

**Incorporating 20th Century US
Environmental History in the K-12
Classroom**

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Introduction:

How to Use this Guide

Organization


- Sources are sorted into four thematic sections, arranged chronologically.
- Each section contains a title page with an overview and an index of sources.
- Primary sources are curated alongside questions, videos, and podcasts to help contextualize each source.

Grade Differentiation

**Contains K-5
Content**

**Contains 6-12
Content**

Links

- This icon:  denotes a linked source.
- Printer-friendly sources of written documents and photographs are linked at the top of each page.
- Videos and maps are linked to the hosting websites (external to this document).

Environmentalism in the Progressive Era & WWI

c. 1890-1920

Overview

The primary source documents and videos in this section illustrate the growing environmental ethos evident in the early twentieth century, from the Progressive Era through World War I.

The Progressive Era, spanning roughly from 1890-1920, can be understood as a period of reform movements formed in response to rapid industrialization, urbanization, and commercialization. Among these reform movements were two early environmental movements known as preservationism and conservationism. Preservationists believed that natural landscapes should be left exactly as they were, and conservationists sought to maintain natural resources in order for them to be best used and enjoyed. John Muir was known as the most prominent preservationist, whereas Gifford Pinchot was known as the most prominent conservationist.

This growing environmental ethos continued into World War I, as Americans conserved and rationed resources in order to support the war effort. Through their participation in garden clubs and local victory gardens, American women and children on the home front used agricultural practices to support soldiers abroad.

The sources in this section exemplify the many perspectives among Americans fostering connections to the environment in the early twentieth century.

Sources

1. Essay: Gifford Pinchot, 1890 (Excerpt)
 - a. K-5 Video: Gifford Pinchot
 - b. 6-12 Video: Mira Lloyd Dock: A Beautiful Crusade
2. Legislative Summary of the Bill to Establish the National Park Service, 1916
 - a. K-5 Video: National Park Service
 - b. 6-12 Video: Brigadier General Charles Young
3. “Everybody Plant a Garden,” *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, April 22, 1917
 - a. K-5: War Garden Commission Cartoon
4. “Yule Exhibits in Portsmouth,” *Virginian-Pilot*, December 11, 1941
 - a. K-5: Smithsonian Gardens Video
5. Will you have a part in Victory? 1918 Poster
6. The Gardens of Victory, Poster
 - a. K-12: Victory Gardens Video

Excerpt: Gifford Pinchot Essay, 1890

[Link to Web](#); [Link to Appendix](#)

THE PROBLEM BEFORE US.

This nation has, on the continent of North America, three and a half million square miles. What shall we do with it? How can we make ourselves and our children happiest, most vigorous and efficient, and our civilization the highest and most influential, as we use that splendid heritage? Ought not the nation to undertake to answer that question in the spirit of wisdom, prudence, and foresight? There is reason to think we are on the verge of doing this very thing. We are on the verge of saying to ourselves: "Let us do the best we can with our natural resources; let us find out what we have, how they can best be used, how they can best be conserved. Above all, let us have clearly in mind the great and fundamental fact that this nation will not end in the year 1950, or a hundred years after that, or five hundred years after that; that we are just beginning a national history the end of which we can not see, since we are still young." In truth we are at a critical point in that history. As President Roosevelt has said, we are at the turning of the ways. We may pass on along the line we have been following, exhaust our natural resources, continue to let the future take care of itself; or we may do the simple, obvious, common-sense thing in the interest of the nation, just as each of us does in his own personal affairs.

On the way in which we decide to handle this great possession which has been given us, on the turning which we take now, hangs the welfare of those who are to come after us. Whatever success we may have in any other line of national endeavor, whether we regulate trusts properly, whether we control our great public service corporations as we should, whether capital and labor adjust their relations in the best manner or not—whatever we may do with all these and

other such questions, behind and below them all is this fundamental problem, Are we going to protect our springs of prosperity, our sources of well-being, our raw material of industry and commerce, and employer of capital and labor combined; or are we going to dissipate them? According as we accept or ignore our responsibility as trustees of the nation's welfare, our children and our children's children for uncounted generations will call us blessed, or will lay their suffering at our doors. We shall decide whether their lives, on the average, are to be lived in a flourishing country, full of all that helps to make men comfortable, happy, strong, and effective, or whether their lives are to be lived in a country like the miserable outworn regions of the earth which other nations before us have possessed without foresight and turned into hopeless deserts. We are no more exempt from the operation of natural laws than are the people of any other part of the world. When the facts are squarely before us, when the magnitude of the interests at stake is clearly before our people it will surely be decided aright.

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K-5 Video:

Gifford Pinchot Grey Towers Historic Site



The Grey Towers National Historic Site commemorates Pinchot.

1. What does commemorate mean? How might physical sites commemorate people?
2. Why might the Forest service want to tell Pinchot's story?

3. What is scientific forestry?
4. Why might Pinchot have wanted to bring forestry to the United States?
5. What kinds of local and national political influence did Pinchot garner?

Background

- Gifford Pinchot (1865-1946) was known as the "father of American forestry."
- He was an influential Progressive Era conservationist who advocated for the protection of natural resources in the United States.
- This 1908 Essay discusses issues of deforestation, the over-extraction of coal and other minerals, and the negative effects of monopolies on natural resources.
- Pinchot calls for a "New Point of View" regarding the environment, and he appeals to doing so for future generations and the United States as a nation.

- Which natural resources do you think Pinchot is referring to?
- What might Pinchot mean by a "critical point" in history?
 - In what ways might this relate to industrialization?

- Why might Pinchot have appealed to children in his argument?
- What conservation arguments would you make if you were in Pinchot's shoes, and why?

6-12: Mira Lloyd Dock (1853-1945)

Mira Lloyd Dock: A Beautiful Crusade



Questions

1. How might Dock's experiences growing up in an industrializing city influenced her career trajectory?
2. What were some of the environmental hazards Harrisburg faced due to industrialization?
2. What were some of the arguments Dock made for cleaning up Harrisburg? How might her trip to Europe have influenced her arguments?
4. How might public parks have helped industrializing cities?
5. How might Harrisburg's city beautiful movement have influenced movements in other cities, as well as city parks in our own time?

The 1916 Congressional bill to establish the National Park Service. & NPS Video

[Link to Web](#); [Link to Appendix](#)

The bill (H. R. 15522) recommended for passage provides for a coherent organization in Washington and in the field of a service to the end that it shall "promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the aforesaid parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The growing appreciation of the national assets found in the national parks and monuments is evidenced by the vast increase of visitors. The great trend toward the parks means retaining in this country the millions expended by our tourists in foreign travel previously spent abroad. This economic value of the parks is only recently coming to be realized. It is a factor of importance, in addition to the benefits to our people in their outdoor education and exercise. With equal scenery we are lagging far behind the European countries, notably Switzerland, and are outclassed by the development of park travel and park use in Canada.

Notwithstanding the great extent and value of our park areas, there has not been, nor is there at present any organization sufficiently complete or adequate to handle the various administrative phases. The parks are now managed in the Department of the Interior by an assistant to the Secretary, whose work in this line is merely by assignment, and whose tenure of office is subject to the tenure of the Secretary of the Interior. The clerical force is collected from various

employees in the department in accordance with their aptitude, but they are unable to devote all of their time to the specific tasks of this service.

