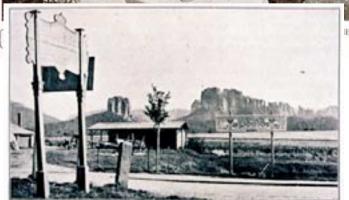




ZUR AESTHETISCHEN KULTUR









500 cm breit und 100 cm bod.

Sarbe: Dunkel elivengrün mit weifer Schrift.

Preis: 16 Mark (bei 10 Stüdt 14 Mark.)

Bejugsguelle: Karl Albrecht, Dresden-A, Seldberreiftrage 24.

### Origins of Nature Conservation in Germany 1890-1933

- Nature conservation is a reaction upon the adverse aesthetical, social and ecological impacts of industrialization, urbanization and agricultural modernization.
- It is not motivated by 'environmental' concerns exclusively, or even in the first place. Aesthetical (\_the beautiful landscape) and social aspects (\_small farmers and rural craftsmanship) play an at least equally important role. Key word: 'Heimat').
- The social basis of the nature conservation movement
  - Dominant: The well-educated urban upper class (Weber classes 3 and 4)
  - To some degree: Smallholder farmers and urban working class
- Until 1933, NGOs and some Länder laws, but no German-wide legislation





Ernst Ruhdorff

Deutscher Naturschutztag 1930, Cottbus, Branitzer Schloßpark

Composer, music teacher

Witness to landscape changes (separation of commons, meliorations) in his parents' home

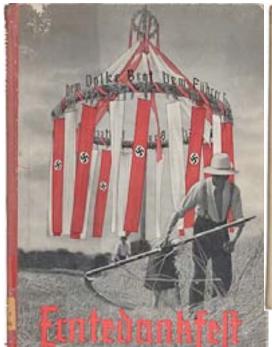
Fights against it; tries to protect nature

Strong aesthetical preference for traditional landscape

Endangered by: agricultural modernization, industrialization, infrastructure development, mass tourism

Creates the term 'Naturschutz' (1897)

Founder of Deutscher Bund Heimatschutz (1904)











#### Nationalparks für Großdeutschland













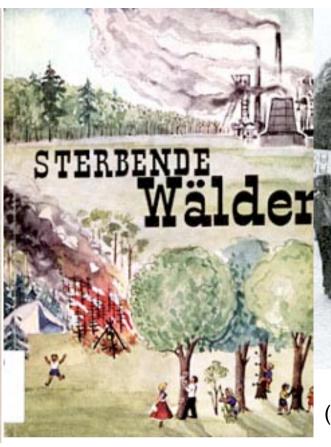






Bier Cichen im "Urmuth" von Caboburg bei Raffel. Clarectic see Dt. Nodell 1 (1972)





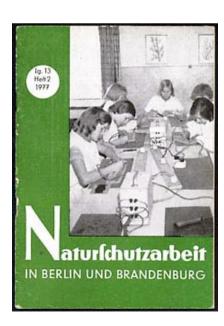
1970 (West)

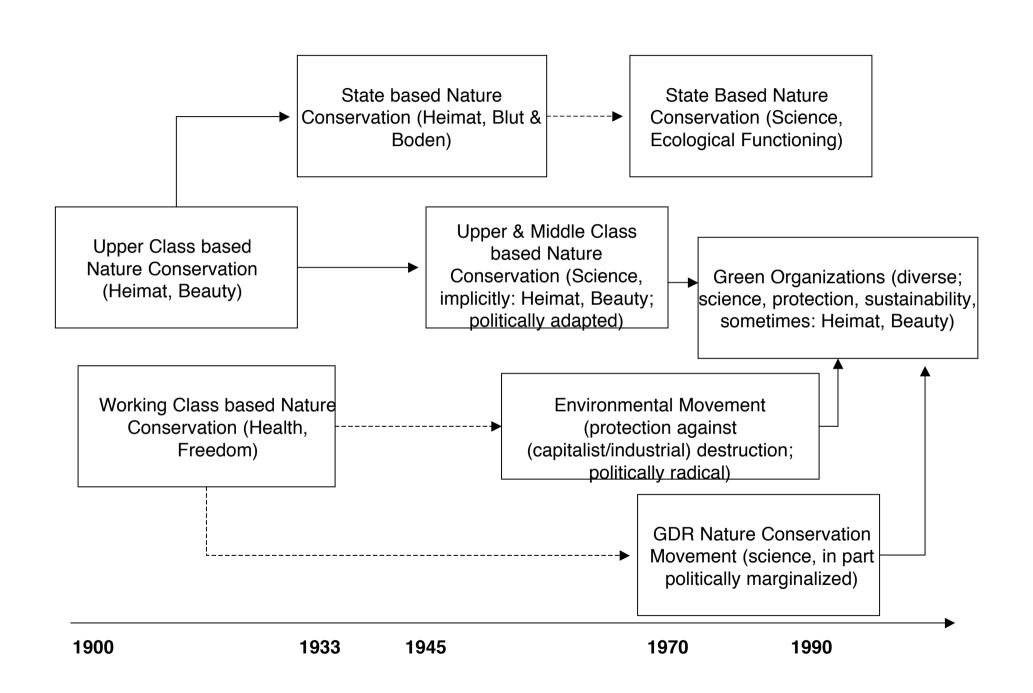
1957 (West)



