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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910465329803321  |
| Autore                  | Swantz Marja-Liisa   |
| Titolo                  | In search of living knowledge // Marja-Liisa Swantz  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Dar-es-Salaam : , : Mkuki Na Nyota, , 2016<br>©2016  |
| ISBN                    | 9987-753-49-3  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (266 p.)   |
| Disciplina              | 339  |
| Soggetti                | Participant observation<br>Electronic books.<br>Tanzania   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | Foreword -- Preface -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Anthropology and knowledge production -- 3. Paths to participation in development research -- 4. On whose culture is development built? -- 5. Women's ways of sustaining life -- 6. Between the "traditional" and the "modern" -- 7. First steps in participatory research -- 8. Jipemoyo : development and culture -- 9. Participatory research in support of public health training -- 10. Knowledge production for development -- Conclusion.  |
| Sommario/riassunto      | Marja-Liisa Swantz has spent a lifetime conducting participatory action research in Tanzania, and In Search of Living Knowledge encapsulates her reactions. She started her career in 1952 in Tanganyika as an instructor to the first generation of women teachers at Ashira Teacher's Training College, situated on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. In the first years of Tanzania's independence from Britain, she devoted five years (1965-1970) to participant research in a coastal Zaramo village near the capital city of Dar es Salaam. The research culminated in her book, Ritual and Symbol in Transitional Tanzanian Society, and a doctorate in Anthropology of Religion, which she received from the Swedish University of Uppsala in 1970. The author further developed the Participatory Approach to research while serving as a Senior Research Fellow at the University of Dar es Salaam from 1972 to 1975. After becoming a lecturer at the University of Helsinki she continued to |

develop Participatory Action Research with Tanzanian and Finnish doctoral candidates in a project in Bagamoyo, Tanzania, known as Jipemoyo. She continued to apply the participatory approach in research projects as Director of the Institute of Development Research at the University of Helsinki, where she taught anthropology, and as a Senior Researcher at the World Institute for Development Economics Research Institute in Helsinki in the 1980's. Since retirement, the author has continued her research, writing, and participation in development projects in Tanzania, including projects in Mtwara and Lindi from 1992 to 1998, and for 12 years while involved in a Local Government Cooperation project between Hartola in Finland and Iramba in Tanzania.

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| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910779241203321  |
| Autore                  | Sellars Richard West   |
| Titolo                  | Preserving Nature in the National Parks : A History / / Richard West Sellars   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | New Haven, CT : , : Yale University Press, , [2008]<br>©2008   |
| ISBN                    | 0-300-14366-4  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (448 p.)   |
| Disciplina              | 333.7/0973   |
| Soggetti                | National parks and reserves -- United States -- Management -- History<br>Natural resources -- United States -- Management -- History<br>Nature conservation -- United States -- History<br>United States. -- National Park Service -- History<br>Art, Architecture & Applied Arts<br>Gardens, Landscape Architecture & Parks |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface to the 2009 Edition -- Preface -- Introduction -- Chapter 1. Creating Tradition: The Roots of National Park Management -- Chapter 2. Codifying Tradition: The National Park   |

Service Act of 1916 -- Chapter 3. Perpetuating Tradition: The National Parks under Stephen T. Mather, 1916-1929 -- Chapter 4. The Rise and Decline of Ecological Attitudes, 1929-1940 -- Chapter 5. The War and Postwar Years, 1940-1963 -- Chapter 6. Science and the Struggle for Bureaucratic Power: The Leopold Era, 1963-1981 -- Chapter 7. A House Divided: The National Park Service and Environmental Leadership -- Epilogue -- Abbreviations -- Notes -- Acknowledgments -- Index

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## Sommario/riassunto

This book traces the epic clash of values between traditional scenery-and-tourism management and emerging ecological concepts in the national parks, America's most treasured landscapes. It spans the period from the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 to near the present, analyzing the management of fires, predators, elk, bear, and other natural phenomena in parks such as Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, and Great Smoky Mountains. Based largely on original documents never before researched, this is the most thorough history of the national parks ever written. Focusing on the decades after the National Park Service was established in 1916, the author reveals the dynamics of policy formulation and change, as landscape architects, foresters, wildlife biologists, and other Park Service professionals contended for dominance and shaped the attitudes and culture of the Service. The book provides a fresh look at the national parks and an analysis of why the Service has not responded in full faith to the environmental concerns of recent times. Richard West Sellars, a historian with the National Park Service, has become uniquely familiar with the history, culture, and dynamics of the Service—including its biases, internal alliances and rivalries, self-image, folklore, and rhetoric. The book will prove indispensable for environmental and governmental specialists and for general readers seeking an in-depth analysis of one of America's most admired federal bureaus.

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