content with some recognition of psychological and social factors. Small wonder that public decisions affecting the environment tend to be made on the basis of economic and political values with little regard for their bio-physical implications.

Efforts to develop a conservation-ethic in the entire population can be justified if there is money and trained people sufficient for the task in addition to efforts directed to more specific groups. But, if a choice must be made, the factor of time compels priority to the strategic groups. Mass education is a slow process. It is especially slow when changes in traditional attitudes and values are required. The educational emphasis must be placed where it will count now. Time has run out, and reliance wholly on slow-moving mass efforts can lead only to frustration and failure.

In addition to education, there is need for examining the machinery by which government affects the shaping of the physical environment. Some work has already been done, especially in the study of natural resources administration, but more is needed. There is need especially for greater attention to the goals and outcomes of policies affecting environments and for imaginative hypotheses of the types of policies and organization most likely to achieve defined objectives of environmental administration.

The problems of man and nature are both local and universal. Continuing communications at the international level is one of the essential means toward the solution of environmental problems that even when localized are nevertheless part of the seamless web of nature. Our planet is now the basic unit for public environmental policy. Work with environmental welfare in its interrelating totality must be broadened, intensified and reinforced as rapidly as possible. Only if this is done can we realistically hope that our societies and nations can learn to truly comprehend and wisely administer the bio-physical basis of their existence.

"WHEN WE TRY TO PICK ONE THING OUT BY ITSELF, WE FIND IT IS FASTENED TO EVERYTHING IN THE UNIVERSE."



Our Landlord Is a Softy

SCENE: A pearly-lit executive suite. The Landlord, seated on a throne-like chair, is listening to the annual year-end report of his Chief Collection Agent, Mr. Gabriel.

Mr. Gabriel: And so, Sir, there's no question that you have a beautiful piece of property there, all right. Ah, the way the grass smells after a rain. The brilliance of a snowfield on a crisp morning. The softness of a desert in the moonlight. The way a sea fog creeps in. . . .

The Landlord (sighing): Yes, yes, Gabriel, I know. But let's get down to facts and figures. What about depreciation this past year?

Mr. Gabriel (shaking his head): Not so good, Sir. They've burned some more holes in Vietnam, smashed up the Congo, put a few nicks in Yemen and frayed the Arab-Israeli border rather badly.

The Landlord: Just write it off under "Normal Wear and Tear," Gabriel.

Mr. Gabriel (dubiously): Well, if you say so, Sir. But what about the air?

The Landlord: Well, what about the air?

Mr. Gabriel (consulting notes): They've poured another 16.2 million tons of exhaust fumes, industrial smoke and other garbage into the air, Sir. Really, it's rapidly lowering the value of the entire property. (Grudgingly.) Of course, I will say they didn't make it as radioactive as they did the year before.

The Landlord (nodding): See? That's an encouraging note.

Mr. Gabriel: But it's a different story with the water supply.

The Landlord (sadly): I suppose it is.

Mr. Gabriel: Yes, they've dumped 13.2 trillion more gallons of sewage, mud, industrial chemicals and other poisons into virtually every rivulet, creek and river. You cannot lie on your belly and drink from a cool, clear stream any more without chancing typhus, hepatitis, cholera. . . .

The Landlord (holding up his hand): Please, how were crops? I assume they've been growing things.

Mr. Gabriel: Yes. I was going to get to soil erosion next. During the past 12 months no less than 82.5 billion tons of rich loam. . . .

The Landlord (hastily): But they have been improving the property, I'm sure. What about new construction?

Mr. Gabriel: Yes. Let's see, they have built 112,232 new public buildings, all of which they claim will look very nice. Once the trees grow. They have also erected 27,342 new oil derricks on once-pleasant hillsides, paved-over 43 alpine meadows with freeways and . . .

The Landlord (wincing): Not the alpine meadows!

Mr. Gabriel (relentlessly): Yes, the alpine meadows. And, thanks to advances in rocketry, they reached new heights with their debris. While, at the same time, they have been busy drilling a deep hole into the earth. To see what's inside.

The Landlord: It's more curiosity than vandalism.

