Upper-division Writing Requirement Review Form (12/1/08)

I. General Education	I. General Education Review – Upper-division Writing Requirement					
Dept/Program						
Subject	/ Recreation Management	455) or sequence	INLOW 402			
Course(s) Title	Wilderness and Prot	otected Area Management				
Description of the requirement if it is not a single course						
<u> </u>						
II. Endorsement/Ap		sitting to Fogulty Consta	Office			
Complete the form and obtain signatures before subm Please type / print name		Signature Date				
Instructor	Bill Borrie	Signature		Date		
Phone / Email	4286 /					
Thomas Email	bill.borrie@umontana.edu					
Program Chair	R. Neil Moisey					
III Overview of the	Course Purpose/ Descr	ription				
Examination of the ori	gin, evolution, and applica	tion of the park concep				
international levels. E	valuation of legislation, ph	ilosophy, and policy le	eading to	consideration		
of goals, objectives, and strategies for park management.						
	nes: Explain how each of the					
Student learning out		Students pursue advanced topics, issues, and				
Identify and pursue mo	-	controversies of wilderness and park				
questions for academic	nquiry	management. This course is designed as a				
		theoretical capstone for our majors in the				
Find avaluate analyze and synthesize		Recreation Resource Management option. Students read, discuss and work with journal				
Find, evaluate, analyze, and synthesize information effectively from diverse sources		articles, monographs, chapters of books, and				
(see http://www.lib.umt.edu/informationliteracy/)		from other diverse texts.				
Manage multiple persp		This course considers diverse viewpoints and				
manage manapie persp	ectives as appropriate	stances on recent controversies and issues.				
		Students are encouraged to weigh different				
		arguments and perspectives, developing their				
		own professional ethic				
Recognize the purpose		Source material features a variety of				
discipline-specific aud	-	professional voices, from exposition, rhetoric,				
academic voice necess	ary for the chosen	bureaucratic and academic styles to authors				
discipline		writing for a popular audience. Class				
		discussion includes appropriateness and effectiveness of different styles for different				
		audiences.	one styles i	of different		
Use multiple drafts, revision, and editing in		Students prepare outlines, conduct peer reviews				
	d preparing written work	of their colleagues work, receive feedback on				
<i>C</i> 1 <i>y</i>		both content and writing, and are allowed the				
		opportunity to revise and resubmit their written				
		work.				
	Follow the conventions of citation,		Instruction is given on topics such as adherence			
documentation, and formal presentation		to the Publication Manual of the APA, use of				
appropriate to that discipline		non-gender specific language, and the assessment of origin of reference citations.				
		assessment of origin o	t reterence	e citations.		

Develop competence in information	Not applicable.			
technology and digital literacy				
V. Writing Course Requirements Check list				
Is enrollment capped at 25 students? If not, list maximum course enrollment. Explain how outcomes will be adequately met	☐ Yes √No We have not had enrollment over 25 in this course for many years, but have and would			
for this number of students. Justify the request for variance.	employ a graduate TA to help instruct and grade were this to be the case.			
Are outcomes listed in the course syllabus? If not, how will students be informed of course expectations?	√ Yes □ No			
Are detailed requirements for all written assignments including criteria for evaluation in the course syllabus? If not how and when will students be informed of written assignments?	√Yes □ No			
Briefly explain how students are provided with tools and strategies for effective writing and editing in the major.	Students are instructed in the value and use of outlines, peer reviews, and editing of examination answers.			
Will written assignments include an opportunity for	√Yes □ No			
revision? If not, then explain how students will	The final exam includes the opportunity to revise			
receive and use feedback to improve their writing ability.	and resubmit answers from their mid-term exam, based on special feedback on both content, organization, and writing skills.			
Are expectations for Information Literacy listed in	☐ Yes √ No			
the course syllabus? If not, how will students be	Students primarily work with written texts			
informed of course expectations?	provided in course packet. Little IT literacy is required beyond professional presentation of their written work.			
VI. Writing Assignments: Please describe cou	irse assignments. Students should be required to			
individually compose at least 20 pages of writing f	For assessment. At least 50% of the course grade			
should be based on students' performance on writing assignments. Clear expression, quality, and				
accuracy of content are considered an integral part				
Formal Graded Assignments	Mid-term exam (10 pages of writing, 40% of course grade), Final exam (20 pages of writing, 50% of course grade).			
Informal Ungraded Assignments	Class preparation and participation (10% of course grade).			
VII. Syllabus: Paste syllabus below or attach and send digital copy with form. ↓ The syllabus				
should clearly describe how the above criteria are satisfied. For assistance on syllabus preparation				
see: http://teaching.berkeley.edu/bgd/syllabus.html				

Paste syllabus here.