There is a lack of flexibility in the field service, and the great work that is going on has been performed in a haphazard way. The success of recent efforts has been due largely to unexpected volunteer service, and to extra work by those already holding responsible and laborious positions. In this bill the committee in section 1 has specified the salaries as follows: Of the director, \$5,000 per annum; an assistant director at \$2,500 per annum; a chief clerk at \$2,000 per annum; one draftsman, at \$1,800 per annum, and one messenger at \$600 per annum; or a total of \$11,900. It was brought out in the hearings that for the present, the needed office expense in Washington will amount approximately to \$19,980.

Inasmuch as it would be impossible, without an experience derived from actual operation, to specify exactly the clerical force needed, the bill can only provide for a general fund for assistants other than those specifically named, bringing the total amount to be expended in Washington to \$20,000 (or \$8,100 in addition to specified salaries), which the committee regards as the least amount that can be considered adequate. The bill provides for turning over into the national-park service at the discretion of the Secretary, any or all of the field employees, and gives him the same latitude of appointment and control of the field force that he now has. Under the customs of the Appropriations Committee, specified amounts are annually appropriated for each of the several parks, based upon their several needs, and the bill neither adds to the present appointing power of the Secretary nor detracts therefrom, except as it provides for an office force in the District of Columbia, which is specifically limited in amount to total salaries of \$20,000 per annum.

The bill provides for the management and improvement under the national park service of all the national parks and the national monuments which are now under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and includes the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas, which is under the Department of the Interior.

Background

- President Woodrow Wilson established the NPS into law through the 1916 "Organic Act."
- Congress proposed a bill to establish the NPS in response to the growing national ethos toward conservation coming out of the Progressive Era.
- This Congressional report summarizes the bill, highlighting the utility behind the creation of the NPS under the Secretary of the Interior.

- Here, the report summarizes the main purposes behind the foundation of the National Park Service. What are they?

- Which department will manage the NPS? Why do you think Progressive Era Americans wanted the federal government to oversee parks? How might this fit into broader Progressive Era reforms?

- How does Congress distinguish the difference between the National Parks and the National Forests?

It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that there should not be any conflict of jurisdiction as between the departments of such a nature as might interfere with the organization and operation of the national parks, which are set apart for the public enjoyment and entertainment, as against those reservations specifically created for the conservation of the natural resources of timber and other national assets, and devoted strictly to utilitarian purposes, in the vastly greater areas, known as national forests.

The segregation of national-park areas necessarily involves the question of the preservation of nature as it exists, and the enjoyment of park privileges requires the development of adequate and moderate-priced transportation and hotel facilities. In the national forests there must always be kept in mind as primary objects and purposes the utilitarian use of land, of water, and of timber, as contributing to the wealth of all the people.

K-5 NPS Video [Link](#)

- What do you think of when you hear "National Parks"?
- What is a Park Ranger?
 - Where do the Park Rangers in this video work?
- List some of the National Parks described by these Park Rangers.
 - Do any of these places surprise you?
- If you could make a site you know a National Park, which site would you choose? Why?



K-12 Extend: [Link](#)

Video: [Brigadier General Charles Young](#)



- First Black National Park Super Intendant of Sequoia National Park
- Prolific military career despite segregation of US armed forces
- [Link to Supplementary Lesson Plan, NPS](#)

“Everybody Plant a Garden,” *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, April 22, 1917

[Link to Appendix](#)

Everybody Plant a Garden

The people of Richmond are awakened to the need and importance of raising vegetables. From every quarter of the city men and women, boys and girls are joining The Garden Club, signifying their willingness and intention of doing their part to reduce the cost of food this year and meet the increasing demand.

If you are not already a member, sign and mail the attached coupon to

The American National Bank
OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

MEMBERSHIP COUPON
GARDEN CLUB

The American National Bank,
Richmond, Virginia:

Dear Sirs,—In consideration of assistance rendered, and to be rendered to me, I hereby agree to become a member of said club, and to do my best to cultivate some land and raise vegetables during the season of 1917.

Name.....

Address.....

Phone.....

As a newspaper, this was intended for a wide audience and was published just weeks after the US declared war on Germany during WWI. Victory Gardens were encouraged as a way to help with food shortages and rations during the war. Gardening also gave people something to do and a way to participate that would ease anxieties about the war, food, and the threat of inflation.

While Garden Clubs were primarily run by women, men and children were also encouraged to join so the whole family could be involved.

War took millions of men away from their jobs which included agriculture and transportation. Imports of goods from other countries including fertilizer also slowed or stopped. With decreased home grown food and decreased imports of foreign food, shortages occurred which caused increased prices and hoarding.

The bank invested in the Garden Club in support of the war effort and the local economy.

[K-5: War Garden Cartoon](#)



- What do you see?
- How might Cabbage Worms “enemy plotters” like our enemies in war?
- Who do you think this cartoon is for?

6-12: Discussion Questions

- Why might the Bank sponsor a Garden Club?
- For what reasons might the government have encouraged victory gardens?
- What benefits do you think victory gardens provided?
- What do you need to start a Victory Garden? Can everyone do it? (knowledge, tools)

**Yule Exhibits
In Portsmouth**

**Materials for Christmas
Decorations Tomorrow
Through Sunday**

A Conservation-Yule show, under the auspices of the Portsmouth Norfolk County Federation of Garden Clubs, will open tomorrow in Eastern Star Temple, County street, Portsmouth, and will continue through Sunday. The exhibits will include numerous types of exhibits, while Christmas decorations using materials other than holly, laurel and running cedar will be shown.

Mrs. W. C. Worley is president of the federation and Mrs. A. D. Higgins is chairman of the show, with Mrs. R. P. Thompson as co-chairman. The judges will be Mrs. Albert V. Crosby, Mrs. Charles Day, Mrs. J. L. Weller, Mrs. Charles Voight, and Mrs. Ivor A. Page.

Each of the clubs in the federation has been assisted to exhibit various displays and arrangements. All exhibits must be tomorrow morning. The committee will be present from 8:30 until 11:30 to register and classify exhibits. Judges will take charge at 12 and the show will be open to the public at 2. A small admission of 10 cents will be charged to defray expenses. The show will be open from 2 to 10 tomorrow. On Saturday from 9:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Saturday morning from 9:30 to 12 has been reserved for the Colored Garden Club members, school teachers and any of the school children who may care to attend. The show also will be open Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 p. m. There will be ample boxes of the certified holly, on display.

As a newspaper, this was intended for a wide public audience. The date reveals that this Yule Exhibit was held the weekend after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

A Federation of Garden Clubs through the County indicates that Garden club work was important to the government. Even on the local level, there was institutional support of the war effort.

This exhibit attempted to make conservation interesting to a wide audience by connecting it to Christmas, and hoped to encourage families to reduce waste and decorate using recycled materials at home. Reducing waste was important during war time when money and resources were scarce.

All of the club's leaders were women which shows that conservation was seen as a "women's activity." Garden Clubs provided women leadership opportunities. Also note that they were all listed by their husbands' names.

Garden Clubs were often made exclusive to only wealthy white women. This article shows that in spite of segregation, Black women organized their own Garden Clubs and advocated for conservation.

[🔗 K-5: Smithsonian Gardens Video](#)



- Are the photos you see in this video in Black and White? What might that mean?
- What are some reasons people have gardens today?
- What are some reason why people had gardens back then?

