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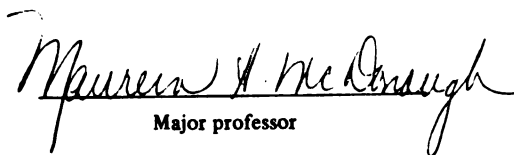
By Chicago Native Americans

presented by

Carol Marie Pancner

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USE OF URBAN RECREATION RESOURCES BY
CHICAGO NATIVE AMERICANS

By

Carol Marie Pancner

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

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ABSTRACT

USE OF URBAN RECREATION RESOURCES BY CHICAGO NATIVE AMERICANS

By

Carol Marie Pancner

Cultural differences exist in the utilization of recreation resources. In order to better understand and meet the recreational needs of Native Americans, a study of Chicago Native American recreation behavior was conducted.

Based on information obtained through preliminary contacts in the Native American community, 126 personal interviews were conducted with Native Americans using Native American interviewers.

The data suggest that the recreation patterns of Chicago Native Americans have been influenced by tradition. Native Americans participated in team sports such as volleyball and basketball which have traditional Native American characteristics like team/group involvement and competition. Areas perceived and defined by Native Americans as "Indian territories" were the primary locations for their activity participation. Locations where family, friends, and other Indians go were important reasons indicated by Native Americans for location selection.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
Chapter	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
Problem Justification	2
Definition of the Environment and Space	2
Use of Recreation Space by Specific Groups	4
Territoriality and Control of Recreation Space.	5
The Native American Balance of Life	7
The Urban Relocation Nightmare	9
The Historical Role of Recreation	11
Contemporary Native American Recreation	13
Problem Statement.	15
Objectives	16
Definitions	16
2. METHODS AND PROCEDURES	18
Introduction	18
Study Area	20
Population	26
Sampling Procedures	26
Instrument Development	28
Pre-testing of the Questionnaire	30
Administration of the Survey	30

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Chapter	Page
2. METHODS AND PROCEDURES (Continued)	
The Role of Volunteer and Observer	32
Coding and Processing of Completed Surveys	33
Limitations	34
3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	35
Introduction	35
Activity Patterns	35
Use of Recreation Resources	39
City/Neighborhood Park Use	41
Forest Preserve Use	45
American Indian Center Use	49
Most Frequent Activity Locations	50
Establishing Reasons for Use of Recreation Resources	60
Establishing Reasons for Liking Recreation Resources	74
4. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS	90
Conclusions	90
Implications for Managers	93
Implications for Future Research	95
APPENDICES	
Appendix A. Interview Script	97
Appendix B. American Indian Center Recreation Survey. .	102
Appendix C. Respondent Demographics	105
Appendix D. Most Frequently Participated in Activities. .	109
Appendix E. Locations Used by Respondents to Participate in Their Most Frequent Activities	110
LITERATURE CITED	112

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Most Frequently Participated in Activities	37
2. Frequency Distribution of Participation in Traditional Activities as Defined by the Question "Do you participate in Powwows, storytelling, etc.?"	38
3. Participation in Other Traditional Activities as Defined by Respondent	38
4. Use of Forest Preserves by Respondents	40
5. Use of City/Neighborhood Parks by Respondents	40
6. Frequency Distribution of City/Neighborhood Parks Locations Defined and Used by Respondents	42
7. City/Neighborhood Park Locations by Activity	44
8. Frequency Distribution of Forest Preserve Locations Defined and Used by Respondents	47
9. Forest Preserve Locations by Activity	48
10. Frequency Distribution of the Activities Participated in by Respondents at the American Indian Center	50
11. Locations Used by Respondents to Participate in Their Most Frequent Activities	52
12. Most Frequent Activities by Locations	53
13. Traditional Locations by Most Frequent Traditional Activity	58
14. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Reasons for Using the Locations of Their Most Frequent Activities	61
15. Reasons for Using Bowling Locations	63
16. Reasons for Using Volleyball Locations	64
17. Reasons for Using Basketball Locations	65
18. Reasons for Using Softball Locations	66

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table	Page
19. Reasons for Using Baseball Locations	67
20. Reasons for Using Walking for Pleasure Locations	68
21. Reasons for Using Driving for Pleasure Locations	70
22. Reasons for Using Picnicking Locations	71
23. Reasons for Using Bicycling for Pleasure Locations	72
24. Reasons for Using Fishing Locations	73
25. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Reasons for Liking Locations of Their Most Frequent Activities	75
26. Reasons for Liking Bowling Locations	77
27. Reasons for Liking Volleyball Locations	78
28. Reasons for Liking Basketball Locations	79
29. Reasons for Liking Softball Locations	81
30. Reasons for Liking Baseball Locations	82
31. Reasons for Liking Walking for Pleasure Locations	83
32. Reasons for Liking Driving for Pleasure Locations	84
33. Reasons for Liking Bicycling for Pleasure Locations	86
34. Reasons for Liking Picnicking Locations	87
35. Reasons for Liking Fishing Locations	88
C1. Sex of Respondents	105
C2. Age of Respondents	105
C3. Length of Residence in Chicago by Respondents	106
C4. Occupation of Respondents	106
C5. Highest Year of School Completed by Respondents	107
C6. Tribal Affiliations of Respondents	108
D1. Most Frequently Participated in Activities	109
E1. Locations Used by Respondents to Participate in Their Most Frequent Activities	110

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Flow Chart of Methods and Procedures	21
2. Parks and Forest Preserves in the Chicago Area	23
3. Chicago Communities and the Neighborhoods of Uptown. . .	24
4. Selected Native American Organizations and Nearby Recreation Resources in Uptown	25
5. City/Neighborhood Park Locations	43
6. City/Neighborhood Park Locations and Forest Preserve Areas Relative to Uptown	46

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Professionals in the outdoor recreation field are aware that cultural differences exist in the utilization of recreation resources. This awareness has partially originated in the natural resource literature where studies indicate strong cross-cultural differences in attitudes to and utilization of the land (Burch, 1971; Forster, 1972; Spoehr, 1956; Van den Berghe, 1975). The awareness of cultural differences in outdoor recreation resource use has primarily been supported by research in the areas of class, age, and urban/rural comparisons (Bultena and Field, 1977, 1980; Cheek and Burch, 1976).

Empirical examination of ethnic or minority differences in recreation patterns has not received as much attention. Several authors suggest that there are Black/White differences in preference for certain types of recreation activities (Washburne, 1978; Yancey and Snell, 1971; Washburne and Wall, 1980; Peterson, 1977; Wendling, 1980). These studies also indicate a preference among Blacks for urban recreation activities and sites rather than regional or remote sites such as wilderness areas. Other studies of Chinese and Japanese groups also indicate differential uses of outdoor recreation resources (Lee, 1973, 1972; Machlis and Field, 1980).

Some consistency exists across these studies in tying the differential uses of outdoor recreation resources to differing views of

the land (Knowlton, 1972; Lee, 1972, 1973; Yancey and Snell, 1971). Meeker (1972) summarizes the relationship between ethnicity, views of land use and nature, and national park visitation when he discusses the lack of enthusiasm for national park wilderness areas on the part of Blacks and Native Americans. His argument again rests on differing views of appropriate forms of land use based in cultural traditions.

Cultural perceptions of the land and other natural resources have evolved over periods of time when these cultural groups were not as urbanized. The question of understanding ethnic or minority differences in the use of urban recreation resources becomes, in part, one of understanding the traditional views of land and other resources and the changes in those views related to urbanization.

Other variables that have been identified as important in differential uses of recreation resources by urban ethnic groups include definition and control of recreation space, and sex role definition (Lee, 1973; Suttles, 1968). As with perceptions of the land as a resource, the role of these factors in managing group behavior evolved prior to urbanization.

In order to meet the diverse outdoor recreation needs of urban populations especially minority and ethnic groups, an examination of these needs must be made. Once these recreation needs are understood and defined, urban recreation resources can be better managed.

Problem Justification

Definition of the Environment and Space

For a variety of reasons (fear, social control, social order), each culture has a unique perception of how Homo sapiens fit into the

non-human environment (Spoehr, 1946; Lynch, 1960). The physical environment is deemed important because it serves as a spacial field in which social life can be organized (Suttles, 1968; Evans-Prichard, 1940). Therefore, physical space or "place" can be identified by those characteristics that fit into a scheme of order unique to a particular social group. Lee (1972:71) states that, "The type of use that organized groups make of physical spaces is important in determining the definition of place they will share. The number and kinds of places shared by groups will vary with the cultural and social conditions of their existence, because patterns of work, consumption, recreation, worship, and mobility will be different."

Several kinds of recreation places exist in urban areas. Lee (1972), Hester (1975), and the Chicago Department of Development and Planning (1967) categorize these recreation places as follows:

Neighborhood outdoor places are located in or near residential areas. Jacobs (1961:95) states, "Neighborhood outdoor places are an integral part of the lives of the local inhabitants. Therefore understanding the use of space in a given neighborhood is the first step in comprehending neighborhood outdoor places."

District outdoor places are located in or near a residential area. Lee (1972:79) states, "low income residents generally have less knowledge and make less use of district places than of neighborhood places."

Regional outdoor places are located in or near neighborhoods or districts. They are mainly used by residents from towns, cities, or counties who share a common cultural identity.

Remote outdoor places are located in or near neighborhoods, districts, or regions. They are often widely known for their unique features which attract visitors from the local region, other regions, states, or foreign countries.

Use of these recreation places varies with the knowledge and definition a particular group has for an area. For example, if a neighborhood group knows that their local park is unsafe at night or

controlled by gangs, their use of this park may be limited. In addition, if a recreation place is defined as 'too far away to use' by one person, someone else may define this same location as 'far away and therefore for occasional use only'.

It is therefore important to understand the definition of place a social group holds for a given area. This definition will help explain the use or non-use of a recreation place. The next sections discuss how specific groups define and use recreation space.

Use of Recreation Space by Specific Groups

Few studies have focused on the location where participation in recreation activity occurs for specific ethnic groups (Wendling, 1980). To date, research indicates that Blacks prefer urban local parks to more remote or wilderness areas (Washburne, 1978; Washburne and Wall, 1980; Yancey and Snell, 1971; Peterson, 1977; Dinkle, 1975; Lee, 1972). Washburne (1978) and Washburne and Wall (1980) suggest that use of space by Blacks varies by recreation activity. Their research further suggests that Blacks will travel outside their neighborhoods to use facilities offering a specific recreation activity like fishing.

Lazewski (1976) found that Native Americans who migrated to Chicago restricted their spacial activity to the Uptown area which is the study area of this research project. This migration to Uptown provided migrants with opportunities to live and socialize with other Native Americans. Therefore, activity locations like social centers, friends/relatives homes, and clothes shopping centers within Uptown were visited more frequently by Uptown Native Americans than non-Uptown Native Americans. This activity patterning by Uptown Native

Americans reinforces the importance of Native American social ties to the Uptown community through frequent Native American use of Uptown locations.

Other studies of Japanese and Chinese groups indicate that they prefer not to use regional or remote parks (Lee, 1972; Machlis and Field, 1980). These studies support that differential uses of space by specific groups exist. In part, use is determined by activity. Other variables, however, involving definition of place also influence the use of recreation resources. Two such variables, territoriality and control of recreation space influence the use of recreation resources.

Territoriality and Control of Recreation Space

Few territorial studies of parks have been conducted (Malmberg, 1980). Suttles (1968) found in a study conducted in the Adams area of Chicago that residents tend to assign certain recreation areas to specific ethnic groups. Suttles (1968:54) summarizes the criteria Adams area residents used in the assignment of these recreation areas:

1. Location - If a recreational establishment is located in an area of residents conceded to a particular ethnic group, the latter have a claim on it.
2. Staff - If the recreational establishment has a staff, their ethnicity is one of the grounds on which a claim may be asserted.
3. Precedent - If a recreational place has a history of usage by one ethnic group, that group has a claim on it.

Other groups entering a specific recreation area are viewed as intruders or guests. "A guest is someone who is treated with

temporary courtesy but an intruder is considered someone who has taken the first step off the path of orderly social relationships" (Suttles, 1968:54). Suttles (1968:56) noted that most encounters with other ethnic groups are rare, but if two or more groups do meet, it is not without violence.

Suttles (1968:113-115) provides an illustrative example of how territoriality and control of space was used in the Adams neighborhood.