1958 (West)

1970 (East) 1977 (East)









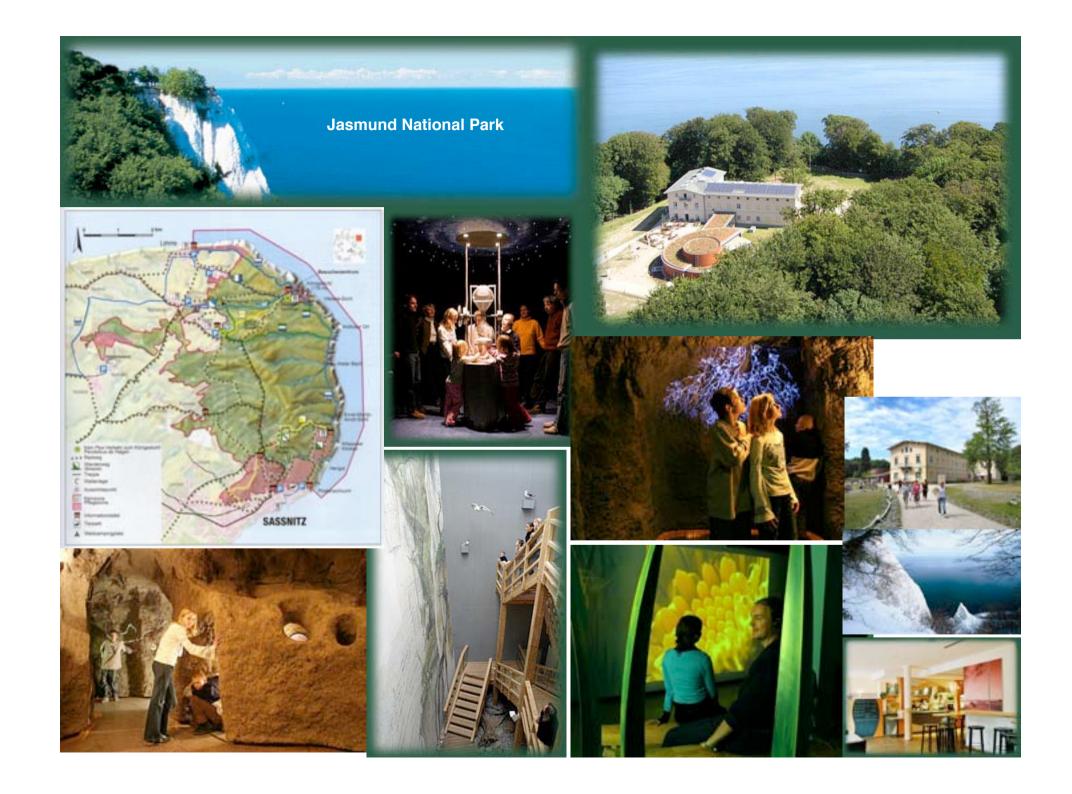




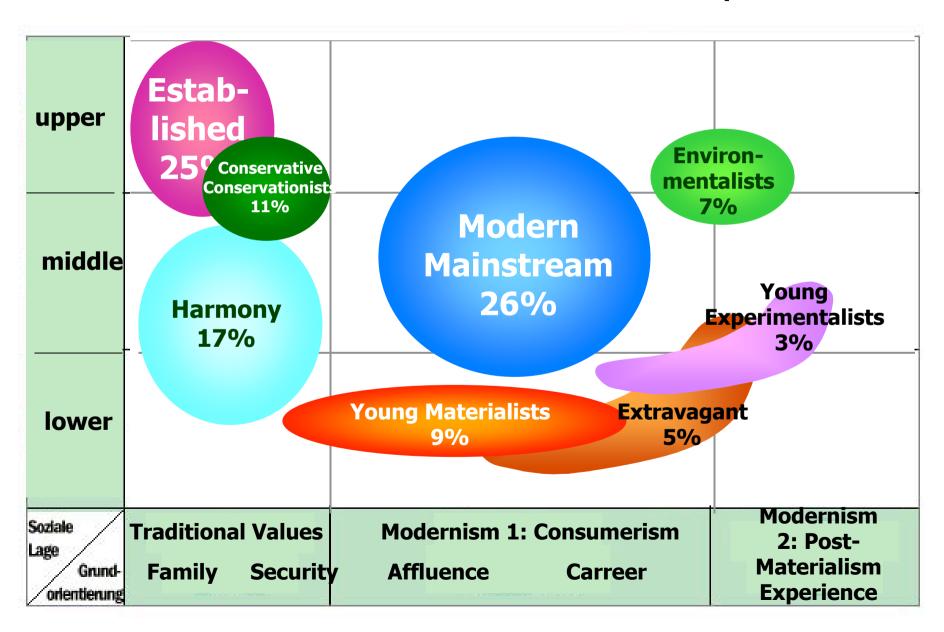




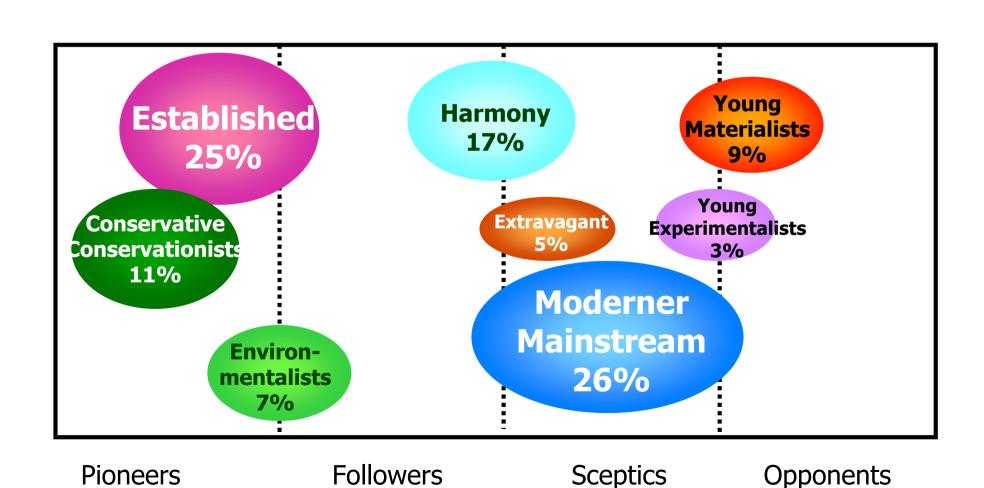




#### The 8 Clusters in the Social Space



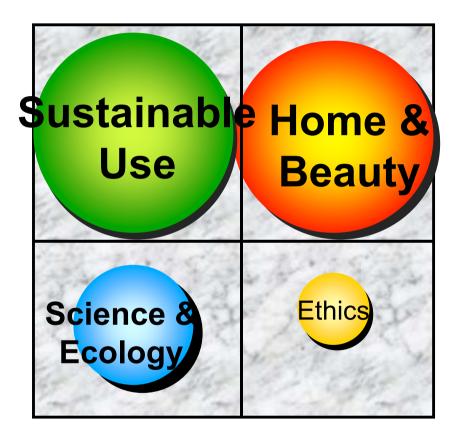
# The Clusters in the Space of Nature Conservation

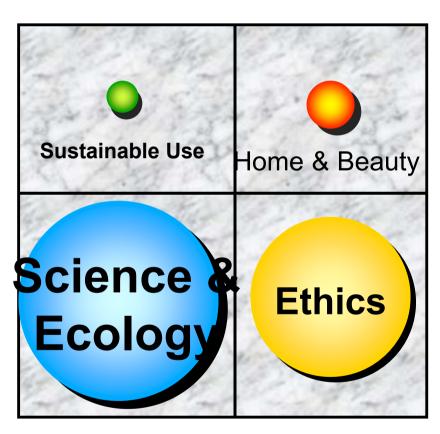


#### One Goal—Four Reasons

- Home & Beauty: To protect the beauty and characteristic historic identity of natural landscapes.
- 2. Sustainability: To protect the natural resources for future generations.
- 3. Science/ecology: To protect the integrity and functioning of ecosystems.
- 4. Ethics: A duty vis-à-vis nature as a goal in itself.