Wilderness and Protected Area Management RECM 482 - 3 Credits Fall 2008.

<u>Instructor:</u> Dr. William T. Borrie

405A CHCB (former Science Complex)

Email: bill.borrie@umontana.edu

Course Description:

Examination of the origin, evolution, and application of the park and wilderness concept on state, federal, and international levels. Basic objectives of wilderness and park management.

Course Overview and Goals:

This course is designed as a capstone course for undergraduate students with an interest and background in park and wilderness management. One of the major objectives is to introduce students to pressing wilderness and park management issues, the implications of alternative methods of dealing with them, pertinent literature, and current discussions. The course will emphasize readings and require student seminar discussion and cooperative learning.

Assigned readings:

Edwards, J. (1758) Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God. New York: P & R Publishing.

Henneberger, J. (1996). Transformations in the Concept of the Park. The Trumpeter, 13(3), p.127-133.

Curry, N. (2004). The divergence and coalescence of public outdoor recreation values in New Zealand and England: an interplay between rights and markets. *Leisure Studies*, 23, p. 205-223

American Planning Association (undated) *City Parks Forum Briefing Papers*. Retrieved September 23, 2004, from http://www.planning.org/cpf/briefingpapers.htm

Rosenzweig, R. (1983) *Eight Hours for What We Will: Workers and leisure in an industrial city, 1870-1920.* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Cox, T.R. (1988). *The Park Builders: A history of state parks in the Pacific Northwest.* (Ch. 1,10). Seattle: University of Washington Press.

Hancocks, D. (2001). A different nature: the paradoxical world of zoos and their uncertain future. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Runte, A. (1997). National Parks: The American Experience. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press

Hales, D. (1989). Changing Concepts of National Parks. In D. Western and M.C. Pearl (eds.) *Conservation for the Twenty-First Century*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Dustin, D.L., More, T.A., and McAvoy, L.H. (2000). The Faithful Execution of Our Public Trust: Fully funding the National Parks through taxes. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 18(4), p. 92-103.

Sax, J.L. (1980). Mountains without Handrails: Reflections on the National Parks. (Ch. 5, 6, 8). Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

Grumbine, R.E. (1997). Image and reality: Culture and biology in the National Parks. Orion, 16(2), p. 16-23.

Chase, A. & Shore, D. (1992). Our National Parks: An uncommon guide. *Outside*, 17(6), p. 53-56.

Christensen, J. (2004). Win-win Illusions. Conservation in practice, 5, 12-19.

Callicott, J.B. (1991). The Wilderness idea revisited: the sustainable development alternative. *The Environmental Professional*, 13, 235-247.

Cronon, W. (1995). The trouble with Wilderness, or, getting back to the wrong nature. *Uncommon Ground: toward reinventing nature*. New York: Norton & Co.

Henberg, M. (1994). Wilderness, Myth, and American Character. The Key Reporter, 59(3), 7 – 11.

Foreman, D. (1998). Wilderness Areas for Real. in Callicott, J.B. and Nelson M.P. (eds). *The Great New Wilderness Debate*. Athens: The University of Georgia Press.

Povilitis, T. (2002). What is a Natural Area? Natural Areas Journal, 22(1), 70-74.

Nash, R. (1982). Wilderness and the American Mind (3rd edition). New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Batisse, M. (2001). World Heritage and Biosphere Reserves: complementary instruments. Parks, 11(1), 38-43.

Figgis, P. (2003) The Changing Face of Nature Conservation: Reflections on the Australian Experience. In W.M. Adams & M. Mulligan (ed). *Decolonizing Nature: Strategies for Conservation in a Post-Colonial Era.* London: Earthscan Publications.