"Once established, the Barracudas installed themselves in the northwest corner of Sheridan park. The significance of this location can be appreciated only if one understands the role of the park within the Italian section. Practically every Italian street group in the area makes use of this park, and several of them have their hangouts there. Other people in turn refer to the Italian groups collectively as the guys from the Park. Sometimes, the entire Italian community is spoken of as the 'people over by the park'. The park itself is partitioned into a finely graduated series of more or less private enclosures, with the most private hangout going to the reigning group and the least private to the weakest group. The northwest corner of the park is the most exposed of any portion, and this is where the Barracudas installed themselves. Even in this lowly spot, however, they were most resented by the other groups. To the Italians, the Park was almost a sacred charge and the Mexicans' intrusion was a ritual pollution rather than a mere loss of facilities. The Barracudas were harassed, ridiculed, and insulted. On their own part, they became belligerent and vaunted all sorts of outrageous claims about themselves. Soon the situation deteriorated, and the Italian group became extremely harsh with the Barracudas. Since the Barracudas were no match for even some of the younger Italian groups, they removed themselves to one member's house near Racine and Harrison."

An investigation by Lerup (1972) of a park in Stockholm, Sweden also revealed that sociocultural divisions divide the park into territories. The two most distinct groups, Southern European immigrants and students, occupy opposite ends of the park.

Lee (1972:77) observed local territorial definitions of space in a neighborhood park situated in a Chinese district of Pacific City. He noted that territorial use varies both spatially and temporally.

For example, the Cherry Street Boys of Pacific City are a powerful force in the use and control of outdoor spaces in their district (Lee, 1972:78).

Social groups use space differently depending on their definition and perceptions of that space. Territoriality and control of space can be displayed in a park by a division of sociocultural groups or a violent encounter of two opposing social groups. This use of space is quite different from the traditional¹ Native American² views of appropriate land use.

Traditional values and definitions of the land and environment determined how resources would be used. Unlike other groups, Native Americans maintain a balance with nature by being able to reside with nature without significantly altering the environment. They have a unique cultural perception of how they fit into the non-human environment. This relationship is important in understanding how Native Americans use recreation resources.

The Native American Balance of Life

Native American views of the non-human environment differ from other segments of society. Perhaps this can be illustrated best by the following story. A White radio newscaster reported over American

¹The term, traditional, is used here in the same historical context that early scholars used the word to describe the activities and values of Native American populations prior to or upon White contact (Morgan, 1851; Stevenson, 1904; Swanton, 1908, for example).

²Native American is defined here as a person of North American Indian Ancestry, commonly referred to as an American Indian.

National Public Radio that "there was no loss of life" from a fire which ravaged acres of trees, soil and other life forms (Vecsey and Venables, 1980:1X). The White radio newscaster separated human life from non-human life. To the Native American there does not exist a separation between human and non-human life. Native Americans believe that they are a link of a large circular chain with all other living things (Washburne, 1971; Vecsey and Venables, 1980; Udall, 1972). Vecsey and Venables (1980:X) elaborate on this interrelationship of all living things:

"Humans represent a small part of this interdependent chain of physical existence. Any loss of life along the chain diminishes the whole. In contrast, the straight line of progress followed by many non-Indians does not reincorporate the unity of creation's circular chain perceived by many White ancestors."

Native American religion and its concepts form the basis of Native American ecology. Native Americans view the earth as their mother. She is the source and sustainer of all life. The relationship between the land and the tribe define tribal identity, culture, environmental adaptation, and method of survival (Cahn, 1968; Deloria, 1969; Whalen, 1971; Washburne, 1975, 1971; Vecsey and Venables, 1980).

Conservation is part of the Native American land use philosophy. Deloria (1970:180) summarizes this philosophy as follows:

"Indian land use philosophy is so simple that it seems stupid to repeat it; man must live with other forms of life on the land and not destroy it."

Native Americans have been called lovers and conservers of nature because they are able to reside with nature without disturbing or significantly altering the environment (Whalen, 1971; Maclead, 1936; Speck, 1951). George P. Marsh (1874:34-40) summarizes the Native American land use philosophy as:

"American Indians tend to upset the balances of nature far less than civilized folk, they appreciate and understand it more."

Some historians and scholars do not, however, believe Native Americans hold these environmental perceptions of land and nature (Martin, 1978; Bellah, 1970). Instead, they consider the view of the Native American as an ecologist and conservator of nature a popular stereotype and myth.

Native American environmental relationships to the land and nature are complex. But, comprehension of the relationship between Native Americans and the non-human environment is basic to an understanding of traditional Native American life. Some Whites do not care to comprehend this relationship. As a result, an environmental conflict over land and natural resource use continues to be a central issue of Native American-White relations. Some recent issues include: fishing rights in Washington and Michigan, water and mineral rights in the Southwest, and subsistence rights in Alaska.

The Urban Relocation Nightmare

Urban relocation of Native Americans represents the last step in a historical progression of alienation from the non-human environment. Initially, Native Americans were dispossessed from their lands and forced onto reservations which were usually unfit for subsistence. Today, reservations which offer Native Americans a vital link to the environment and a traditional life style are being left in favor of urban life.

Over the past decades, there has been a migration of Native Americans from the reservation to urban areas. Native American

relocation and the resultant adjustment problems have been well documented in the literature. (For examples see: Ablon, 1965, 1972; Price, 1972; Graves, 1966; Sorkin, 1978, 1969; Hodge, 1971.)

Some of the reasons for this migration include escape from unsatisfactory reservation life due to unemployment, friction with relatives, and poverty. Other factors that have influenced Native American relocation are: military service, Bureau of Indian Affairs relocation programs, schooling, and non-Indian marriages (Hodge, 1971; Synder, 1971; Margon, 1973; Garbarino, 1973; Officer, 1973; Sorkin, 1978; Ablon, 1965, 1972).

Population data suggests that the percentage of Native Americans living in urban areas is increasing (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980). The largest migrations have been to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Tulsa (Officer, 1973; Neils, 1969; Sorkin, 1978).

This migration has created several significant problems for the Native American. There has been an increase in unemployment due to a lack of education and training of some Native Americans because they originated from agriculturally based areas lacking industrial development. Poor health, poverty, and difficulty in coping with urban culture are other long standing adjustment problems. Increasing rates of alcoholism, homicide and suicide persist as a result of inadequate adjustment to urban life. Family organization has been disrupted due to relocation and alcoholism among male family members. Consequently, many women are working to provide additional income which disrupts traditional working patterns. Many Native Americans feel isolated from friends and family and a familiar way of life they are no longer able to pursue in urban areas. (Brown, 1982; Hodge, 1971; Synder,

1971; Price, 1972; Ablon, 1965, 1972; Neog et al., 1970; Sorkin, 1969, 1978).

Because of the socio-economic problems surrounding urban adjustment, there seems to be an abundance of free time available to most Native Americans. Recreation can serve as a social and emotional outlet for Native Americans unemployed and suffering adjustment problems. Menninger (1942) suggests that play provides opportunities for individuals to be successful which compensates for the hardships of daily life. Other psychologists view play as therapeutic in the sense that it provides stability and mental health by providing opportunities to release tension and frustration (Erickson, 1950; Haun, 1965). In order to fully understand the potential role of recreation for urban Native American populations, it is necessary to look at the historical role recreation played in non-urban Native American Society.

The Historical Role of Recreation

Historically, recreation held a significant role in the lives of Native Americans. Games were primarily participated in for amusement (Russel, 1908; Stevenson, 1904; Hodge, 1912; Morgan, 1851).

However, games were also used as instruments of rites or were descended from ceremonial observances of a religious character (Culin, 1902:802). Stevenson (1904:317) states, "With some primitive people games are played primarily for divination, but ceremonial games of the Zuni are for the bringing of rain and they constitute an important element in their religious and social life."

Other games were used to practice skills useful to warfare and adult roles. These were generally games of skill and dexterity.

The game of lacrosse was especially used by the Iroquois and Choctaw for this purpose. Other games including archery, racing games, ball games, javelin or dart throwing were sports played by adults to improve dexterity and skills useful to a warrior (Culin, 1902; Morgan, 1851; Eastman, 1971; Garbarino, 1976; Underhill, 1953; Stevenson, 1904; Swanton, 1908; Russel, 1908; Sando and Scholer, 1976).

Drama, storytelling, and music were also important traditional recreation activities and served as a means to transmit oral traditions and morals to the people (Sando and Scholer, 1976; Collier, 1947; Fletcher, 1970; Lurie, 1978; Fletcher and La Fleshe, 1911).

Games of chance such as dice throwing, top spinning, and guessing games were popular activities usually accompanied by betting (Hodge, 1912; Culin, 1902; Stevenson, 1904; Russel, 1908; Sando and Scholer, 1976; Underhill, 1953).

Games of chance occurred primarily at powwows and special feasts as a form of group entertainment. Singing and dancing were also an important group activity participated in at powwows and feasts (Driver, 1961; Wissler, 1922; Fletcher, 1970; Fletcher and La Fleshe, 1911).

Culin (1902:809) and Hodge (1911:483-484) state that games of Native Americans were:

1. similar and therefore could be classified into a small number of groups;
2. morphologically similar and universal among all tribes;
3. descended from ceremonial observances of which a game was a significant part;
4. performed as religious ceremonies or as individual or group entertainment;
5. similar to ceremonial observances found on other continents.

Historically, recreation served specific purposes and roles in

Native American society. However, in order to determine whether recreation is still important to Native Americans, an investigation of contemporary recreation patterns is necessary.

Contemporary Native American Recreation

Today, limited information is available about the current recreation patterns of Native Americans. Barta (1976) found that Tewa High School students preferred activities that were a combination of traditional and contemporary or White-influenced activities. Activities participated in by Native American students included: powwows, driving, bicycling, hobbies, hunting, fishing, camping, softball, baseball, bowling, walking, shooting pool, archery, jogging, and pinball. Students indicated that they would like to participate in more Native American activities and less White-influenced activities.

In a study of the Uintah Youth Camp on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation, Jackson and Griffiths (1974) described some of the camp's activities. They included: water front activities, foot races, target practice, archery, hiking, fishing, arts and crafts, movies, singing, and storytelling. Participation in these activities support Barta's (1976) finding that Native Americans participate in both traditional and contemporary recreation activities.

In urban areas, Native American recreation patterns vary like other ethnic groups. Families and individuals participate in activities which they enjoy. Garbarino (1971) recognized that Chicago Native American families enjoyed visiting city parks, zoos, and museums especially those containing Native American materials.

Ablon (1972), Price (1972), and Garbarino (1971) all noted

that most large urban centers have Native American organizations where such activities as Boy or Girl Scouts, canoe clubs, or powwows were held. In addition, there was an interest in such team sports as basketball and baseball.

In a survey conducted by Price (1972), urban Los Angeles Native Americans responded that 46% of them participated in sports for recreation, 16% watched T.V. and attended movies, 9% went to powwows, and 7% went to bars.

Krutz (1973) found in a study of San Francisco Bay Native Americans that Kiowas organized dance groups and performed at powwows. Great attention was given to traditional costume design and dance detail.

In New York City, Native Americans participated in powwows, arts and crafts exhibitions, hand games, fashion shows, and dance groups (Einhorn, 1973). The Thunderbird American Indian dancers gave public performances to show the artistic value of their culture (Einhorn, 1973).

The Chicago American Indian Center offered social activities geared to youth (Garbarino, 1973). A Christmas party and monthly teen dances were part of the Center's activities. In addition, the Center offered a summer day camp program and facilities to several organized youth groups (Garbarino, 1973).

Some activity patterns of urban Native Americans have been established based on the observations and research of social scientists. This research supports participation by Native Americans in both traditional and nontraditional activities. These findings are not, however, adequate to fully understand Native American recreation behavior. Other information focusing on frequency, reasons, and locations of

participation is needed.

Problem Statement

Given that there exists a variety of minority and ethnic groups in urban areas, the question becomes one of where to place emphasis in terms of examining patterns of recreation resource use.

In recent years, there has been a migration of Native Americans from reservations to urban areas. This migration has created several significant problems for Native Americans. These socio-economic problems surrounding urban adjustment could perhaps, in part, be resolved by using recreation as a social and emotional outlet. However, to understand the potential role of recreation for urban Native Americans, it is necessary to look at traditional views of the land and recreation.