Mr. Gabriel: Sir, you must face facts. You have a beautiful piece of property and undesirable tenants. By any conceivable rule of property management, you have but one choice. (Raising a golden horn to his lips.) Shall I sound the eviction notice now?

The Landlord (hesitating): No, let's extend their short-term lease for just one more year, Gabriel.

Mr. Gabriel: But you've been saying that for ages, Sir.

The Landlord (sighing deeply): I know, Gabriel. But I keep thinking that sooner or later they're going to stop acting as though they owned the place.

ARTHUR HOPPE

Reprinted by permission from the San Francisco Chronicle, December 29, 1964.

Excerpt from a letter by Dr. J. Arnold Bolz, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, written to Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, asking "Wilderness" status for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. This letter was originally published in the NATURALIST, Journal of the Natural History Society of Minnesota.

June 25, 1964

Mr. Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I am writing to urge the immediate reclassification of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area from U-3 to U-1 under Secretary of Agriculture Regulations A-2. It is extremely urgent that this be done before more inroads are made upon it by those who advocate multiple use. Any compromise would ultimately destroy it as a wilderness.

If you had the time to appraise the innumerable letters you must already have received on this issue you would find in many of them an appeal that the writers find themselves unable to express in purely logical terms. They ask, in effect, that the land be set aside, not merely as a playground for its recreational value, but as a sanctuary, a place of re-creation. These are petitions most worthy of your consideration from individuals of foresight who are always in the vanguard of history. They come from a sensitive minority who perceive intuitively conditions that the majority recognize only after much bitter experience and generally far too late. The heedless disregard shown by many Americans today for the fast vanishing wilderness is but one symptom of the unwholesome abnormality of our age.

"Today, Western man, paradoxically, is burdened by a mode of awareness that has enabled him to build the greatest civilization in history. At the same time, through its exclusive use, he has created a crisis that threatens to destroy not only that civilization but mankind itself. Through his extreme plunge into objectivity and quantity, which has produced the machine of techne and the ever greater abstractions of science, he has isolated and alienated man from himself, from his fellow man, and from nature. The consequent life denial, insecurity, and aloneness, engendering malaise, tension, and anxiety, have led him to seek escape in herd conformity, routinized activities, sexual overindulgence, alcoholism, and drug addiction.

We are now in the midst of a cultural revolution — comparable to those of Greece and Rome, the Medieval Ages, and the Renaissance — to reconstruct the very base of our culture.

Many leading philosophers, psychiatrists, theologians, and artists, such as Whitehead, Northrop, Huxley, Marcuse, Fromm, Stace, Tillich, Buber, Barzun, and O'Keefe, warn us that the exclusive use of that mode of awareness, which is rational, conceptual, analytic, and divisive, can lead only to disaster. They all affirm that we must acknowledge another mode of awareness more basic to man's well-being, wholeness, and integration. This mode of awareness is intuitive, non-conceptual, and integrative. It arises from and is in direct living experience, here and now. This is not the dead, static conceptual knowledge where subject and object are separate (the subject remaining apart from and observing the object of knowledge), but the aesthetic experiencing of the union of subject and object, of the subject entering into and "knowing" the object. This perennial philosophy, which returns man to the ground of his being, has found expression in many cultures but needs reexpression in terms of the American freedom. This freedom, whose spirit initially was manifested in the unbounded space, untamed white waters, unscaled mountains, and uncut forests of pioneer America, contrasted so strongly with the rules of sophisticated European civilization.

How else and where else can this freedom be reaffirmed than in the silence of wilderness sanctuaries untouched by the products of that mode of awareness which has produced our modern dilemma? Only in such retreats can we find our true identity, find true self-expression in the eternal now, experience the mystery and wonder of being. As our population explodes and the realization of the necessity for this undeveloped mode of awareness grows, we will need more, not fewer, of these sanctuaries where man comes as a pilgrim, to return to civilization at one with himself, with his fellow man and with nature.

The very arguments of those who demand man's intervention in these primitive areas, whether their motives be selfish or altruistic, are based upon this egocentric mode of awareness. Even the desire to "improve" the forests is being questioned. The true man of science increasingly recognizes that nature is a seamless unity a unity that includes himself. As the intellect picks at and tries to divide this unity, it finds that nothing can be isolated, ordered, or controlled. In its interrelatedness the whole comes along with the part.