- Why is gardening good? Why is reducing waste good?
- What did the women in Garden Clubs do besides garden?
- How might Garden Clubs have benefited communities?

6-12: Discussion Questions

- How might Garden Clubs connect to politics?
- Why was gardening an "acceptable" way for women to become activists and professionals?
- What were gender roles of the time? How did this work stay within or reject them?

[Smithsonian Gardens Video](#)

Will you have a part in Victory? 1918

[Link to Web](#); [Link to Appendix](#)



James Montgomery Flagg, "Will you have a part in victory?" c. 1918, Library of Congress.

This was published by the National War Garden Commission, a temporary department created to encourage gardening during WWI

Dressed in the American flag, this woman, beautiful and innocent looking, represents the country. She appears delicate and yet powerful, but ultimately worthy of protection. She walks with a purpose and sows seeds that presumably will allow the nation to win the war. This imagery is often used for America or American ideals (think Statue of Liberty). The image conjures an emotional attachment to the nation, but also inspires women to join her in the garden or farm fields.

"Every Garden a Munition Plant" communicates that growing food is just as important as manufacturing guns and ammunition.

K-5: Discussion Questions

- What do you see? What do you wonder about it?
- Why is the woman dressed in an American flag?
- Is this similar to other propaganda images?
- Why was food important during the war?

6-12: Discussion Questions

- How is this similar to or different from other propaganda images?
- Why might America be depicted in this way? Where have we seen something similar?
- Why do you think the painting/image was made to look this way?
- Who is the audience for this image?

The Gardens of Victory

[Link to Web](#); [Link to Appendix](#)



This film was made by the United States Office of Civil Defense. It shows the wartime need for vegetable gardens. It advertises that people can get instructions from the government on how to plant a successful garden. The film also says that people benefit from being in the sun and feeling involved in the war effort.



In both of these sources, every member of the family is shown participating in the garden. The poster is not just focused on a wife or mother, in fact she is in the back. This family also does not appear to be wealthy which suggests Victory Gardening is for everyone.

“Our food is fighting,” is similar to the WWI Poster that said “Every Garden, a Munitions Plant.” Food is seen as just important as military material and action.

K-5: Discussion Questions:

- What do you notice about this video?
- When do you think this video was made? Why?
- What are some reasons why people have gardens today? Why might people have had gardens back then?
- What is a ration?
- Do you have questions about the video or poster?

6-12: Discussion Questions

- Do you think this video would have been helpful to people? Why?
- What are some of the benefits victory gardens provided?
- How is this poster similar to or different from other propaganda images?
- Do you see any similarities or differences between these sources and victory garden material from WWI?

The Great Depression & The New Deal

c. 1929-1945

Overview

The sources in this section chronicle the environmental aspects of the Great Depression and the New Deal. This period can be studied for both its environmental disaster and federal initiatives toward conservation and reforestation.

In the early 1930s, as the Great Depression wreaked havoc on the economy, the Dust Bowl hit in the Great Plains and the eastern US. The Dust Bowl became known as the largest human caused environmental disaster in US history and is largely attributed to the poor use of agricultural lands as well that were intensified by a long drought in the region. The disaster would lead to mass migration from the Great Plains to Wester states, including California. Primary source photographs, an interview, and a PBS video illustrate the toll the Dust Bowl had on the environment and the people living there.

President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal ushered in a series of federally funded programs to alleviate financial burdens of the Great Depression, while also focusing on environmental projects. Notably, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) employed young men to work on conservation initiatives and reforestation projects. Their work would benefit the National Park Service, as well as State Parks around the country.

Sources

1. The Dust Bowl & The Great Depression

- a. K-12 Photo: Arthur Rothstein, "Abandoned farm in the dust bowl area, Oklahoma," April 1936, Farm Security Administration.
- b. K-12 Photo: Dorothea Lange, "Migrant Mother: Birth of an Icon," Nipomo, 1936.
- c. 6-12 Video: A Man-Made Ecological Disaster
- d. 6-12 Interview with Flora Robertson, 1940

2. Civilian Conservation Corps & the New Deal

- a. K-12 Video: Zion National Park Ranger Minute
- b. K-12: NPS, Civilian Conservation Corps Article
- c. 6-12 Video: Civilian Conservation Corps | Oregon Experience, Oregon Public Broadcasting

The Dust Bowl and the Great Depression

🔗 Links to Appendix: “Abandoned farm;” “Migrant Mother”



“Abandoned farm in the dust bowl area, Oklahoma.”
Photographed by Arthur Rothstein of the Farm Security Administration, April 1936, Library of Congress.

Background

- In the early 1930s, extreme drought hit the Great Plains. For decades, farmers in the region had been overplowing and depleting the soil through a lack of crop rotation.
- The drought, combined with high winds, caused massive dust storms that blew across the plains, further stripping topsoil.
- Along with environmental damage, the Dust Bowl caused further economic hardship and health issues.
- The Dust Bowl would also cause a mass migration of farmers out of states like Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas and to California as they searched for better opportunities.



Dorothea Lange, “Migrant Mother: Birth of an Icon,” Nipomo, 1936, Oakland Museum of California.

6-12 Analyze

- Describe what you see in the photo.
- Read the caption:
 - Who took this photo and when?
 - Where is this located?
 - Why do you think this photo was taken?
 - Why might this photo have historical significance?
- Taken together, how do these two photographs provide different perspectives of the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression (eg. environmental, migration, childhood)

🔗 6-12 Video:

A Man-Made Ecological Disaster



🔗 Interview with Flora Robertson, 1940

1. When was this interview recorded and where is Flora located?
2. How did Flora take to protect her from the dust storms?
3. Why might Flora have waited to move to California?
4. How does a personal account of the Dust Bowl add to your understanding of what happened?

🔗 K-5: Analyzing Photographs Source, NARA

- What do you see in these photos?
- What people and objects do you see?
- When do you think these photos were taken?
- Why do you think the photo was taken?
- How might the Dust Bowl have affected women and children?
- How might the Dust Bowl have affected the environment?

Civilian Conservation Corps & the New Deal

🔗 Links to Web: [Ranger Minute](#); [CCC Article](#); [CCC Video](#)



🔗 [Zion National Park Ranger Minute](#)



The Civilian Conservation Corps

As part of the New Deal Program, to help lift the United States out of the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933. The CCC or C's as it was sometimes known, allowed single men between the ages of 18 and 25 to enlist in work programs to improve America's public lands, forests, and parks.

For many, just the prospect of three meals and a bed were enough to get young men to enroll. As jobs and income were incredibly scarce, the CCC for a lot of these young men was their first job. Enlistees would make \$30 a month, \$25 of which would be sent straight to their families, while the other five was for the worker to keep. Meals and lodging were provided in military camp fashion.

Education opportunities were an added bonus of joining the C's. In fact, many completed their high school education while serving. Leadership advancement positions with an increase in pay were also offered to hard-workers.

🔗 [Civilian Conservation Corps Article- NPS](#)

K-5: Analyzing Photographs & Discussion Qs

- What do you see in these photos?
- What people and objects do you see?
- When do you think these photos were taken?
- Why do you think the photo was taken?
- How did the Civilian Conservation Corps help people? How did it help the earth?
- Would you join the CCC? Why or why not?

Background

The CCC was established to create jobs for young men and to support their families at home during the Great Depression.