Traditional views of the non-human environment and its uses and meaning differ from those of other segments of society. Native Americans believe the land should be enjoyed and used but not overused or exploited by unregulated mineral extractions for example, as many U.S. policies and corporate actions have suggested (Potts, 1980; Sandlin, 1977). These traditional views of the land have significant implications for utilization of outdoor recreation resources by this urban group.

Because very little is known about the current recreation patterns of Native Americans in urban areas, an investigation of urban Native American recreation behavior is important in order to understand and meet their recreation needs.

Objectives

The general objective of this study was to initiate a preliminary investigation of the outdoor recreation behavior of Chicago Native Americans.

The specific objectives of this study are:

- 1) to determine where activities are taking place;
- 2) to look at why these particular resources are being used.

To accomplish the above thesis objectives, the following research questions must be addressed: 1) What resources are being used by Native Americans? 2) Why are these resources being used? 3) What is attractive about these resources?

Definitions

The following is a list of definitions used by the researcher. These definitions are provided to clarify the author's meaning of these terms throughout the thesis.

Native American - A person of North American Indian ancestry, commonly referred to as an American Indian. The U.S. government defines as Indian as someone possessing one fourth degree blood quantum and a member of a federally recognized tribe. The researcher did not consider blood quantum as criterion for defining a Native American. Discrepancies exist in the definition of Native American within the federal system and tribal governments. For the purposes of this preliminary investigation of Native American recreation behavior, blood quantum is unimportant and therefore was not considered for respondent eligibility.

Traditional - No specific definition of traditional was provided to respondents. It was believed that providing a definition might deter respondents from providing information of a more personal or controversial nature. Identification of how respondents would define traditional recreation activities was important for the analysis of the study. While a definition was not provided, it was hoped respondents would define traditional in a historical context. The researcher defined traditional in two contexts: 1) Historical as per the literature in reference to the activities and values of Native Americans prior to and upon White contact, and 2) Customary or what was perceived as traditional by respondents.

Contemporary recreation activities - Those recreation activities which have resulted from White American influence.

Chapter 2

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Introduction

Historically, the social researcher or ethnologist has received varied acceptance from Native American communities. Adolph Bandelier was forced to leave Santo Domingo Pueblo as a result of his bold and aggressive ethnographic techniques (Riley, 1963:31). Other early American ethnographers used trickery and pressure to obtain information from Native American informants (Lurie, 1966:53). These methodological techniques employed by early researchers did little to encourage participation by Native American communities in future research.

Today, conducting research in Native American communities is complicated and should be done only after a preliminary investigation of the community to be studied. Adair and Deuschle (1970:XIV-XV) suggest the following preliminary steps:

1. Those members of the donor society concerned with planned change must have a comprehensive knowledge of the culture of those for whom the innovations are designed.
2. In addition, there must be constant awareness on the part of those planning change of their own culture (or subculture), its values, structures, predilections, and biases.
3. The political structure. . . must be understood and its leadership identified and worked through.

4. Communication between the two cultures must be facilitated, as well as communication between components of both the donor and recipient societies.

These preliminary steps may not obtain community access, but they may help deter the impression that the social researcher is a "predator who is using the Indian to further his career" (Maynard, 1974:402).

Many Native American communities have developed rules to control proposed research projects (Trimble, 1977:161). Other communities have allowed individuals to interact directly with researchers. Some situations encountered by researchers include respondents asking for personal favors and providing fictitious answers to questions (Trimble, 1977; Maynard, 1974). Maynard (1974:402) suggests that this is a reciprocal arrangement between researcher and respondent whereby "in return [for favors], the researcher receives information."

A research methodology to study ethnic and minority communities has yet to be defined. Guidelines, however, have been developed based on prior experience and research. Weiss (1977, 33-34) and Trimble (1977:170) suggest the following guidelines:

1. Make contact with the community leaders to obtain consent and promote acceptance of the study.
2. Form an advisory board to assist in development of the research instrument, selection of indigenous interviewers, and interpretation of data.
3. Use indigenous bilingual interviewers to assist in bridging the cultural gap to community.
4. Develop cross-cultural methodological techniques.
5. Make project results available to community in a comprehensible and usable form.

The procedures outlined by Adair and Deuschle, Weiss, and Trimble, were followed throughout this study. Preliminary contacts

were made in the Chicago Native American community. Through these contacts several objectives were accomplished: 1) information was gathered about recreation patterns; 2) advice was generated about the best way to contact a wide range of Native American groups; 3) assistance was obtained in making further contacts; 4) help was obtained in devising an instrument; and 5) assistance was provided in hiring Native American interviewers.

All personal interviews with Native Americans were conducted using primarily Native American interviewers. Fifteen group-administered surveys were completed by two groups of Native American respondents who were attending volleyball and basketball night at the American Indian Center. These surveys were administered to each group of respondents as a test of their effectiveness as a future research instrument. Results of the study were disseminated to the Native American community in a comprehensible form.

Figure 1 illustrates the methods and procedures used throughout the research project. These methods and procedures will be discussed more thoroughly throughout this chapter. The initial sections of this chapter define the locations and respondents of the study. The framework for the data collection is discussed in the following sections: instrument development, survey administration, and the role of volunteer and observer. The concluding section discusses the limitations of the methods and procedures utilized throughout this study.

Study Area

Chicago was chosen as the study area of this research project for several reasons. First, the Chicago area has a relatively large

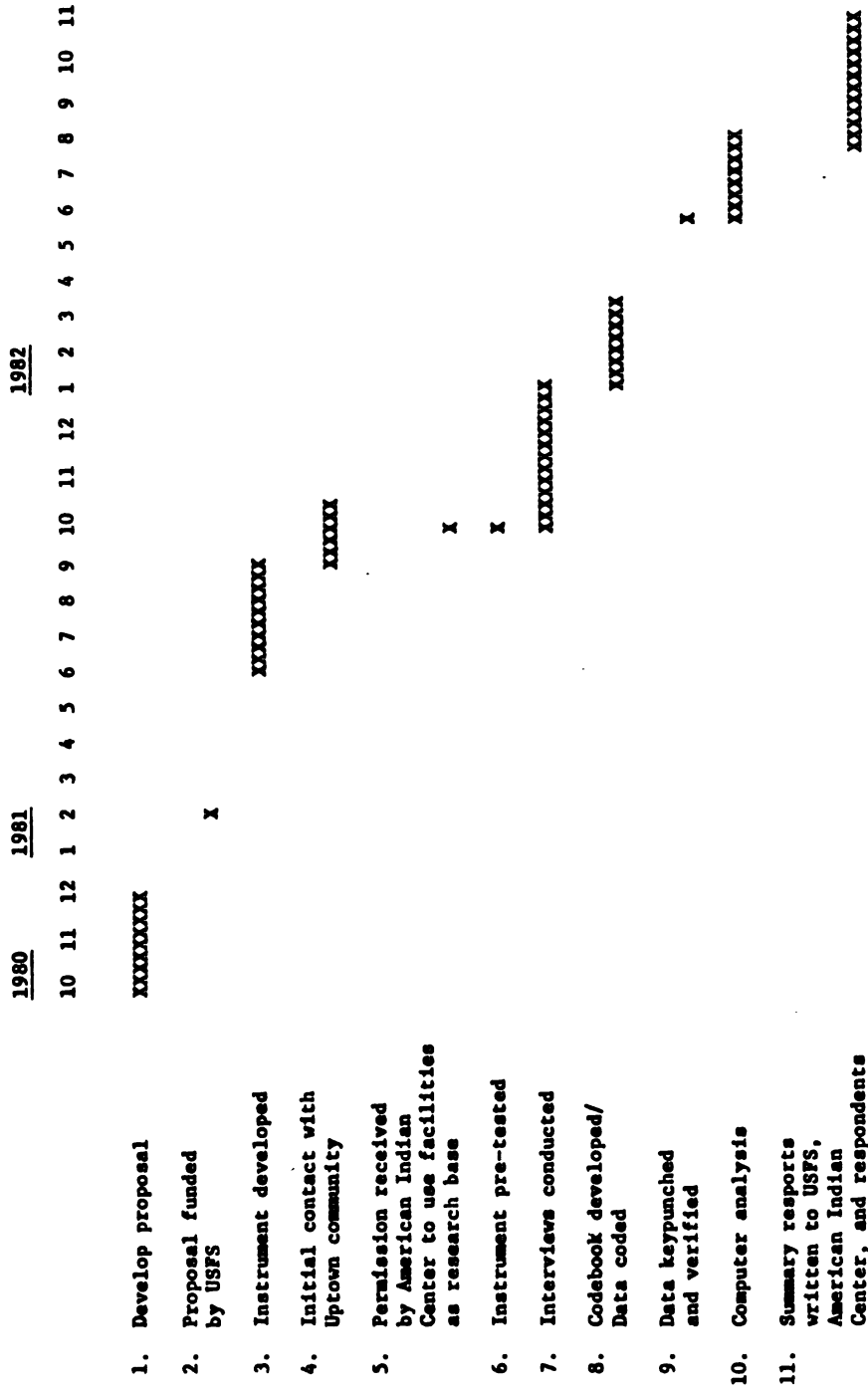


Figure 1. Flow Chart of Methods and Procedures

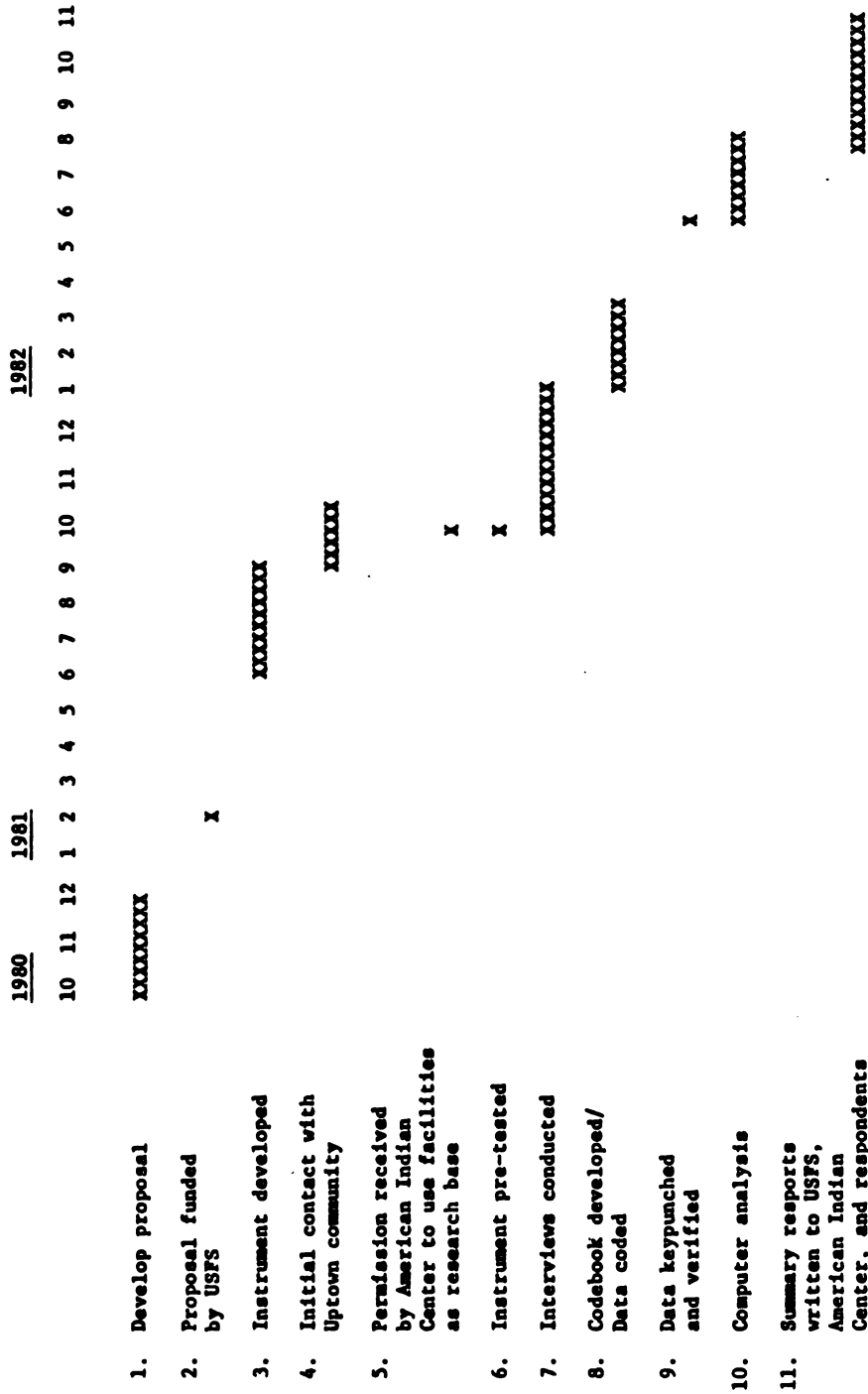


Figure 1. Flow Chart of Methods and Procedures

Native American population. Estimates of this population range from 10,709, counted by the 1980 U.S. Bureau of Census, to 20,000, cited by community organizations (Brown, 1982:1). The Chicago Native American population increased roughly 20% from 1970 to 1980. Statistics suggest that migrations to Chicago will continue as people continue to leave economically depressed rural areas in favor of city employment.