This issue transcends the separate and collective interests of timber, mines, resorts, and all others who would assault and eventually destroy these "museums" of primitive nature.

It involves the well-being and future of mankind, it involves the cultivation of an awareness that is not exclusively divisive, analytic and antagonistic. "

I wonder whether we haven't lost a part of our sense of beauty in the rush for mass production, for mass production inevitably means uniformity and artificiality. Every piece must be identical with the next, and every piece must conform to a man-made pattern. There's no room for the asymmetrical, the unusual, the natural. When we vacation we must see the standard tourist sights: we have to follow the crowds to Yellowstone, New York City, and Washington, D. C. In our dress we must conform to the fashions decreed by the czars of the clothing industry; both men and women must wear the latest styles. We drive a mass-produced car, we buy mass-produced furniture, and we live in a mass-produced subdivision.

We see this trend toward mass production and uniformity also in our parks. They have to be manicured, the trees and shrubs must be trimmed to specifications, dead trees sawed down and carefully removed. Playgrounds must be provided: carefully laid out diamonds, mass-produced swings and slides.

Now don't get me wrong. Mass production and uniformity have their advantages. They give us things we couldn't have otherwise: I stand in awe of the productive capacity of American industry. Parks are certainly necessary, playgrounds too are necessary, even carefully maintained plantings are both necessary and desirable. But they aren't enough. Why can't we also have the rugged, asymmetrical, natural beauty of an undisturbed area in which nature has taken over? Why must we always have standardized walks, standardized plantings, and standardized playgrounds.

There is another thing that detracts from beauty, and that is the crowding that comes from our growing population. Why do we have junkyards? Why do we have slums? Why do we have a litter problem? Why do we have pollution of air, water, and soil? With cars crowding our highways bumper to bumper you have to have someplace to put them when they wear out. With thousands and even hundreds of thousands of people visiting our parks, you have to hire hundreds of people to pick up after them. As millions of people crowd our country there's bound to be a problem in disposing of industrial and human wastes. The very multitudes are going to detract from the natural beauty of the land.

I suppose I'm pleading for the sort of beauty that the ACRES program can provide, the natural, untrammelled, and untrampled beauty of the land. We're not going to reverse things: I don't suppose any of us would want to return completely to nature. We need mass production: we couldn't satisfy our needs without it. Our population is not likely to decline in the foreseeable future. We're going to need parks, green oases in our cities and by their very nature they're going to have to be artificial. But can't we save at least a few natural areas in which the stark natural beauty of land and landscape is preserved? Doesn't an unplanned, unmanaged area have a place in a planned society and a managed economy? Let's hope more and more people can be interested and active in the ACRES program!

John W. Klotz

ACRES, Inc.
2224 St. Joe Blvd.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

Mr. + Mrs. Lyle Bates
Nath. Campers + Wilbur Allen

DIRECTORS: John W. Klotz, President; James M. Barrett III, Vice President; Thomas E. Dustin, Secretary; Ethyle Bloch, Treasurer; William C. Bloch; Jane H. Dustin; William R. Eberly; Florence S. Klotz; Allen J. Lomont; Glenn W. Poe; Elbert O. Roe; Robert C. Weber; Melvin Berg; Arthur Eberhardt; Richard Weisman.

NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD: Howard Michaud, Prof. of Conservation, Purdue University; M. Graham Netting, Director, Carnegie Museum; Richard H. Pough, President Natural Area Council; Durward L. Allen, Prof. of Wildlife Management, Purdue University; A. A. Lindsey, Prof. of Biology, Purdue University; Lynton K. Caldwell, Prof. of Government, Indiana University.

The QUARTERLY is published by ACRES four times each year at 2224 St. Joe Blvd., Fort Wayne, Indiana for the interest of its members, friends and others similarly dedicated to the permanent preservation of natural areas in northern Indiana. ACRES is a not-for-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana. Contributions to ACRES are deductible for tax purposes.

EDITOR: Thomas E. Dustin