They were paid \$30 per month and had to send \$25 of that home to their families.

They also were given a place to live for free, three meals per day, and job training they could use later in life.

The work they did also specifically benefitted the National Parks and other natural areas.



🔗 [Extension Video \(28min\): CCC, Oregon Public Broadcasting](#)

6-12: Discussion Questions

- Why do you think the Civilian Conservation Corps only open to men?
- Why might they have wanted the CCC to be similar to the military?
- If the CCC was created today, how do you think it would be different or similar?

Segregation and Jim Crow in the Environment

Overview

In the early twentieth century, Jim Crow segregation relegated Black Americans to separate and often unequal environmental spaces. In spite of this, Black Americans had robust relationships to the environment through recreation, and commercial or personal ownership.

The sources in this section highlight the specific ways outdoor spaces were segregated through law and social custom. The sources also reveal how Black Americans maintained connection to the outdoors despite the segregation they actively fought, creating spaces of joy and environmental connection for their communities. By exploring these not so distant stories, students will also be able to consider what effects of environmental segregation and racism are still present today.

Sources

1. Ownership and Segregation of Beaches

- a. K-12 Photo: “YWCA camp for girls. Highland Beach, Maryland,” 1930, Scurlock Studio Records, Box 41, Archives Center, Smithsonian National Museum of American History.
- b. K-12 Newspaper: “Police on Guard at Wade-In,” Chicago Tribune, July 9, 1961
- c. 6-12 Video: “Five Minute Histories: Carr’s Beach,” Baltimore Heritage, August 25, 2023.

2. 6-12: “African Americans and the Great Outdoors,” National Park Service, Digital Project and Map

Ownership and Segregation of Beaches

🔗 Links to Appendix: [YWCA Camp](#); [Chicago Tribune](#)



YWCA camp for girls. Highland Beach, Maryland, 1930, Smithsonian National Museum of American History.

🔗 [Link to web](#)

- Incorporated in 1922, Highland Beach was the first African American municipality in Maryland. It was also the first African American Summer Resort in the Country.
- Many very wealthy African Americans including Mary Church Terrell and Charles Douglass.
- In the late 1800s and early 1900s, most beaches and coastal properties were owned by Black people, particularly formerly enslaved folks and their descendants because the weather and sandy soil made the land less valuable. In the 20th century, predatory white land developers started trying to take these properties and monetize them as segregated beaches and resorts.

- The car and clothing hint at when this was taken, and reveal the presence of Black people in outdoor spaces, specifically beaches, long before desegregation.
- This photo is of a YWCA camp for girls. Recreation, specifically in the outdoors, was not limited to just boys.



Chicago Tribune, July 9, 1961.

6-12 Video:

🔗 [Five Minute Histories: Carr's Beach](#)



- How does this connect with the image sources above?
- Is there anything about this video that surprised you?
- How did integration affect African Americans' access to beaches and outdoor spaces?
- Is it important to tell the histories of places like Carr's beach? Why?

🔗 K-5: Analyzing Photographs Source, NARA

- What or who do you see in these photos?
- When do you think these photos were taken?
- Why do you think the photos were taken?
- Did anything in the photos surprise you?
- What questions do you have for the photos?

6-12: African Americans and the Great Outdoors Digital Project & Map

[Link to Web](#)

Elements of the Project to Explore:

- Interactive map with 7 different types of outdoor spaces
- Thematic essays under the Learn More tab
- Information on how to Get Involved



Rather than highlighting the places African Americans were *not* allowed to go, this project showcases the places African Americans established for themselves so they too could enjoy outdoor activities.

Quote from Explore page:

“Many state parks, local parks, and summer camps were created to resist segregation. However, many of the places represented a place of joy for Black people who used them while they also fought to gain access to more areas. Privately owned areas such as resorts and amusement parks gave African Americans the opportunity to enjoy luxury vacations without the threat of racism.”

Creating joy in outdoor spaces within their own communities was one of the most powerful methods of resistance to racism.

The 7 categories of segregated outdoor spaces included in the map are:

- Amusement Parks
- Beaches
- Camp Sites
- Country Clubs and Golf Courses
- Local Parks and Pools
- Resorts
- State and National Parks

6-12: Extend

- This site and map could be used as a research opportunity.
- Extension ideas for students: choose a location and research it, analyze one of the essays on the Learn More tab, write an essay of their own.

The Environmental Movements of the 1960s and 1970s

Overview

By the 1960s, decades of industrialization, resource over-extraction, and use of harmful chemicals had taken a noticeable environmental toll. The sources in this section explore the environmental movements of the 1960s and 1970s and pieces of federal legislation passed in response to the growing popular movement to protect the environment.

By the early 1960s and 1970s, what had been a burgeoning environmental movement grew into the mainstream as activists and scholars alike noticed an intensifying environmental crisis. Some key issues included deforestation, air and water pollution, and species extinction. A few key moments in this growing environmental movement include: the fight against DDT, made popular by Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*; the first Earth Day in 1970; and the American Indian Movement's March to Wounded Knee in 1973. Important pieces of legislation include the Wilderness Act (1964), Clean Air Act (1970), the Endangered Species Act (1973).

Sources

1. [“DDT is good for me-e-e” Advertisement, Time Magazine, June 30, 1947.](#)
 - a. 6-12 Podcast: “DDT: The Britney Spears of Chemicals”
2. [Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*: Excerpts](#)
 - a. K-5 Video: Rachel Carson and the Origin of Scientific Environmentalism
 - b. 6-12 Video: American Experience Rachel Carson
3. [Earth Day & March to Wounded Knee](#)
 - a. Walter Cronkite, Earth Day CBS News Broadcast, April 22, 1970
 - b. “World Pilgrimage: Wounded Knee,” Poster, April 22, 1970.
 - c. K-5 Video: PBS, “All About Holidays: Earth Day”
 - d. 6-12 Podcast: Throughline, “The Force of Nature,” Podcast.
 - e. 6-12 Video: PBS, “The American Indian Movement and Wounded Knee”
4. [Environmental Movement: Legislation](#)
 - a. 6-12 Video: Birth of the Clean Air Act, PBS Learning Media
 - b. 6-12 Video: Endangered Species Act 101, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - c. K-5 Video: Endangered Species Act Overview, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - d. 6-12: Complete Text of the Wilderness Act (Teaching Version)
 - e. 6-12: Endangered Species Act of 1973

“DDT is good for me-e-e,” Advertisement, *Time Magazine*, June 30, 1947.

[Link to Appendix](#); [Link to Web](#)

“DDT is good for me-e-e!”

The great expectations held for DDT have been realized. During 1946, exhaustive scientific tests have shown that, when properly used, DDT kills a host of destructive insect pests, and is a benefactor of all humans.

Pennsalt produces DDT and its products in all standard forms and is now one of the country's largest producers of this amazing insecticide. Today, everyone can enjoy added comfort, health and safety through the insect-killing powers of Pennsalt DDT products . . . and DDT is only one of Pennsalt's many chemical products which benefit industry, farm and home.

GOOD FOR STEERS—Red grass, alfalfa, timothy . . . are all a valuable part of the ration in commercial raising. Just simply spray up to 10 pounds more when pastured from farm feed and many other pests with DDT insecticide.

KEEP FOR THE HOME—helps to keep the kitchen, store, refrigerator, basement, garage, and other places free from insects. DDT is a powerful insecticide and keeps the bugs "like the dead!"