Chicago offers diverse recreational opportunities to its residents through the efforts of the Chicago Park District and the Forest Preserve District (See Figure 2.). The availability of these recreational opportunities were considered in choosing Chicago as the study area.

The U.S. Forest Service North Central Experiment Station, is interested in examining minority recreation use patterns at the community level (Dwyer, personal communication 1981). Because most of the Native Americans relocating to Chicago during the 1950's and 1960's concentrated in the North Side community of Uptown, Chicago is a good location to analyze community recreation use patterns.

Today, the Chicago Native American community is more dispersed. Only 12% of the area's Native American community resides in Uptown (U.S. Census Bureau, 1980). However, most Native American organizations are still located on the Chicago North Side. They play an important role in the community by providing cultural ties to those Native Americans living elsewhere in the city.

The Chicago North Side community of Uptown was defined as the study area of this research project (See Figure 3.). Uptown has a significant Native American population and recreation resources available to its residents which enables analysis of minority recreation use patterns at the community level. (See Figure 4.)

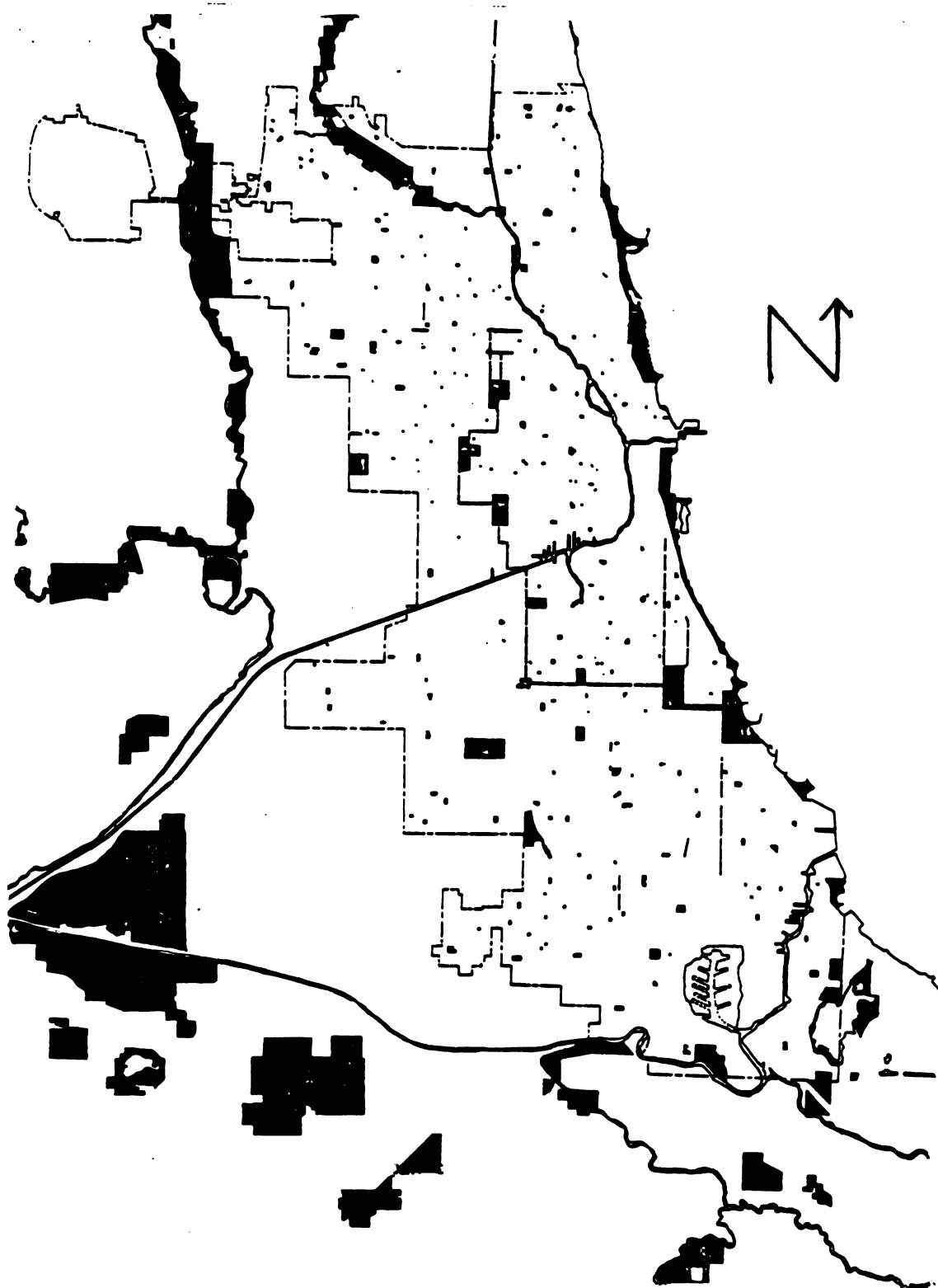


Figure 2. Parks and Forest Preserves in the Chicago Area

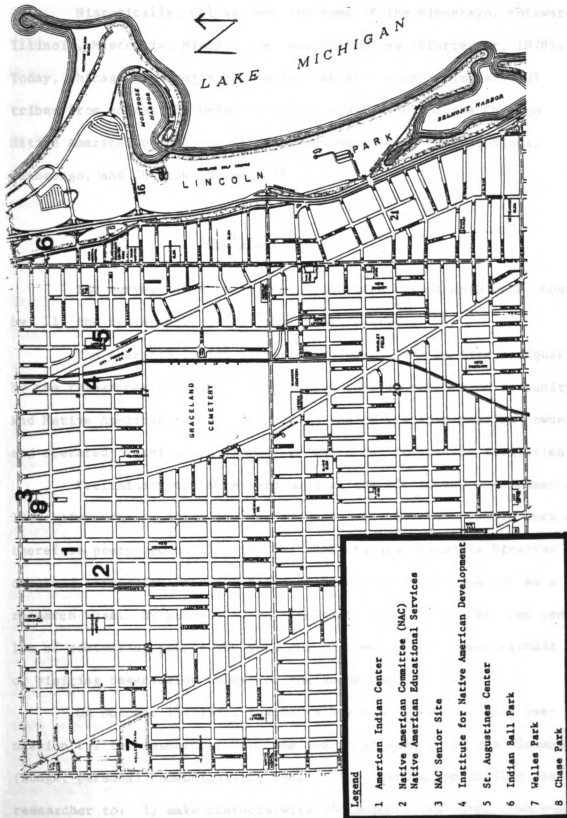


Figure 4. Selected Native American Organizations and Nearby Recreation Resources in Uptown

Population

Historically, Chicago was the home of the Winnebago, Potawatomi, Illinois, Mascoutin, Miami, Sauk, and Fox tribes (Sturtevant, 1978). Today, Chicago is a major population center for approximately 105 tribes from across the United States. Roughly 60% of the Chicago Native American population is Chippewa, Menonimee, Oneida, Sioux, Winnebago, and Choctaw (Brown, 1982:1).

Sampling Procedures

The survey sites selected to interview respondents were chosen by: 1) the researcher; and 2) the interviewers.

The American Indian Center (AIC) was chosen as site headquarters by the researcher because of its primary role in the Uptown community and Native American recreation. It is the only Native American owned and operated organization in Chicago which has recreation facilities.

Preliminary contacts were made at the AIC during the Summer of 1981 before the organization had an Executive Director. Field work was therefore postponed until Fall 1981 when the new Executive Director obtained permission from the Board of Directors to use the AIC as a research base. By postponing the fieldwork until Fall 1981, the problem of contacting people who were out-of-town on the Powwow circuit or visiting reservation homes for the summer was avoided.

On October 15, 1981, the AIC's Board of Directors gave permission for the researcher "to come and go at the AIC as she pleased" (Bonga, personal communication, 1981). This permission enabled the researcher to: 1) make contacts with AIC members and other community

users; 2) engage in observation and interviewing while volunteering time at the AIC; and 3) develop a culturally sensitive methodology with the assistance of an Advisory Board comprised of the AIC Program Director, AIC board members, and University faculty from Michigan State University and University of Illinois at Chicago.

Interviewers were not given any restrictions on survey sites. As this is a preliminary investigation of recreation resource use, identification of future survey locations was a methodological objective. A sample of survey sites selected by interviewers were: Native American Committee, Native American Committee Senior Site, Truman College, University of Illinois at Chicago, Native American Educational Service, Native American Committee Adult Learning Center, the American Indian Center, bars, churches, and homes of friends and relatives within the Native American community.

The researcher engaged in observation at these and other locations in the Uptown community. While running errands and doing other such tasks for the AIC as a volunteer worker, the researcher was able to observe other neighborhood locations such as streets, alleys, parks, and other areas where recreational activities occur.

The ability to contact a somewhat representative sample of Native Americans was the primary consideration in site selection for the researcher and interviewers. Other factors considered were: 1) choosing a site where interviewers and respondents would feel comfortable. For example, some respondents did not want anyone to see them participating in the study. In contrast, other respondents felt participation in the study was prestigious; 2) establishing a research base which was heavily used by the community and would allow the researcher to engage in casual observation and interviewing; and

3) coordinating the project from a site which would allow the researcher to be visible and gain credibility in the community.

A non-probability sample was used in this study. Poister (1978:246) believes that, "A non-probability sample is useful to facilitate exploratory examination of some relationships when precision is not of great importance." Because this was a preliminary investigation into recreation resource use patterns, probability sampling was not considered feasible. Transiency of North Side Native Americans is not uncommon. Therefore, household sampling was considered unrealistic for this study. Sporadic use of community facilities by Native Americans did not guarantee successful sampling if a random sample was utilized. Credibility was an important factor in the ability of interviewers to solicit interviews. This factor was considered in the decision to not use probability sampling.

Although respondents were sampled in chunks,³ the researcher monitored sex, age, and tribal affiliation variables to assure a diversified sample. The researcher suggested occasionally to interviewers that they attempt to sample respondents of a particular sex, age group, or tribal affiliation. By monitoring these variables, a fairly diversified sampling of the Chicago Native American population was possible.

Instrument Development

The interview was designed to: 1) determine what recreational

³Chunks are a collection of cases which are conveniently available (Poister, 1978:248).

activities Native Americans are currently engaging in; 2) determine the three most frequently participated in activities; 3) assess why particular activities are being engaged in; 4) identify changes from traditional recreation patterns; 5) determine the locations of recreational activities; 6) determine why these locations are being used; 7) identify communication channels within the Native American community; and 8) enable the respondent to evaluate the recreation programming offered at the AIC.

Both open-ended and closed-ended questions were used in this study. Poister (1978:345) suggests that "open-ended questions are appropriate when: 1) the responses are not known; 2) a range of responses is anticipated; and 3) the research is basically exploratory in nature. Closed-ended questions are appropriate when quick, short responses are desired."

The personal interview questionnaire was divided into sections to diversify the questioning format. The introduction explained the purpose of the survey, the sponsors, and a brief rationale for the respondents survey participation. The second section consisted of closed-ended questions to determine participation in certain recreational activities and the frequency of that participation. The third section asked detailed information about the respondent's three most frequently engaged in activities. In the fourth section, information on traditional recreation behavior was requested. The fifth section asked for information on AIC use and assessment of that organization. This section was included to provide information to the community on use and assessment of a primarily Native American organization. The final section asked respondents demographic information to be used for statistical comparisons.

Two variations of the questionnaire were developed (See Appendices A and B.) Appendix A contains the actual survey administered through the personal interview format. The group-administered survey is in Appendix B. This was a shortened form of the personal interview survey and administered only to fifteen respondents.