## Four different motives/arguments for nature conservation – and their relevance to the general population and conservationists





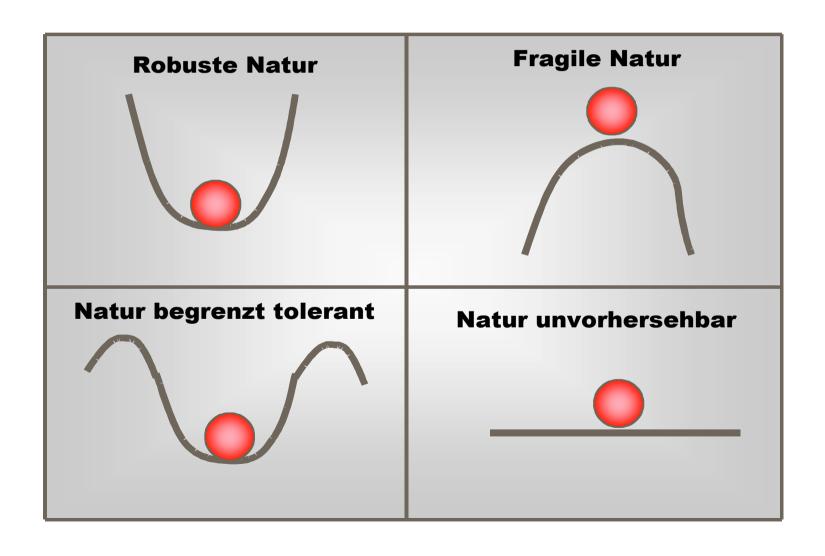
**Population** 

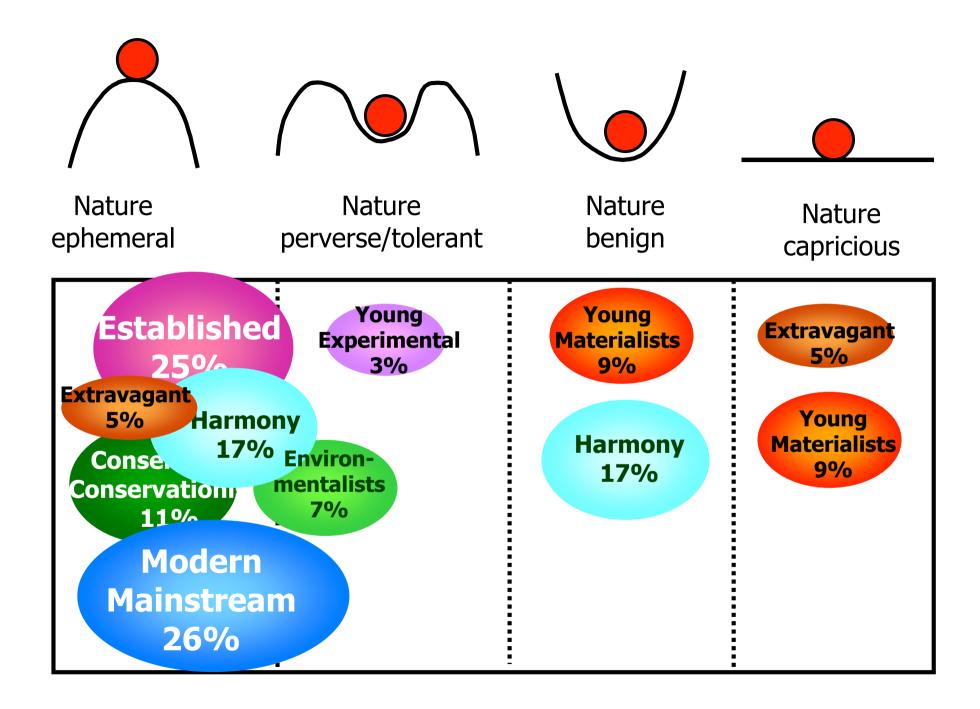
**Conservationists** 

### Dutch Landscape Preferences by Social Types

		Ordered Cultural Landscapes	Park Landscapes	Accessible Wilderness	Sublime Wilderness
All	170	3%	14%	32%	52%
Discoverer & Exploiter	8%	17%	33%	42%	8%
Responsible	75%	1%	8%	32%	60%
Participant	17%	4%	4%	12%	80%

#### 'Myths of Nature' (Cultural Theory)















Natural Accessible Bucolic Open Wilderness Order Landscape Harmony Power Young **Established Environmentalists** Experimentalists3 **Harmony** 7% % 25% 17% **Extravagant** Young 5% **Materialists** Conservative 9% **Conservationis** 11% Modern Conservative onservationists **Mainstream** 11% 26%