GOOD FOR BEANS—Biggest apples, juicier peaches, and other fruits, completely worm-free, all because of DDT.

KEEP FOR BARNYARDS—Up to 200 more milk . . . more butter . . . more cheese . . . when dairy cows are protected from the annoyance of many insects with DDT insecticide like the Kwik-Oil brand and Pure Spray.

GOOD FOR BOW CROPS—20 more bushels of potatoes per acre . . . several DDT sprayings show crop increases that DDT DDT DDT sprayings help work farmers grow their grain along to you.

KEEP FOR INDUSTRY—Good for protecting plants, houses, and other places. DDT is a powerful insecticide and keeps the bugs "like the dead!"

PENN SALT CHEMICALS

87 Years' Service to Industry • Farm • Home

PENNSYLVANIA SALT CHEMICAL COMPANY
WIDENESS BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Background

- Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) was developed in the late nineteenth century, but became commercially available by the 1940s.
- The US military initially used DDT to stop the spread of diseases, like malaria, that spread through insects.
- DDT became commercially available in the 1940s as a pesticide that everyday Americans and farmers could use to keep insects off of crops.
- Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* has been credited with exposing the harms of DDT on human, animal, and plant health.
- The movement against DDT can be seen as one of the main signifiers of the modern environmental movement, which had already started to take shape by the early 1960s.

About this Source

- Created by the Penn Salt Chemicals company
- Published in *Time Magazine*, June 1947
- Touts the multiple uses and benefits of DDT for different audiences, including commercial farmers and in the home.

K-12 Questions

1. What kind of document is this? (Is it a newspaper article, an advertisement, a letter, etc.)
2. Who created this document?
3. Who might the intended audience be for this document?
4. Choose three of the photographs and text blurbs. What do these sections argue?
5. Taking the document as a whole, what do you think the argument of this document is?
6. Given what has been discussed about DDT, how might this document be misleading?

[Extend 6-12 : Podcast](#)

“DDT: The Britney Spears of Chemicals”

1. What were some of the initial uses of DDT?
2. When did the public start to question the use of DDT and why?
 - a. What are some of the different interpretations of when the public started doubting the use of DDT?
 - b. How did the Polio epidemic sway public opinion on DDT?
3. Where do we see discourses surrounding uses of chemicals and safety in today’s media?

Excerpts: Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*

[Link to Web](#) (ch. 1 & 17); [Link to Appendix](#) (ch. 1)



I. A Fable for Tomorrow

THERE WAS ONCE a town in the heart of America where all life seemed to live in harmony with its surroundings. The town lay in the midst of a checkerboard of prosperous farms, with fields of grain and hillsides of orchards where, in spring, white clouds of bloom drifted above the green fields. In autumn, oak and maple and birch set up a blaze of color that flamed and flickered across a backdrop of pines. Then foxes barked in the hills and deer silently crossed the fields, half hidden in the mists of the fall mornings.

Along the roads, laurel, viburnum and alder, great ferns and wildflowers delighted the traveler's eye through much of the

Background

- Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* was published in 1962
- Carson's work exposed the dangers of DDT to the public, spurring an already growing environmental movement.
- Carson was born in Springdale, Pennsylvania (near Pittsburgh) in 1907, and died in 1964 after a battle with cancer.
- Carson was one of the foremost nature writers of the twentieth century.

6-12: *Silent Spring*, Ch. 1 & 17 Questions

1. Carson's introduction spells out a "before" and "after." How does she describe the natural landscape like before? How does she describe the condition of nature after?
2. What is the cause of this change, according to Carson?
3. Why does Carson call her book *Silent Spring*?
4. What is Carson's call to action?
5. How does Carson appeal to broad audiences beyond the scientific profession?
6. How would you describe Carson's philosophy behind humanity's relationship with nature?
7. Do you think Carson's observations and solutions are still relevant today?

[K-5 Video:](#)

Rachel Carson and the Origin of Scientific Environmentalism



1. What were some of Carson's "unique talents"?
2. How did Carson communicate her findings to the public, and why might her message have been important?
3. Why might Carson's writings appeal to us today?

[6-12 Video:](#)

American Experience Rachel Carson



The First Earth Day & March to Wounded Knee, 1970 & 1973

[Link to Appendix](#); [Links to Web: Poster, Video](#)



Walter Cronkite, Earth Day CBS News Broadcast,

[Link to Appendix](#) April 22, 1970

Background

- The growing popular movements aimed at environmental protection led to a major moment in 1970 with the first Earth Day.
- Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin is credited with organizing the first Earth Day, wherein activists from across the country, protested the environmental degradation caused by unchecked industrial pollution.
- The American Indian Movement (AIM) used Earth Day as a focal point of the 73-day Wounded Knee occupation in 1973.
 - AIM protested the US government's broken promises and exploitation of American Indian land and human rights. Activists protested on the site of the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre.

Cronkite Broadcast Questions

- What are some of the environmental issues Earth Day might have remedied?
- Who participated in the first Earth Day?
 - Why might Cronkite have said Earth Day "failed?"
- What role do the media play in shaping public awareness and action on environmental issues?
- How do you think the environmental movement has evolved since 1970?
 - In what ways do you think it has succeeded, and where do challenges remain?

Wounded Knee Questions

- Who created this poster, and when?
- Why was this poster made?
- What is on the poster, and what might these symbols represent?
- How might the goals of Earth Day align with those of AIM?

[Link to Appendix](#) **K-5 Video:**

PBS, All About Holidays: Earth Day



6-12 Video & Podcast:



[Link to Appendix](#) **Throughline Podcast:**
"Force of Nature"

[Link to Appendix](#) **PBS Video: "The American Indian Movement and Wounded Knee"**

Environmental Movement: Legislation

Background

The growing social and cultural movements throughout the 1960s and 1970s helped push both state and federal legislatures to pass a series of laws to combat air and water pollution, and curb species extinctions. Legislation including the Clean Air Act (1963, 1970), the Wilderness Act (1964), and the Endangered Species Act (1973), provided federal support for the conservation and protection natural environment. These acts, along with the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1970, formed the backbone of modern environmental policy, as the federal government began to take a more active role in environmental protection efforts.



Birth of the Clean Air Act | EcoSense for Living

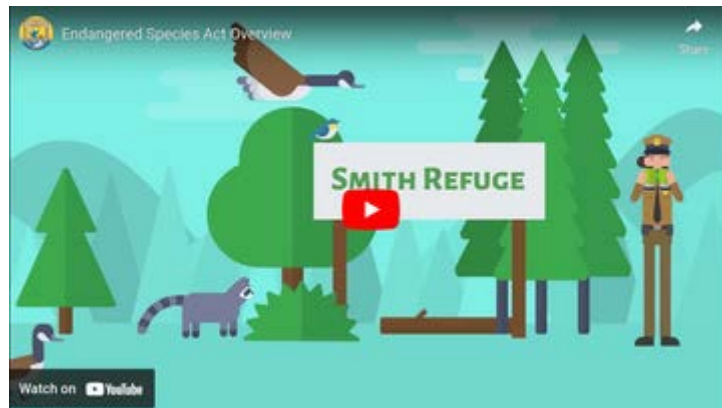
On October 27th, 1948, the residents of Donora, PA, awoke to a thick blanket of yellow smog. That was not unusual for this mill town, but this time, the stinging air didn't lift. It burned people's eyes and throats and...