Questionnaire length and language were primary considerations in the design of the questionnaire. The survey instrument was reviewed by Native Americans and Michigan State University faculty before being administered.

Pre-testing of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was pre-tested to determine any problems in question format or interpretation. The researcher interviewed six respondents at the American Indian Center. Seven additional interviews were conducted by two Native American interviewers. The pre-test sample collected represented approximately 10% of the total study sample. Usable pre-tests were used in the data analysis.

Minor modifications were made in the questionnaire after examining and evaluating the responses. A question about reliability of source was restructured for clarification. Additional space between questions was also allowed on the revised questionnaires. The revised questionnaire was typed and photocopied on white 8½" x 14" paper.

Administration of the Survey

The survey was administered through two formats: 1) personal interview using primarily Native American interviewers; and 2) group

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administered questionnaires.

Personal interview as considered the best method in which to obtain the desired research information. "It is the most informative type of survey because it allows for the in-depth questioning that will not work well with other interview formats" (Poister, 1978:329).

There are several disadvantages with personal interview surveys (Poister 1978:330). First, interview bias may influence the quality of the data. Because the interviewer is a communication link between the survey designer and the respondent, the decision to employ bilingual Native American interviewers may have produced a richer quality of data. Second, due to the high costs associated with personal interviews, they are usually not feasible with low-budget projects. This study was budgeted so that interviewers received \$4.00 for each completed survey.

Personal communication with several Native American friends and professionals indicated that mail or phone surveys were ineffective in obtaining information from some Native American groups. The group-administered questionnaire is effective in a group situation such as surveying participants of a program activity at the same time (Poister, 1978:333). Fifteen respondents attending basketball and volleyball night at the AIC completed group-administered questionnaires. Group-administered questionnaires were used to test their effectiveness in collecting data with this particular group.

Eight interviewers administered the survey over a four month period of October 1981 through January 1982. Interviewers were selected based on several qualifications: 1) previous interviewing experience; 2) familiarity with the community; 3) position or influence in the community; 4) bilingual communication skills; and 5) interest

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in the study. All interviewers possessed bilingual communication skills and were prominent members of the Native American community. Each was familiar with the community and perceived by most respondents as credible. Two interviewers had previous interview experience. It is assumed all interviewers were interested in the study as they frequently had to justify their involvement to friends and family.

The nature and purpose of the study was explained to each interviewer. The survey was interpreted and any resulting questions answered. Each interviewer understood that payments would be made after surveys were checked for completeness. Interviewers were instructed to introduce themselves, explain the study, and why respondent contributions were important. If the respondent agreed to participate, the interviewer began questioning. At the conclusion of the interview, respondents were thanked and asked if they wanted survey results. If respondents refused to participate, they were assured anonymity and encouraged to participate. If respondents still refused, they were thanked and communication terminated. (See Appendix A for specific wording of introduction.)

The Role of Volunteer and Observer

One of the roles the researcher assumed at the AIC is that of volunteer. Maynard (1974:403) suggests that, "Volunteering enables the researcher to have a more acceptable and useful role in the community." Volunteering at the AIC facilitated observation of community members and activities.

As a volunteer at the AIC, the researcher organized and inventoried recreation equipment, typed, cleaned, assisted with program

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events and other tasks, while coordinating the research project. This role allowed the researcher to observe community activities without being too conspicuous. Sommer and Sommer (1980:33) suggest that, "Casual observation is most useful at an early stage of research or when accompanied by some other research procedure." This method of observation yielded information about the community that otherwise would have been unobtainable.

Coding and Processing of Completed Surveys

Each questionnaire was issued a survey number before being distributed to interviewers. This enabled the researcher to monitor the number of questionnaires any one interviewer had at a given time. It also made for easy identification and retrieval of the completed questionnaires.

A total of 126 usable surveys were collected. These were coded and used for analysis. A code book was prepared based on the range of responses to the open-ended questions. Similar responses were grouped into one category. Otherwise, each actual response was coded.

This code book was used to transfer questionnaire data onto code sheets. The data was then keypunched and verified. A frequency distribution for all variables was run and found to contain negligible errors. All errors were corrected by editing the computer file and repeating the frequency distribution for all variables. This process was repeated until all variable codes were valid.

Limitations

Each respondent was guaranteed anonymity if she/he participated in the survey. It is assumed respondents answered questions honestly and filled out the group-administered questionnaire individually.

Interviewers were trained which hopefully kept biases to a minimum. It is assumed interviewers did not fill out questionnaire surveys themselves.

Findings from this study cannot be considered totally representative of the recreational use patterns of all Chicago Native Americans. The study was designed to be an exploratory investigation of recreational use patterns among Uptown Native Americans.

Respondent characteristics are summarized in Appendix C. Based on the statistical information collected in the surveys, sex bias in the sample was slight. Sixty males and 65 females completed surveys.

Respondents over 65 were under-represented in the sample and respondents between the ages of 18 and 35 were slightly over-represented. It is believed that more senior citizens would have completed surveys had an interviewer approached this group.

Constraints of time and budget were also present in this study. Despite these factors and others mentioned in this section, it is believed that the data collected is valid and reliable.

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Chapter 3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

This chapter is organized into several sections to facilitate organization and clarification of the analysis and discussion. The first section explores the participation of Chicago Native Americans in traditional and nontraditional recreational activities. These activities are compared with national recreation findings to determine whether similarities and/or differences exist in Chicago Native American recreation patterns.

The next three sections answer the following research question:

1) What resources are being used by Native Americans? 2) Why are these resources being used? and 3) What is attractive or liked about these resources?

Activity Patterns

Chicago Native Americans participate in a wide range of recreation activities which can be divided into three categories:

- 1) Historically Traditional which are those activities historically recognized by scholars as traditional;
- 2) Customarily Traditional representing activities which would not historically be listed as traditional by scholars but are

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viewed by Native Americans as traditional; and

- 3) Nontraditional or Contemporary representing activities not historically participated in by Native Americans which have resulted from White American influence.

During the past year, all 126 respondents participated in at least one recreational activity outside the home. A total of 46 different activities were participated in. This section will present only those activities which have the largest percentage of respondents participating. (Other activities are listed in Appendix D.) Table 1 summarizes the most frequent activities participated in by respondents. Bowling was ranked as the most popular activity. This activity was followed by walking for pleasure, basketball, volleyball, baseball and softball, driving for pleasure, picnicking, and swimming at an outdoor pool.

These findings are somewhat inconsistent when compared to findings of national recreation surveys (Bevins and Wilcox, 1980). Picnicking, driving for pleasure, swimming at an outdoor pool, and walking for pleasure which are generally ranked as the top five activities appear in this study at the lower half of the ten most popular. Instead, team or group sports are the most popular activities chosen by Native Americans.

An examination of the Nielson studies of participation in sports (Halstenrud, 1980) further supports the fact that differences exist in the activities chosen by Native Americans. For example, bowling which was the most popular activity with Native Americans has consistently been fifth in the Nielson studies.

In order to understand why these differences exist, an examination of traditional activities must be made. Seventy-two percent of the respondents indicated that they had participated in traditional

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Table 1

Most Frequently Participated in Activities (N=126)

	<u>% Cases</u>
Bowling	31.7
Walking for Pleasure	29.4
Basketball	23.8
Volleyball	24.6
Baseball and Softball	20.6
Driving for Pleasure	18.3
Bicycling for Pleasure	12.7
Picnicking	10.3
Swimming at an Outdoor Pool	7.9
Other Card Games	7.9
Fishing	7.1
Other Sports	7.1
Going to the Beach	6.3

activities during the past year. Table 2 examines the participation in activities which were historically perceived by scholars as traditional (Culin, 1902; Collier, 1947; Wissler, 1922; Russel, 1908; Stevenson, 1904; Hodge, 1912.

In addition to the survey findings, other historically traditional activities were observed by the researcher. Singing, dancing, and drumming were activities practiced weekly at the American Indian Center as part of a dance group. Pokeno and other card games were regular Tuesday afternoon activities for senior citizens at the Native American Committee Senior Site. Many women also indicated that traditional sewing of ribbon shirts and beadwork was done in the privacy of their own homes.

Respondents were also provided the opportunity to add any

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additional activities which they perceived as traditional (Table 3). An examination of Tables 2 and 3 indicates that some activities that would not historically be listed as traditional are viewed by Native Americans as traditional (bowling for example).

Table 2

Frequency Distribution of Participation in Traditional Activities as Defined by the Question "Do you participate in powwows, storytelling, etc.?" (N=126)

	<u>% Cases</u>
Powwows	61.9
Beadwork	13.5
Traditional Storytelling	2.4
Traditional Dancing	2.4
Sewing	2.4
Traditional Singing	.8
Other: Bowling	.8
Going to the Beach	1.6
Non-response	14.2
	<u>100.0</u>

Table 3

Participation in Other Traditional Activities
As Defined by Respondent (N=126)

	<u>% Cases</u>
Bowling	57.1
Religious Activities	4.8
Traditional Dancing	4.0
Beadwork	3.2
Walking for Pleasure	3.2
Sewing	1.6
Powwows	1.6
American Indian Center Events	1.6
Handgames	1.6
Weaving	1.6
Arts and Crafts	1.6

This information suggests that Native Americans are imposing some traditional characteristics on what would in a historical context not be considered traditional activities. As indicated earlier, team or group sports like volleyball and bowling were the most popular activities chosen by Native Americans. The characteristics of these activity choices are consistent with traditional Native American approaches to recreation which emphasize group/team activities which are competitive in nature. These traditional characteristics may also influence the places Native Americans choose to participate. Further examination of the places or resources Native Americans choose to participate in recreational activities and the reasons for choosing these resources will be made in the following sections.

Use of Recreation Resources

This study was designed to identify what recreation resources are being used by Native Americans. This question was examined two ways. First, respondents were asked about their use of neighborhood, district, and regional resources⁴ including participation in activities at these locations. A second question of this study was the use of recreation resources by Native Americans for participation in their most frequent traditional and nontraditional activities.

In order to answer the first question, respondents were asked if they used city/neighborhood parks and forest preserves (Table 4 and 5). City/neighborhood park use was quite high with 60.3% of the

⁴Refer to page 16 for definitions of the terms: neighborhood, district, and regional resources.

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Table 4

Use of Forest Preserves by Respondents (N=126)

	<u>% Response</u>
Non-response	1.6
Yes	35.7
No	<u>62.7</u>
	100.0

Table 5

Use of City/Neighborhood Parks by Respondents (N=126)

	<u>% Response</u>
Non-response	7.1
Yes	60.3
No	<u>32.5</u>
	100.0

respondents using these neighborhood and district areas. In contrast, only 35.7% of the respondents used forest preserve areas. Forest preserves were considered district and regional areas because their locations are primarily outside Chicago city limits. (See Figure 2 page 23 for locations of Chicago area forest preserves.)

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City/Neighborhood Park Use

Respondents indicated that they used the following city/neighborhood parks: Chase, Indian Ball (a section of Lincoln which the Native American community informally controls), Welles, Lincoln, and Montrose (Table 6). Figure 5 illustrates the locations of these most frequently used parks.

Chase Park was the most frequently used city/neighborhood park. Activities participated in at Chase Park include: softball, volleyball, basketball, children's activities, and baseball (Table 7).

Other city/neighborhood park locations used by respondents to participate in activities are also summarized in Table 7. Montrose Beach/Harbor, Warren, and along Lake Michigan were frequently used locations to picnic and bicycle for pleasure. Although softball was primarily played in Chase Park, respondents also used Indian Ball Park, Margate Park, Claredon Park, Hamlin Park, and along Lake Michigan to play softball.

This frequency of use by Native Americans of city/neighborhood park locations within or near the Uptown community suggests that proximity⁵ and accessibility⁶ may be important variables determining recreation resource use. This relationship will be examined further in the following sections of this chapter.

⁵Proximity is the spacial distance (closeness) of a recreation resource from the user's starting point (home for example).

⁶Accessibility is the ease or convenience in which a user can reach a particular recreation resource.