Bayet, F. (1994). Overturning the Doctrine: indigenous people and wilderness-being Aboriginal in the Environmental Movement. *Social Alternatives*, 13(2), 27-32.

Palmer, L. (2004). Bushwalking in Kakadu: a study of cultural borderlands. *Social & Cultural Geography*, *5*, 109-127. Langewiesche, W. (1999). Eden: A gated community. *Atlantic Monthly*, 283(6), p. 84-105.

Crowe, D.M. & Shryer, J. (undated). Eco-colonialism: an opinion from sub-Saharan Africa. Available: http://www.allianceforamerica.org/1196010.htm

Snyder, G. (1990). The Etiquette of Freedom. The Practice of the Wild. New York: North Point Press.

Turner, J. (1996). Interview. Wild Duck Review, 2(6), 8 – 11 and 3(1), 3-4.

Assignments:

1. The course will operate as a student-centered seminar. The instructor will provide introductions to the course and to particular topics, and will also provide additional substantive material as appropriate.

Students are expected to be prepared to discuss the assigned material in detail. An important component of your evaluation will be the *quality* of your daily preparation and participation.

2. The <u>mid-term and final exam</u> will be of a comprehensive nature, covering all of the course readings, lectures, discussions and field trips. They will be taken in the form of take-home examinations, and will comprising 2 – 4 questions, each around 4 – 5 pages long. You will be given the opportunity to consider feedback, revise and resubmit your mid-term responses as part of the final. The mid-term will be graded for content, as well as the quality of writing, using the following breakdown:

40 % Writing Skills

13% Clear and correct communication

(Expression, Grammar, Spelling, & Referencing)

13% Organization and Review

(Attach outline and peer review of your answers)

13% Coherent and well-structured arguments

(Logical progression, flow, arguments backed with evidence)

60% Content

30% Coverage of topic (including adequate length)

30% Ability to use quotes from readings

Table 1. Grading distribution for RECM 482. Fall 2008.

Mid-term exam	40
Final exam	50
Class participation	10
<u>Total</u>	<u>100</u>

Policies:

- 1. Any student with <u>learning disabilities</u> or disadvantages needing special dispensation or assistance will inform the instructor immediately following the first class.
- 2. It is expected that all work tended for evaluation will be professionally presented. Written submissions should be typed (preferably laser printed or high quality dot matrix). Proof-read and spell-check your documents. Folks reading your work assume you mean to present it the way that you do.
- 3. <u>Late submissions</u> are not encouraged. A standard policy of subtracting 10% per day (or part day) late is fair to everyone (students, instructors, and administration). Extraordinary circumstances (such as a death in the family) should be discussed with the instructor in advance. Leave from college due to medical conditions can be documented with doctor's certificates. Otherwise special dispensation involves discussion with the Department Chair, Mike Patterson. Seek assistance before problems or difficulties get too major!
- 4. <u>Attendance</u> is expected, though not required for all classes. It is the student's responsibility to arrange in advance so as to absolutely minimize the disruption on other students, and to make up, through alternative learning activities, the material missed due to absence. We're all in this together don't get behind!
- 5. All course activities are governed by the <u>Student Conduct Code</u>, which embodies the ideals of academic honesty, integrity, human rights, and responsible citizenship. We can assume these things, right?