PBS LearningMedia

6-12: [Birth of the Clean Air Act](#)
[PBS Learning Media](#)



6-12: [Endangered Species Act 101](#)
[U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#)



K-5: [Endangered Species Act Overview](#),
[U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#)

6-12: Extend

[Complete Text of the Wilderness Act \(Teaching Version\)](#)

[Endangered Species Act of 1973](#)

Source Appendix

Printer-Friendly

THE PROBLEM BEFORE US.

This nation has, on the continent of North America, three and a half million square miles. What shall we do with it? How can we make ourselves and our children happiest, most vigorous and efficient, and our civilization the highest and most influential, as we use that splendid heritage? Ought not the nation to undertake to answer that question in the spirit of wisdom, prudence, and foresight? There is reason to think we are on the verge of doing this very thing. We are on the verge of saying to ourselves: "Let us do the best we can with our natural resources; let us find out what we have, how they can best be used, how they can best be conserved. Above all, let us have clearly in mind the great and fundamental fact that this nation will not end in the year 1950, or a hundred years after that, or five hundred years after that; that we are just beginning a national history the end of which we can not see, since we are still young." In truth we are at a critical point in that history. As President Roosevelt has said, we are at the turning of the ways. We may pass on along the line we have been following, exhaust our natural resources, continue to let the future take care of itself; or we may do the simple, obvious, common-sense thing in the interest of the nation, just as each of us does in his own personal affairs.

On the way in which we decide to handle this great possession which has been given us, on the turning which we take now, hangs the welfare of those who are to come after us. Whatever success we may have in any other line of national endeavor, whether we regulate trusts properly, whether we control our great public service corporations as we should, whether capital and labor adjust their relations in the best manner or not—whatever we may do with all these and other such questions, behind and below them all is this fundamental problem, Are we going to protect our springs of prosperity, our sources of well-being, our raw material of industry and commerce, and employer of capital and labor combined; or are we going to dissipate them? According as we accept or ignore our responsibility as trustees of the nation's welfare, our children and our children's children for uncounted generations will call us blessed, or will lay their suffering at our doors. We shall decide whether their lives, on the average, are to be lived in a flourishing country, full of all that helps to make men comfortable, happy, strong, and effective, or whether their lives are to be lived in a country like the miserable outworn regions of the earth which other nations before us have possessed without foresight and turned into hopeless deserts. We are no more exempt from the operation of natural laws than are the people of any other part of the world. When the facts are squarely before us, when the magnitude of the interests at stake is clearly before our people it will surely be decided aright.

The bill (H. R. 15522) recommended for passage provides for a coherent organization in Washington and in the field of a service to the end that it shall "promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the aforesaid parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The growing appreciation of the national assets found in the national parks and monuments is evidenced by the vast increase of visitors. The great trend toward the parks means retaining in this country the millions expended by our tourists in foreign travel previously spent abroad. This economic value of the parks is only recently coming to be realized. It is a factor of importance, in addition to the benefits to our people in their outdoor education and exercise. With equal scenery we are lagging far behind the European countries, notably Switzerland, and are outclassed by the development of park travel and park use in Canada.

Notwithstanding the great extent and value of our park areas, there has not been, nor is there at present any organization sufficiently complete or adequate to handle the various administrative phases. The parks are now managed in the Department of the Interior by an assistant to the Secretary, whose work in this line is merely by assignment, and whose tenure of office is subject to the tenure of the Secretary of the Interior. The clerical force is collected from various

employees in the department in accordance with their aptitude, but they are unable to devote all of their time to the specific tasks of this service.

There is a lack of flexibility in the field service, and the great work that is going on has been performed in a haphazard way. The success of recent efforts has been due largely to unexpected volunteer service, and to extra work by those already holding responsible and laborious positions. In this bill the committee in section 1 has specified the salaries as follows: Of the director, \$5,000 per annum; an assistant director at \$2,500 per annum; a chief clerk at \$2,000 per annum; one draftsman, at \$1,800 per annum, and one messenger at \$600 per annum; or a total of \$11,900. It was brought out in the hearings that for the present, the needed office expense in Washington will amount approximately to \$19,980.

Inasmuch as it would be impossible, without an experience derived from actual operation, to specify exactly the clerical force needed, the bill can only provide for a general fund for assistants other than those specifically named, bringing the total amount to be expended in Washington to \$20,000 (or \$8,100 in addition to specified salaries), which the committee regards as the least amount that can be considered adequate. The bill provides for turning over into the national-park service at the discretion of the Secretary, any or all of the field employees, and gives him the same latitude of appointment and control of the field force that he now has. Under the customs of the Appropriations Committee, specified amounts are annually appropriated for each of the several parks, based upon their several needs, and the bill neither adds to the present appointing power of the Secretary nor detracts therefrom, except as it provides for an office force in the District of Columbia, which is specifically limited in amount to total salaries of \$20,000 per annum.

The bill provides for the management and improvement under the national park service of all the national parks and the national monuments which are now under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and includes the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas, which is under the Department of the Interior.

It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that there should not be any conflict of jurisdiction as between the departments of such a nature as might interfere with the organization and operation of the national parks, which are set apart for the public enjoyment and entertainment, as against those reservations specifically created for the conservation of the natural resources of timber and other national assets, and devoted strictly to utilitarian purposes, in the vastly greater areas, known as national forests.

The segregation of national-park areas necessarily involves the question of the preservation of nature as it exists, and the enjoyment of park privileges requires the development of adequate and moderate-priced transportation and hotel facilities. In the national forests there must always be kept in mind as primary objects and purposes the utilitarian use of land, of water, and of timber, as contributing to the wealth of all the people.

Everybody Plant a Garden

The people of Richmond are awakened to the need and importance of raising vegetables. From every quarter of the city men and women, boys and girls are joining The Garden Club, signifying their willingness and intention of doing their part to reduce the cost of food this year and meet the increasing demand.

If you are not already a member, sign and mail the attached coupon to

The American National Bank
OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

MEMBERSHIP COUPON **GARDEN CLUB**

The American National Bank,
Richmond, Virginia:

Dear Sirs,—In consideration of assistance rendered, and to be rendered to me, I hereby agree to become a member of said club, and to do my best to cultivate some land and raise vegetables during the season of 1917.

Name.

Address

Phone.....



After J. N. Darling, in New York Tribune.

NATIONAL WAR GARDEN COMMISSION

A Patriotic Organization Affiliated with the Conservation Department
of the American Forestry Association

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Yule Exhibits In Portsmouth

Materials for Christmas Decorations Tomorrow Through Sunday

A Conservation-Yule show, under the auspices of the Portsmouth-Norfolk County Federation of Garden Clubs, will open tomorrow in Eastern Star Temple, County street, Portsmouth, and will continue through Sunday. The exhibits will include numerous types of exhibits, while Christmas decorations using materials other than holly, laurel and running cedar will be shown.

Mrs. W. C. Worley is president of the federation and Mrs. A. D. Higgins is chairman of the show, with Mrs. R. P. Thompson as co-chairman. The judges will be Mrs. Albert V. Crosby, Mrs. Charles Day, Mrs. J. L. Weller, Mrs. Charles Voight and Mrs. Ivor A. Page.

Each of the clubs in the federation has been assisted to exhibit various displays and arrangements.