Table 6

Frequency Distribution of City/neighborhood Park Locations
Defined and Used by Respondents (N=76)

	<u>% Response</u>
Chase	50.0
Indian Ball Park	5.3
Welles	5.3
Lincoln	3.9
Montrose Beach/Harbor	3.9
Margate	2.6
Emmerson	2.6
Kedvale	2.6
Warren	2.6
Along Lake Michigan	2.6
Other States	2.6
Claredon	1.3
Hamlin	1.3
Jackson	1.3
Sheil	1.3
Waveland Golf Course	1.3
Belmont Harbor	1.3
Near Irving Park Road	1.3
In Neighborhood	1.3
Near Kennedy Expressway	1.3
Near Granville/Ravenswood (Emmerson)	1.3
Other Schools	1.3
Non-response	1.7
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	100.0

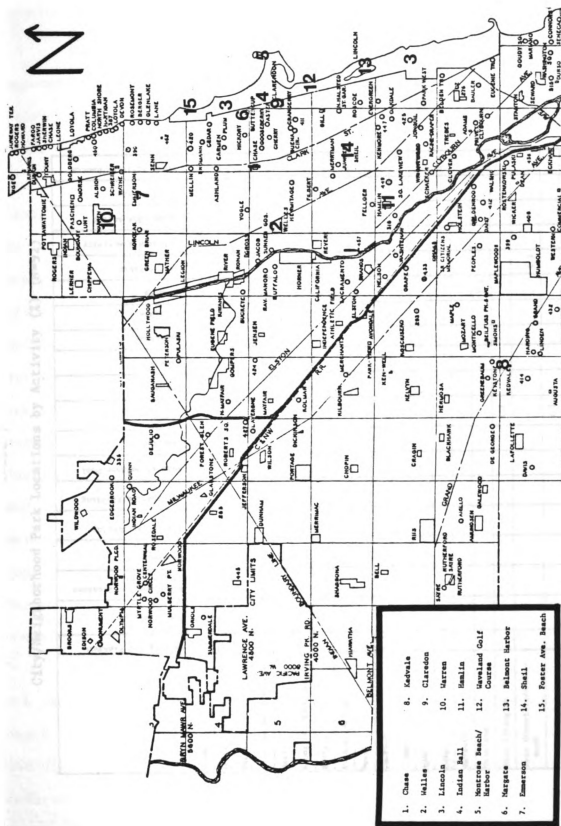


Figure 5. City/Neighborhood Park Locations

Table 7

City/Neighborhood Park Locations by Activity (%) (N=92)

	Walking for Pleasure	Picnicking	Bicycling for Pleasure	Fishing	Ice/roller Skating	Tobogganing/Sledding	Swim at Outdoor Pool	Baseball	Tennis	Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Jogging	Self-defense	Children's Activity	Relax, Sit Around	Watch People	Other Activity/Sports
Chase	1.1			1.1			4.3	5.4	2.2	9.8	1.1	6.5	7.0	3.3		7.6	1.1		1.1
Indian Ball Park									1.1	1.1					1.1			1.1	1.1
Welles																1.1			1.1
Montrose Beach/Harbor		1.1	1.1											1.1			1.1		
Warren		1.1	1.1			1.1													
Along Lk. Michigan		1.1	1.1		1.1					1.1				1.1	1.1				
Emerson									1.1						1.1				
Belmont Harbor		1.1		1.1															
Margate	1.1									1.1									
Jackson	1.1																1.1		
Claredon	1.1																1.1		
Hamlin										1.1									
Scheil																			1.1
Kedvale																	1.1		
Waveland											1.1			1.1					
Near Irving Pt. Rd.									1.1										
Near Granville/Ravens-wood																1.1			
Other Schools									1.1										
Other States								1.1					1.1						

Table 7

City/Neighborhood Park Locations by Activity (%) (N=92)

	Walking for Pleasure	Picnicking	Bicycling for Pleasure	Fishing	Ice/roller Skating	Tobogganing/Sledding	Swim at Outdoor Pool	Baseball	Tennis	Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Jogging	Self-defense	Children's Activity	Relax, Sit Around	Watch People	Other Activity/Sports
Chase	1.1			1.1			4.3	5.4	2.2	9.8	1.1	6.5	7.0	3.3		7.6	1.1		1.1
Indian Hill Park									1.1	1.1					1.1			1.1	1.1
Welles																1.1			1.1
Montrose Beach/Harbor		1.1	1.1											1.1			1.1		
Warren		1.1	1.1			1.1													
Along Lk. Michigan		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1					1.1				1.1	1.1				
Emerson									1.1					1.1	1.1				
Belmont Harbor		1.1		1.1															
Margate	1.1									1.1								1.1	
Jackson	1.1																1.1		
Claredon	1.1																	1.1	
Hamlin										1.1									1.1
Scheil																			
Kedvale																	1.1		
Waveland											1.1			1.1					
Near Irving Pt. Rd.									1.1										
Near Granville/Havens-wood																1.1			
Other Schools									1.1										
Other States								1.1											

Forest Preserve Use

Only 35.7% of the respondents used forest preserve areas as opposed to 60.3% of the respondents who indicated that they used city/neighborhood parks. Figure 6 illustrates the use of city/neighborhood parks and forest preserve areas relative to the Uptown community.

Forest preserve areas defined and used by respondents include: LaBagh, other states, around Chicago, and along Lake Michigan (Table 8). In contrast to the city/neighborhood park responses where respondents accurately named specific parks like Chase, the forest preserve responses were not specific forest preserve names except for LaBagh and Swallow Cliffs. Instead, respondents indicated that Indian reservations, other states, and friends/relatives homes were also forest preserve locations. This seems to suggest that: 1) respondents are not familiar with Chicago forest preserve areas and therefore do not know specific forest preserve names; and/or 2) respondents perceive and therefore define forest preserve areas differently from the Chicago Park District and Forest Preserve District. Because Native American respondents perceived forest preserves differently, this may account for reservations and friends/relatives homes being defined as forest preserves.

LaBagh Forest Preserve was used by 31.1% of the respondents who used forest preserves (Table 8). The use of this forest preserve would be higher if locations close to LaBagh are included. Respondents had difficulty recalling names of forest preserve areas so they often referred to a particular forest preserve as being near an expressway or on some street. Because LaBagh Forest Preserve is located by the Edens Expressway and not far from the Kennedy Expressway, inclusion

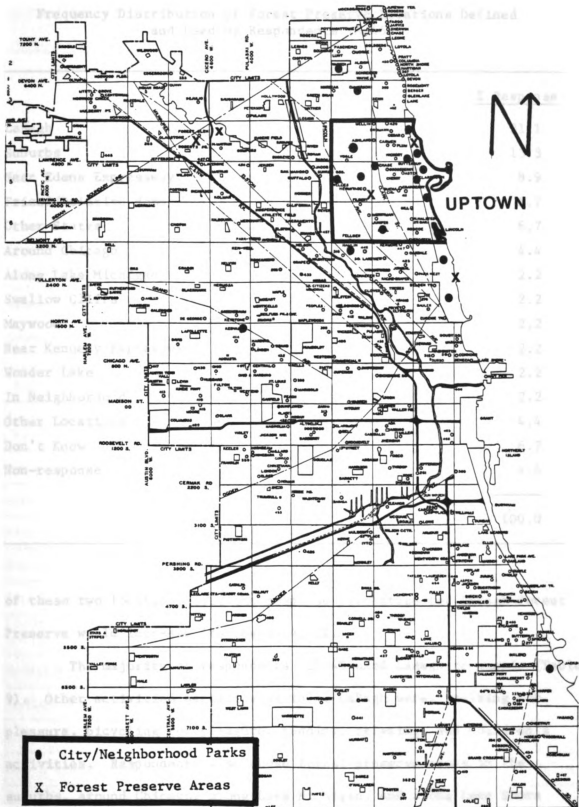


Figure 6. City/Neighborhood Park Locations and Forest Preserve Areas Relative to Uptown

Table 8

Frequency Distribution of Forest Preserve Locations Defined
and Used by Respondents (N=45)

	<u>% Response</u>
LaBagh	31.1
Suburbs	13.3
Near Edens Expressway	8.9
Friend/Relative Home	6.7
Other States	6.7
Around Chicago	4.4
Along Lake Michigan	2.2
Swallow Cliffs	2.2
Maywood	2.2
Near Kennedy Expressway	2.2
Wonder Lake	2.2
In Neighborhood	2.2
Other Locations	4.4
Don't Know	6.7
Non-response	4.6
	<hr/>
	100.0

of these two locations into the response percentage for LaBagh Forest Preserve would increase its use to 42.2%.

The majority of respondents 21.4% used LaBagh to picnic (Table 9). Other activities participated in at LaBagh were: walking for pleasure, bicycling for pleasure, reading, relaxing, and children's activities. Respondents also chose forest preserve areas in the suburbs, around Chicago, along Lake Michigan, and along Lake Shore Drive to picnic, bicycle for pleasure, and play softball (Table 9).

In comparing the overall use of city/neighborhood park locations

Table 9

Forest Preserve Locations by Activity (%) (N=56)

[illegible]

with forest preserve areas, it appears that the activities participated in by respondents are similar (picnicking, softball, and walking for pleasure for example). The specific locations used by respondents to engage in these activities are quite different, however, except for locations along Lake Michigan.

The high frequency of use of LaBagh Forest Preserve by Uptown Native Americans can be explained, in part, by its proximity and accessibility to Uptown (See Figure 6 page 46). This suggests that these variables may be important in determining the use of LaBagh Forest Preserve. In the preceding section, it also appeared that proximity and accessibility were important reasons for respondents choosing city/neighborhood park locations within the Uptown community. This relationship will be examined further in a later section of this chapter.

American Indian Center Use

The American Indian Center is the primary Native American organization in the Uptown community offering recreation opportunities (See Figure 4 page 25). The Center attracts many relocated Native Americans who use its social and employment programs to aid them in urban adjustment. Many Chicago area residents also use the American Indian Center for social and recreational opportunities although they may no longer reside in the Uptown area. The American Indian Center is therefore an important recreational and social location for many new and established residents of the Chicago area.

The majority of the respondents (57.9%, N=126) indicated that they used the American Indian Center during the past year. Only 23.0%

of the respondents did not use the Center. The activities participated in by respondents who used the American Indian Center are summarized in Table 10. Powwows, volleyball, and basketball were the most frequent activities participated in at the Center.

Most Frequent Activity Locations

The use of recreation resources was also examined by identifying respondents' most frequent traditional and nontraditional activities. Specifically, respondents were asked to identify the places they used to participate in their most frequent activities.

Table 10

Frequency Distribution of the Activities Participated in
By Respondents at the American Indian Center (N=121)

	<u>% Response</u>
Powwows	33.8
Volleyball	24.0
Basketball	14.0
Meetings	5.0
Summer Day Camp	2.5
Other AIC Events	2.5
Other Sports	1.7
Traditional Dancing	1.7
Thanksgiving Party	1.7
Christmas Party	1.7
Halloween Party	1.7
Flea Markets	1.7
Walking for Pleasure	.8
Softball	.8
Roller Skating	.8
Dayhiking	.8
Sewing	.8
Traditional Singing	.8
Youth Activities	.8
Family Activities	.8
Beadwork	.8
Refuse to Answer	.8
	<hr/> 100.0

A total of 60 locations were used by respondents to participate in their most frequent activities. Only the most frequently used locations are summarized in Table 11. (Other locations are listed in Appendix E.) The most frequently used location was the American Indian Center. Other frequently used locations include: Ridge Bowl, friends/relatives homes, along Lake Michigan, home, Wisconsin, Indian Ball Park, and along Lake Shore Drive. (See Figure 6 page 46.)

The most frequent traditional and nontraditional activities participated in by respondents are examined by location in Table 12. Ridge Bowl was the most popular location to bowl. This is especially true on Friday nights which is bowling night for most of the Native American community who bowl. Ridge Bowl is used by the Native American community to bowl but more importantly, socialize. Extended family members come to watch relatives and friends bowl even though they themselves may not bowl. Bowling becomes a very informal, social activity at Ridge Bowl on Friday nights. Native Americans do, however, have team leagues at Ridge Bowl which are competitive in nature like White bowling leagues.

Respondents used a variety of locations to walk for pleasure, drive for pleasure, and bike for pleasure. Locations used for walking for pleasure and bicycling for pleasure were in the Uptown neighborhood. However, driving for pleasure locations were primarily outside of Uptown in other states like Wisconsin and Minnesota. Respondents who had access to private transportation were able to use locations farther from the Uptown community.