Table 2. Proposed Course Schedule: RECM 482. Fall 2008

Day	Topics	Readings (before this class)
Tues, August 26	Parks & Protected Areas – naturalness?	Edwards
Thurs, August 28	Parks & Protected Areas – sacred & profane?	Henneberger
Monday, Sept. 1	> Labor Day Holiday	
Tues, Sept. 2	Parks & Protected Areas – recreation?	Curry
Thurs, Sept. 4	City Parks – economic development?	City Parks Forum Briefing Papers
Tues, Sept. 9	City Parks – social control & social justice?	Rosenzweig
Thurs, Sept. 11	State Parks – progressivism & access?	Cox
Tues, Sept. 16	Zoological Parks – nature's diplomats?	Hancocks
Thurs, Sept. 18	National Parks – nationalism?	Runte
Tues, Sept. 23	National Parks – democracy?	Dustin, More & McAvoy
Thurs, Sept. 25	National Parks – reflective recreation?	Sax
Tues, Sept. 30	National Parks – vignettes of primitive America? MID-TERM HANDED OUT	Grumbine; Chase & Shore (Christensen)
Thurs, Oct. 2	-	Mid-term due: Tuesday, Oct. 7, 9:30am
Tues, Oct. 7	Wilderness – the attack (I)	Callicott
Thurs, Oct. 9	Wilderness – the attack (II)	Cronon
Tues, Oct. 14	Wilderness – the defense (I)	Henberg;
Thurs, Oct. 16	Wilderness – the defense (II)	Foreman; Povilitis
Tues, Oct. 21	International Protected Areas – for whom?	Nash; Batisse;
Thurs, Oct. 23	International Protected Areas – different models?	Figgis
Tues, Oct. 28	The Ethnocentric critique – indigenous views (I)	Bayet
Thurs, Oct. 30	The Ethnocentric critique – indigenous views (II)	Palmer
Tues, Nov. 4	> Election Day Holiday	VOTE!
Thurs, Nov. 6	Private Protected Areas?	Langewiesche
Tues, Nov. 11	> Veterans Day Holiday	
Thurs, Nov. 13	Eco-colonialism	Crowe & Shryer
Tues, Nov. 18	Wildness	Snyder
Thurs, Nov. 20	Wild & Free	Turner
Tues, Nov. 25	Catch-up Day	
Thurs, Nov. 27	> Thanksgiving Vacation	

Wilderness and Protected Area Management RECM 482- 3 Credits

Take-Home Final Exam 2008

Answer **four** of these questions. Please separate and label your answers with the number of the question you are answering. No more than <u>five</u> typed pages per question. Make sure you answer <u>all</u> parts of the questions. Make extra effort to quote from the textbooks and any other source materials you consider relevant, but make sure you reference other author's ideas appropriately. I recommend the referencing style of the Publication Manual of the APA (4^{th} Edition).

You must work independently of other students and their answers to these questions.

The grading for each question will be along the following lines:

Content

30 % Writing Skills, 70%

Due : Wednesday, December 10 – 10.10am

- 1. Alston Chase says that "Natural regulation requires superintendents to sustain the semblance of wilderness by treating these places as though they really were wilderness, merely needing to be left alone" (1992, p. 54). Why isn't merely leaving wilderness alone (passive management) sufficient? Explain how the alternative (active management) is also problematic. Why does Chase say that "the parks' greatest enemy is their own mythology" (1992, p.54)?
- 2. Donald Waller (1998) describes Bill Cronon's attack on wilderness. Cronon, he says, argues "that our ideas about wilderness are so culturally and historically mired as to have become an albatross around the neck of contemporary conservationists". Do you agree? Lay out Cronon's and Callicott's critique of the wilderness idea, and then present a defense of the wilderness idea in rebuttal. (You should include discussion of the 'character thesis').
- **3.** Figgis (2003) suggests a need for new models for protected area management, in contrast to the "Western model of defined boundaries, legislative status, public ownership, and exclusion of human commerce" (p. 199). Explain why there might be the need for new models, and discuss the alternatives such as "bioregional models, Indigenous Protected Areas, large private reserves and fenced wildlife sanctuaries" (p. 203).
- 4. Crowe & Shryer (1995) suggest that western conservation groups in their efforts to save African biodiversity act in a type of post-modern ecological colonization. In what ways might eco-colonialists be similar to the colonial behavior of the British in Australia? What sorts of responses might foreign conservationists expect from local and indigenous groups? What is the fundamental tension between the objectives, values, and approaches of these two groups (international protected areas, and local/indigenous groups)? How might that fundamental tension be successfully negotiated? (Give specific examples or recommendations)
- 5. If "wilderness is a place where the wild potential is fully expressed" (Snyder, 1990, p. 12), should wilderness be managed for wildness? Jack Turner suggests that the notion of "managed wildlands" is an oxymoron, and that conservation biologists (ecological restorationists) use science to manage nature in destructive ways (Turner, 1996, p. 9). Why does he believe this? What's wrong with zoos and botanical gardens? What is wildness, and why is it important?