All exhibits must be tomorrow morning. The committee will be present from 8:30 until 11:30 to register and classify exhibits. Judges will take charge at 12 and the show will be open to the public at 2. A small admission of 10 cents will be charged to defray expenses. The show will be open from 2 to 10 tomorrow. On Saturday from 9.30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Saturday morning from 9:30 to 12 has been reserved for the Colored Garden Club members, school teachers and any of the school children who may care to attend. The show also will be open Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 p. m.

There will be ample boxes of the certified holly, on display.

Will you have a part in Victory?



WRITE TO THE
NATIONAL
WAR GARDEN
COMMISSION ~
WASHINGTON, D. C.
for free books on
gardening, canning
& drying.

© 1918 NATIONAL WAR GARDEN COMMISSION

JAMES HORTON KEY "FLAG"

"Every Garden a Munition Plant"

Charles Lathrop Pack, President

PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN



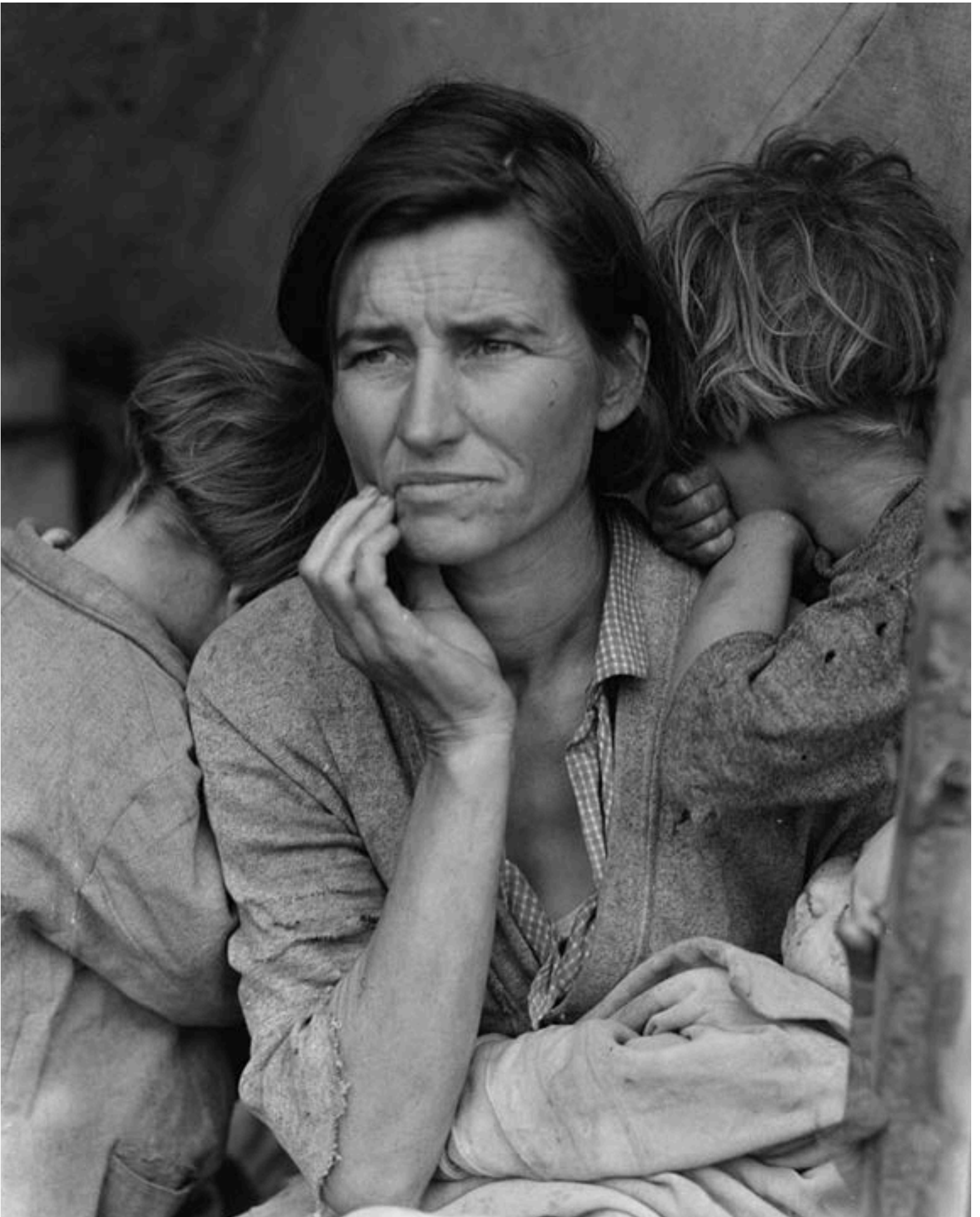
**OUR FOOD
IS FIGHTING**

A GARDEN WILL MAKE YOUR RATIONS GO FURTHER



W.H. HOSSE

“Abandoned farm in the dust bowl area, Oklahoma.”
Photographed by Arthur Rothstein of the Farm Security Administration
April 1936, Library of Congress.



Dorothea Lange, "Migrant Mother: Birth of an Icon," Nipomo, 1936, Oakland Museum of California.

YWCA camp for girls. Highland Beach, Maryland, 1930



Chicago Tribune July 9, 1961

Police on Guard at Beach Wade-in



Members of police task force stand watch as group sponsored by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gathers at Rainbow beach at 75th street. Ten persons are arrested for unlawful assembly. No violence is reported.

(TRIBUNE Photo)

"DDT is good for me-e-e!"



The great expectations held for DDT have been realized. During 1946, exhaustive scientific tests have shown that, when properly used, DDT kills a host of destructive insect pests, and is a benefactor of all humanity.

Pennsalt produces DDT and its products in all standard forms and is now

one of the country's largest producers of this amazing insecticide. Today, everyone can enjoy added comfort, health and safety through the insect-killing powers of Pennsalt DDT products . . . and DDT is only one of Pennsalt's many chemical products which benefit industry, farm and home.



GOOD FOR STEERS—Beef grows meatier nowadays . . . for it's a scientific fact that—compared to untreated cattle—beef-steers gain up to 50 pounds extra when protected from horn flies and many other pests with DDT insecticides.



Knox Out FOR THE HOME—helps to make healthier, more comfortable homes . . . protects your family from dangerous insect pests. Use Knox-Out DDT Powders and Sprays as directed . . . then watch the bugs "bite the dust"!



Knox Out FOR DAIRIES—Up to 20% more milk . . . more butter . . . more cheese . . . tests prove greater milk production when dairy cows are protected from the annoyance of many insects with DDT insecticides like Knox-Out Stock and Barn Spray.



GOOD FOR FRUITS—Bigger apples, juicier fruits that are free from unsightly worms . . . all benefits resulting from DDT dusts and sprays.



GOOD FOR ROW CROPS—25 more barrels of potatoes per acre . . . actual DDT tests have shown crop increases like this! DDT dusts and sprays help truck farmers pass these gains along to you.



Knox Out FOR INDUSTRY—Food processing plants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, hotels . . . dozens of industries gain effective bug control, more pleasant work conditions with Pennsalt DDT products.