Team sports like volleyball, basketball, and softball were participated in by respondents most often at the American Indian Center. Indian Ball Park was also a popular location to play ball despite the

Table 11

Locations Used by Respondents to Participate in Their
Most Frequent Activities (N=292)

	<u>% Response</u>
American Indian Center	20.5
Ridge Bowl	11.3
Friends/Relatives Home	5.8
Along Lake Michigan	5.8
Home	4.5
Wisconsin	3.8
Indian Ball Park	3.1
Along Lake Shore Drive	2.7
Margate Park	2.4
Downtown Chicago	2.1
Near Home	2.1
Other States	2.1
St. Francis Church	2.1
Different Places	2.1
In the Neighborhood	1.7
Chase Park	1.4
Claredon Park	1.4
Other Schools	1.4
Foster Avenue Beach	1.4

lack of supporting survey data. Indian Ball Park is a section of Lincoln Park which is informally controlled by Uptown Native Americans during the summer months. Respondents explained that baseball and softball teams regularly met there during the summer months. Another respondent explained that other cultural groups had tried to take the park away from the Native Americans but were unsuccessful. Therefore, the use and importance of Indian Ball Park is greater than indicated by survey data.

Table 12

Most Frequent Activities by Locations

<u>BOWLING (N=40)</u>	<u>% Response</u>
Ridge Bowl	75.0
Waveland Bowl	7.5
Broadway Bowl	2.5
Bel Bowl	2.5
Howard Bowl	2.5
Different Places	2.5
Non-response	<u>7.5</u>
	100.0

<u>WALKING FOR PLEASURE (N=37)</u>	
Friend/Relatives Home	18.9
In Neighborhood	10.8
American Indian Center	8.1
Along Lake Michigan	8.1
Margate Park	5.4
Truman College	5.4
St. Andrews	5.4
Chase Park	5.4
Belmont Harbor	2.7
Hamlin Park	2.7
Downtown	2.7
Library	2.7
Near Home	2.7
Ridge Bowl	2.7
Wisconsin	2.7
Different Places	2.7
Non-response	<u>10.8</u>
	100.0

Table 12 (Continued)

<u>VOLLEYBALL (N=31)</u>	<u>% Response</u>
American Indian Center	90.3
Loyola	3.2
Other Schools	3.2
Non-response	<u>3.2</u>
	100.0
<hr/>	
<u>BASKETBALL (N=30)</u>	
American Indian Center	80.0
Chase Park	3.3
Other Schools	3.3
Non-response	<u>13.3</u>
	100.0
<hr/>	
<u>DRIVING FOR PLEASURE (N=23)</u>	
Along Lake Shore Drive	21.7
Downtown	21.7
Other States	8.7
Friend/Relative Home	8.7
Wisconsin	4.3
Near Kennedy Expressway	4.3
Home	4.3
Iowa	4.3
Minnesota	4.3
Ohio	4.3
Along Lake Michigan	4.3
Different Places	<u>4.3</u>
	100.0

Table 12 (Continued)

<u>SOFTBALL (N=17)</u>		<u>% Response</u>
Indian Ball Park		35.3
American Indian Center		11.8
Claredon Park		11.8
Other States		11.8
Welles Park		5.9
Other Schools		5.9
Along Lake Michigan		5.9
Non-response		<u>11.8</u>
		100.0
<u>BICYCLING FOR PLEASURE (N=16)</u>		
Around Chicago		18.8
Along Lake Michigan		12.5
Near Home		12.5
Friend/Relative Home		6.3
Foster Avenue Beach		6.3
Truman College		6.3
Margate Park		6.3
Warren Park		6.3
Belmont Harbor		6.3
Non-response		<u>18.8</u>
		100.0
<u>PICNICKING (N=13)</u>		
Friend/Relative Home		15.4
Wisconsin		15.4
Irving Park		7.7
Along Lake Michigan		7.7
LaBagh Forest Preserve		7.7
Indian Ball Park		7.7
Foster Avenue Beach		7.7
Different Places		7.7
Non-response		<u>23.1</u>
		100.0

Table 12 (Continued)

<u>SWIMMING AT AN OUTDOOR POOL</u> (N=10)	<u>% Response</u>
Chase Park	10.0
Along Lake Michigan	10.0
Margate Park	10.0
18th Street Beach	10.0
Along Lake Shore Drive	10.0
Other States	10.0
Different Places	10.0
Non-response	<u>30.0</u>
	100.0
<hr/>	
<u>CARD GAMES</u> other than poker or pokeno (N=10)	
Friend/Relatives Home	40.0
Home	30.0
Senior Site	10.0
Indian Ball Park	10.0
Non-response	<u>10.0</u>
	100.0
<hr/>	
<u>FISHING</u> (N=9)	
Montrose Beach/Harbor	22.2
Along Lake Michigan	22.2
Belmont Harbor	11.1
Wisconsin	11.1
Near Home	11.1
Fox Lake	11.1
Non-response	<u>11.1</u>
	100.0

Table 12 (Continued)

<u>OTHER SPORTS (N=9)</u>		<u>% Response</u>
American Indian Center		22.2
Lincoln Park Zoo		11.1
Along Lake Michigan		11.1
Other States		11.1
Other Schools		11.1
Different Places		11.1
Non-response		<u>22.2</u>
		100.0
<u>GOING TO THE BEACH (N=8)</u>		
Foster Avenue Beach		25.0
Oak Street Beach		12.5
Montrose Beach		12.5
Along Lake Shore Drive		12.5
Non-response		<u>25.0</u>
		100.0

In order to obtain additional information on the use of recreation resources, respondents were asked specifically to identify the locations of their most frequent historically traditional activities. These locations are summarized in Table 13. Sixty percent of the respondents participated in powwows at non-specific powwow locations. Based on observations and conversations with respondents in Chicago, these locations were: The American Indian Center which offers monthly powwows; Navy Pier which is the site of the annual American Indian Center powwow; Indian reservations; and other states on the summer powwow circuit.

Based on the findings presented in this section, the following

Table 13

Traditional Locations by Most Frequent Traditional Activity (%) (N=20)

LOCATION	ACTIVITY Picnicking	Hunting	Traditional Sewing	Powwows	Daycare	Dice Games	Refuse to Answer	Religious Activities
Powwow Location				60.0		5.0		
Kedvale Park			5.0					
Along Lk. Michigan	5.0							
Wisconsin		5.0		5.0				
Minnesota								5.0
Near Kennedy Expressway					5.0			
Wonder Lake							5.0	

conclusions were made:

- 1) Native Americans used recreation resources within and outside the Uptown community.
- 2) The use of recreation resources by Native American varied by activity.
- 3) Uptown community recreation resources were used more frequently by Native Americans than district or regional recreation resources located elsewhere in the Chicago area.
- 4) City/neighborhood parks were used more frequently than forest

preserve areas. An exception, however, was LaBagh Forest Preserve which was used primarily for picnicking.

- 5) The American Indian Center was a popular Native American owned and operated facility used by the Native American community to participate in such team sports like basketball and traditional activities like powwows.
- 6) The use of Uptown community recreation resources like the American Indian Center, Ridge Bowl on Friday nights, and Indian Ball Park during the summer months suggested that Native Americans are territorial in their view and use of recreation resources. Territorial behavior was historically displayed by most Native American tribes. Therefore it is not surprising that urban Native Americans are imposing certain historically traditional characteristics onto use of urban recreation resources. This finding was also supported in the previous section on activity patterns. Team sports like volleyball and basketball which have important traditional Native American characteristics like team/group involvement and competition were like team/group involvement and competition were the most popular activities chosen by Native Americans.

In order to fully understand Native American recreation behavior and how traditional characteristics influence this behavior, other information needs to be examined. The reasons for using and liking specific recreation resources must also be examined. The reasons for using a particular resource can differ from the reasons for liking that same resource. For example, a respondent may use Chase Park because it is a team meeting location for softball. However, the respondent may like Chase Park because it is across the street from his/her home

which makes it a convenient location to play softball. An examination of both variables is therefore needed to understand why Native Americans use and like particular recreation resources. The reasons why resources are being used will now be examined in the following sections.

Establishing Reasons for Use of Recreation Resources

The reason for use of a particular recreation resource is, in part, determined by the activity to be engaged in at the location. Other less understood reasons for resource choice are related to cultural and traditional differences in the perception and use of these resources. The interplay of these and other variables influence the participant to use a given recreation resource.

The variables identified by respondents as reasons for using the locations of their most frequent traditional and nontraditional activities are summarized in Table 14. Proximity was indicated by 12.4% of the respondents to be the most important reason for using a location. This finding helps explain why such a high percentage of Native Americans use recreation resources in or near the Uptown community like the American Indian Center, Ridge Bowl, and Chase and Indian Ball Parks.

Other reasons indicated by respondents as important for resource use were: friends/relatives go there, only place to go, and Indians go there. Identification of these variables by respondents as important reasons for location choice suggest that Native Americans prefer to use locations used by other members of their culture. This finding lends further support to the trend that Native Americans are territorial in their use of recreation resources.

Table 14

Frequency Distribution of Respondents' reasons for Using the
Locations of Their Most Frequent Activities (N=307)

	<u>% Response</u>
Proximity	12.4
Friends/Relative Go There	11.4
Team Meeting Location	11.1
Other Reason (Outside, Free)	10.1
Accessibility	9.4
Facilities	6.8
Only Place to Go	5.9
Indians Go There	3.9
No Specific Reason	3.2
Aesthetics	2.9
Vacation/Sightsee	2.9
Special Event (Powwow, Fair)	2.6
Specific Purpose (Business, Educational)	2.3
Activities	2.0
Fun/Enjoyment	2.0
Equipment	2.0
Visit Friends/Relatives	2.0
Spacial Aspects	2.0
Social Gathering	2.0
Familiarity	1.2
Relaxing/Comfortable	1.0
Children's Activities	.7
Exercise	.3
Interest	.3
	<hr/>
	100.0

The reasons why Native American choose to use particular resources within and outside of the Uptown community can also be examined by activity (Tables 15-24). Because the Uptown Native American community has a bowling league at Ridge Bowl, team/meeting location was the primary reason why respondents chose this location over other bowling locations. Accessibility and proximity were also indicated by respondents as influencing their decision to bowl at Ridge and Waveland bowling lanes (Table 15). Culturally influenced variables such as family/friends go there and Indians go there also influenced the use of these bowling locations.

The American Indian Center was indicated by respondents as a popular location for team sports like volleyball and basketball (Tables 16 and 17). Respondents indicated that family/friends go there, only place to go, and Indians go there were the primary reasons for using this location. Accessibility and proximity were also important reasons for using the American Indian Center.

Other team sports like baseball and softball were organized or played at Indian Ball Park, Margate Park, the American Indian Center, along Lake Michigan, Welles Park, and other schools (Tables 18 and 19). Team/meeting location, family/friends go there, Indians go there, and only place to go were again reasons why respondents chose to play ball at these locations.

Proximity and accessibility were the primary reasons respondents used locations within the Uptown community to walk for pleasure (Table 20). Other reasons mentioned were specific reason or specific purpose like walk to work or school for example, suggesting destination was more important than just walking for pleasure.

Respondents indicated that driving for pleasure usually occurred

Table 15
Reasons for Using Bowling-Locations in % Response (N=94)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Spatial Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Ridge Bowl	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1				1.1			1.1				5.3	3.2	17.0				1.1			
Waveland Bowl		2.1	1.1	2.1																				
Bel Bowl								1.1																
Howard Bowl																	1.1							

Table 16
Reasons for Using Volleyball-Locations in % Response (N=73)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Spatial Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
American Indian Ctr.	2.7	2.7		1.4	2.7										9.6	1.4	5.5	2.7	1.4					1.4
Loyola Univ.																	1.4							
Other Schools																		1.4						

Table 17

Reasons for Using Basketball- Locations in % Response (N=72)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Spatial Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
American Indian Ctr.	1.4	4.1		1.4											5.6		1.4	1.4	4.1		4.1			
Other Schools																	1.4							

Table 18
Reasons for Using Softball-Locations in % Response (N=44)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Spatial Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Indian Ball Park															2.3	4.5	2.3				2.3			
American Indian Ctr.															2.3						6.8			
Along Lake Michigan				2.3										2.3	4.5									
Other Schools																	4.5	2.3						
Welles Park																	2.3							

Table 19
Reasons for Using Baseball-Locations in % Response (N=23)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Spatial Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Margate Park				4.3	4.3												4.3							
Indian Ball Park																4.3	4.3							
American Indian Ctr.															4.3									
Welles Park																	8.7							
Along Lake Michigan																	4.3							

Table 20

Reasons for Using Walking for Pleasure-Locations in % Response (N=86)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightseeing	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Special Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Friends/ Relatives Home			1.2	1.2															
In Neighbor- hood	1.2	1.2		1.2			1.2						1.2						
Chase Park	3.5	2.3	1.2					1.2											
American Indian Ctr.	1.2						1.2			1.2									1.2
Along Lake Michigan		1.2								1.2			1.2		1.2			1.2	
Margate Park	1.2	1.2																	
Truman College			2.3										3.5						
St. Andrews Church	3.5	4.7							2.3	2.3					1.2				
Belmont Harbor															1.2		1.2		
Hamlin Park	1.2	1.2																	
Downtown				1.2			3.5						1.2						
Wisconsin		1.2				1.2		1.2					1.2						
Different Places						1.2									1.2				

while they were vacationing or sightseeing (Table 21). Locations provided by respondents as driving for pleasure destinations were outside of the Uptown area. These locations differ significantly from the walking for pleasure destinations located within the Uptown community. This perhaps suggests that Native Americans have limited access to and/or money for automobiles. They may also prefer not to waste fuel driving around the neighborhood just to 'cruise' like other cultural groups.