PENN SALT

CHEMICALS

97 Years' Service to Industry • Farm • Home

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

SILENT SPRING

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY EDITION

RACHEL
CARSON

Introduction by Linda Lear

*Afterword by
Edward O. Wilson*



A MARINER BOOK
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
Boston New York



I. A Fable for Tomorrow

THERE WAS ONCE a town in the heart of America where all life seemed to live in harmony with its surroundings. The town lay in the midst of a checkerboard of prosperous farms, with fields of grain and hillsides of orchards where, in spring, white clouds of bloom drifted above the green fields. In autumn, oak and maple and birch set up a blaze of color that flamed and flickered across a backdrop of pines. Then foxes barked in the hills and deer silently crossed the fields, half hidden in the mists of the fall mornings.

Along the roads, laurel, viburnum and alder, great ferns and wildflowers delighted the traveler's eye through much of the

year. Even in winter the roadsides were places of beauty, where countless birds came to feed on the berries and on the seed heads of the dried weeds rising above the snow. The countryside was, in fact, famous for the abundance and variety of its bird life, and when the flood of migrants was pouring through in spring and fall people traveled from great distances to observe them. Others came to fish the streams, which flowed clear and cold out of the hills and contained shady pools where trout lay. So it had been from the days many years ago when the first settlers raised their houses, sank their wells, and built their barns.

Then a strange blight crept over the area and everything began to change. Some evil spell had settled on the community: mysterious maladies swept the flocks of chickens; the cattle and sheep sickened and died. Everywhere was a shadow of death. The farmers spoke of much illness among their families. In the town the doctors had become more and more puzzled by new kinds of sickness appearing among their patients. There had been several sudden and unexplained deaths, not only among adults but even among children, who would be stricken suddenly while at play and die within a few hours.

There was a strange stillness. The birds, for example — where had they gone? Many people spoke of them, puzzled and disturbed. The feeding stations in the backyards were deserted. The few birds seen anywhere were moribund; they trembled violently and could not fly. It was a spring without voices. On the mornings that had once throbbed with the dawn chorus of robins, catbirds, doves, jays, wrens, and scores of other bird voices there was now no sound; only silence lay over the fields and woods and marsh.

On the farms the hens brooded, but no chicks hatched. The farmers complained that they were unable to raise any pigs — the litters were small and the young survived only a few days. The apple trees were coming into bloom but no bees droned

among the blossoms, so there was no pollination and there would be no fruit.

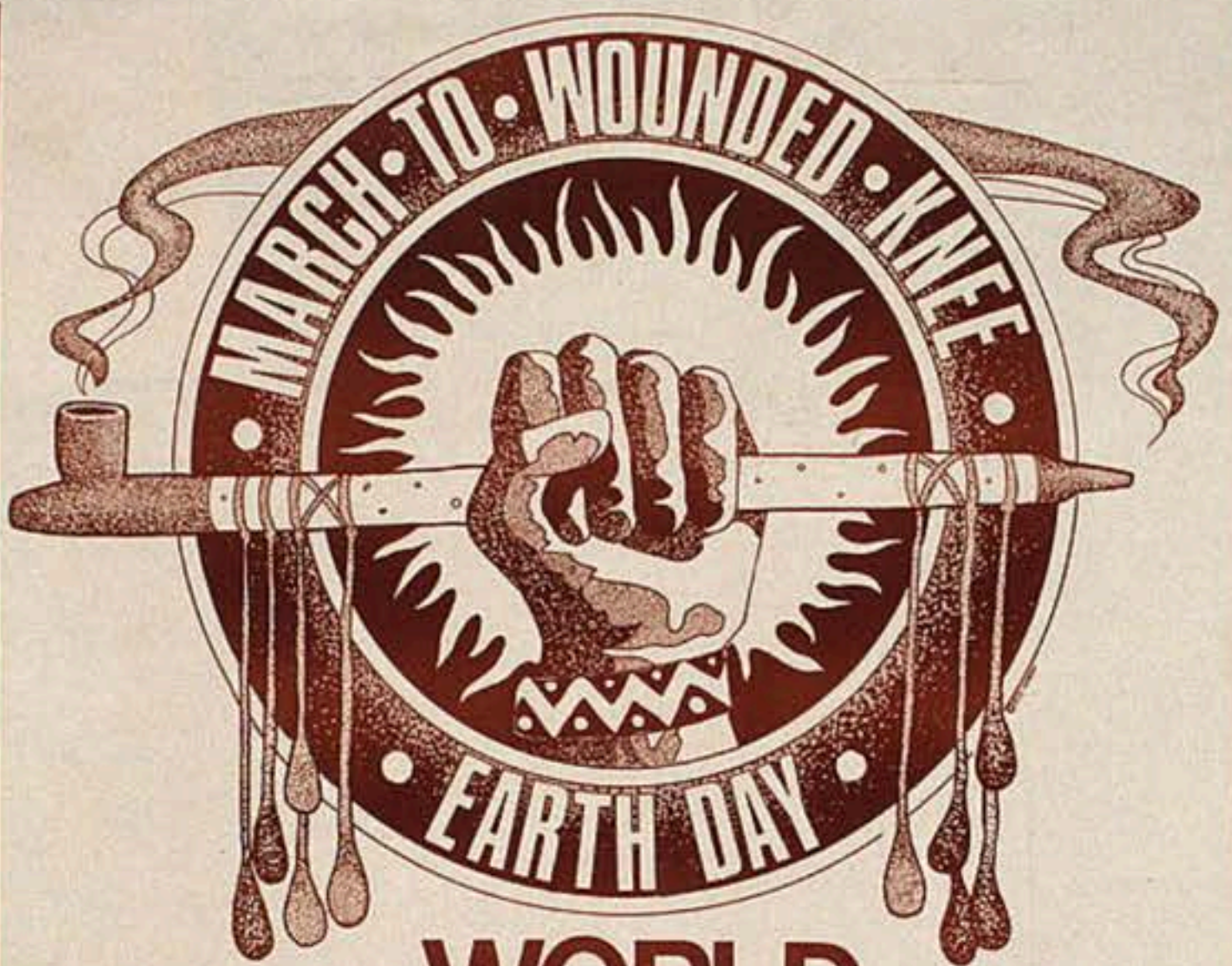
The roadsides, once so attractive, were now lined with browned and withered vegetation as though swept by fire. These, too, were silent, deserted by all living things. Even the streams were now lifeless. Anglers no longer visited them, for all the fish had died.

In the gutters under the eaves and between the shingles of the roofs, a white granular powder still showed a few patches; some weeks before it had fallen like snow upon the roofs and the lawns, the fields and streams.

No witchcraft, no enemy action had silenced the rebirth of new life in this stricken world. The people had done it themselves.

This town does not actually exist, but it might easily have a thousand counterparts in America or elsewhere in the world. I know of no community that has experienced all the misfortunes I describe. Yet every one of these disasters has actually happened somewhere, and many real communities have already suffered a substantial number of them. A grim specter has crept upon us almost unnoticed, and this imagined tragedy may easily become a stark reality we all shall know.

What has already silenced the voices of spring in countless towns in America? This book is an attempt to explain.



**WORLD
PILGRIMAGE:
WOUNDED KNEE S.D.
APRIL 20-22**

IN FESTIVE SOLIDARITY WITH
THE NORTHERN NORTHERN AMERICAN
SIOUX NATION.

BE SELF SUFFICIENT. BRING
FOOD, MEDICAL, AND MUSICAL
SUPPLIES.