Respondents provided a variety of reasons for choosing locations to bicycle for pleasure and picnic (Tables 22 and 23). The majority of respondents bicycled along Lake Michigan where a bike path exists offering a spectacular view of the lake and city. Facilities were also indicated by respondents as important in location choice. This perhaps refers to bike trail maintenance rather than the facilities available while biking. Respondents who picnic indicated that they used locations which were both in or near the Uptown area (Indian Ball Park, LaBagh Forest Preserve for example). Respondents' reasons for choosing these locations reflect the diversity in personal taste and purpose. While accessibility, relaxing/comfortable, and Indians go there were reasons provided by respondents for using Indian Ball Park, proximity was important to another respondent in choosing a location along Lake Michigan to picnic.

Fishing primarily occurred along Lake Michigan or in Montrose or Belmont Harbors (Table 24). The primary reason provided by respondents for using these locations was the resource (fish) was there.

In summary, it appears that the reasons for using areas can be differentiated by activities. For example, facilities were important to respondents who bicycled for pleasure along Lake Michigan.

Proximity was identified by respondents to be the primary reason

Table 21

Reasons for Using Driving For Pleasure-Locations in % Response (N=58)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Special Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Downtown				1.7			5.2	1.7	1.7									1.7						
Along Lake Shore Drive		1.7																	1.7	1.7				
Other States	1.7	3.4																						
Along Lake Michigan				1.7			1.7						1.7						1.7					
Minnesota							1.7																	
Ohio							1.7																	
Iowa							1.7																	
Wisconsin						1.7		1.7																
Near Kennedy Expressway							1.7																	
Different Places						1.7																		

Table 22

Reasons for Using Picnicking-Locations in % Response (N=30)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Spatial Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Wisconsin						3.3		6.7		3.3								3.3			3.3			
Foster Ave. Beach		3.3								3.3	3.3													
Indian Ball Park	3.3												3.3			3.3								
Irving Park		3.3		3.3																				
Different Places						3.3															3.3			
LaBagh Forest Pres.																		3.3						
Along Lake Michigan		3.3																						

Table 23

Reasons for Using Bicycling for Pleasure-Locations in % Response (N=42)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Special Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Friends/ Relatives Home			2.4	2.4		2.4								2.4										
Foster Ave. Beach											2.4							2.4						
Truman College				4.8														4.8						
Along Lake Shore Drive				2.4																				
Along Lake Michigan		2.4		2.4										2.4	4.8		2.4			2.4	2.4		2.4	
Margate Pk.	2.4	2.4		2.4																				
Warren Park															2.4									
Belmont Harbor							2.4																	
Different Places																					2.4			

Table 24
Reasons for Using Fishing-Locations in % Response (N=24)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Spatial Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Montrose Beach/Harbor															4.2			4.2						
Belmont Harbor																		4.2						
Along Lake Michigan					4.2		4.2								4.2			8.3						
Wisconsin					4.2		4.2											8.3			4.2	4.2		
Near Home																				4.2				
Fox Lake, IL																					4.2			

Table 24

Reasons for Using Fishing-Locations in % Response (N=24)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Visit Friends/Relatives	Vacation/Sightsee	Special Event	Specific Purpose	Familiarity	Fun, Enjoyment	Interest	Relaxing/Comfortable	Social Gathering	Family/Friends There	Indians Go There	Team Meeting Location	Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	Aesthetics of Area	Only Place To Go	Spatial Aspects	Children Play	Exercise
Montrose Beach/Harbor															4.2			4.2						
Belmont Harbor																		4.2						
Along Lake Michigan					4.2		4.2								4.2			8.3						
Wisconsin					4.2		4.2											8.3		4.2	4.2	4.2		
Near Home																			4.2					
Fox Lake, IL																					4.2			

determining use of recreation resources. Other important reasons for resource use include: family/friends go there and Indians go there. Based on these findings, it appears that Native Americans prefer to use recreation resources within the Uptown community which are used by friends, family, and other Indians (See Figure 6 page 46.). This recreation behavior supports the trend that Native Americans are territorial in their use of recreation resources.

In order to obtain further support of this trend, an analysis of the reasons Native Americans like recreation resources must be made. The reasons for liking a particular resource will be examined in the next section.

Establishing Reasons for Liking Recreation Resources

The reasons for liking a recreation resource can differ from the reasons for using a resource discussed in the previous section. As discussed earlier, respondents may use Chase Park because it is a team meeting location for softball. This park may be liked, however, for very different reasons (Indians go there and proximity for example). Therefore the reasons for liking a particular recreation resource must also be examined.

The variables identified by respondents as reasons for liking the locations of their most frequent traditional and nontraditional activities are summarized in Table 25. Facilities were indicated by 15.7% of the respondents as the most important reason for liking a particular resource. Team/meeting location which was important for use of a particular resource was not as important to respondents in liking a location. Accessibility was viewed by respondents as more

Table 25

Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Reasons for Liking
Locations of Their Most Frequent Activities (N=369)

	<u>% Response</u>
Facilities	15.7
Friends/Relatives Go There	13.8
Accessibility	13.3
Proximity	10.6
Aesthetics	7.9
Spacial Aspects	5.4
Social Characteristics	4.8
Comfortable/Relaxing	4.6
Indians Go There	3.8
Equipment	3.4
Activities	2.8
Familiarity	2.2
None	2.2
Other/Specific Reasons	1.9
No Specific Reasons	1.9
Only Place/Nowhere Else To Go	1.8
Team Meeting Location	1.8
Supervised	.5
Organized	.5
Indian Reservation	.3
Particular Resource There	.3
	<hr/>
	100.0

important than proximity in liking a resource. In contrast, proximity was the most important reason respondents gave for using a resource. It appears from these findings that respondents like to use resources that are easy and convenient to reach like those located within or near

the Uptown community. (See Figure 6 page 46.)

Resources which are aesthetically, socially, and spacially pleasing as well as comfortable and relaxing were characteristics respondents liked. This finding suggests that the traditional values Native Americans historically held towards family and nature are still appreciated by urban Native Americans.

Friends/relatives go there and Indians go there were other important reasons why respondents liked a particular resource. Identification of these variables by respondents as reasons for liking a particular recreation resource again suggests that Native Americans prefer to use locations used by other members of their culture. This finding lends further support to the trend that Native Americans are territorial in their use of recreation resources.

The reasons why Native Americans liked particular resources will now be examined by activity (Tables 26-34). Accessibility and proximity were the primary reasons why respondents liked to use Ridge and Waveland bowling lanes (Table 26). In contrast, the primary reason why respondents used these locations was that a bowling league met there. Similar to the reasons for using these facilities, the presence of family, friends, and Indians were also important reasons for respondents liking Ridge Bowl. Facilities, aesthetics, comfort, and social characteristics were also indicated by respondents as reasons for liking Ridge Bowl.

As indicated in the previous section, the American Indian Center was a popular location for team sports like volleyball and basketball. The most important reason why respondents liked the American Indian Center was again the presence of family, friends, and other Indians (Tables 27 and 28). Other reasons for liking this location include:

Table 26

Reasons for Liking Bowling-Locations in % Response (N=94)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Special Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
Ridge Bowl	17.0	3.2	1.1	7.4		6.4	4.3	3.2		2.1	2.1		1.1		2.1							
Waveland Bowl	11.7	1.1		2.1					1.1													
Bel Bowl						1.1			1.1	1.1												
Howard Bowl			1.1			1.1																

Table 27
Reasons for Liking Volleyball-Location in % Response (N=73)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Spatial Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
American Indian Center	8.2			6.8		17.8	2.7	1.4	2.7					5.5		1.4	1.4					
Other Schools				1.4																		

Table 28
Reasons for Liking Basketball-Locations in % Response (N=72)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Spacial Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
American Indian Center	5.6	6.9	5.6	5.6		19.4	1.4	1.4	4.1		1.4		1.4	5.6								
Chase Park			1.4																	1.4		
Other Schools						2.8																

proximity, accessibility, and only place to go. These findings are similar to the reasons for using this location. This again supports the trend that Native Americans are territorial in their use of recreation resources.

The reasons for liking softball and baseball locations were both similar and different from the reasons for liking the American Indian Center, Indian Ball Park, Margate Park, and Welles Park. Friends, family, and other Indians go there were similar reasons indicated by respondents for using and liking these locations (Tables 29 and 30). In contrast, however, respondents indicated they used Indian Ball Park, Welles Park, Margate Park, and other schools because organized league teams met there. Proximity and accessibility which were reasons respondents liked these locations did not appear as reasons for using these locations.

In contrast to the accessibility and proximity reasons given by respondents for using locations to walk for pleasure, these reasons were not as important in liking a location (Table 31). Aesthetics, spacial aspects, facilities, and equipment were more important reasons for liking Chase and Margate Parks, St. Andrews Church, Wisconsin, and along Lake Michigan than proximity and accessibility.

The primary reasons why respondents liked driving for pleasure location were related to the aesthetics and spacial aspects of the area (Table 32). As discussed in the previous section, some respondents drove for pleasure while vacationing and sightseeing. These locations which were primarily out-of-state and along Lake Michigan provided opportunities to view scenery and nature.

Similar to the reasons respondents used Uptown community locations to bicycle for pleasure, respondents liked the same locations

Table 29

Reasons for Liking Softball-Locations in % Response (N=44)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Spacial Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
Indian Ball Park	2.3	2.3	2.3			4.5	2.3			2.3												
American Indian Center	4.5	2.3				4.5						2.3		4.5								
Along Lake Michigan	2.3					4.5	2.3			2.3	2.3											
Other Schools				2.3		4.5																
Welles Park	2.3			2.3									2.3									

Table 30

Reasons for Liking Baseball-Locations in % Response (N=23)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Spatial Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
Margate Park	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3						4.3												
Indian Ball Park	4.3									4.3												
American Indian Center	4.3					4.3	4.3		4.3			4.3										
Welles Park	4.3			4.3									4.3									
Along Lake Michigan						4.3														4.3	4.3	

Table 31

Reasons for Liking Walking for Pleasure-Locations in % Response (N=86)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Special Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
Friends/ Relatives Home						1.2		1.2														
In Neighbor- hood		2.3	1.2									1.2							1.2			
Chase Park			1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3					1.2		1.2									
American Indian Ctr.			1.2				1.2										3.5					
Along Lake Michigan			1.2	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.2				1.2		2.3							1.2	1.2	
Margate Park			1.2	2.3	1.2					2.3												
Truman College		2.3		2.3																		
St. Andrews Church	3.5	2.3				1.2		1.2		1.2		1.2	3.5									
Belmont Harbor	1.2	1.2								1.2												
Hamlin Park	1.2									1.2												
Downtown	1.2			1.2						2.3		1.2							1.2			
Wisconsin				1.2	1.2					3.5												
Different Places										1.2												

Table 32

Reasons for Liking Driving for Pleasure-Locatings in % Response (N=58)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Special Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
Downtown			1.7	1.7						3.4			1.7					1.7	1.7			
Along Lake Shore Drive	1.7							1.7							1.7							
Other States				1.7											1.7							
Along Lake Michigan								1.7		3.4	1.7		1.7									
Ohio				1.7						1.7												
Iowa										1.7	1.7							1.7				
Wisconsin										1.7												
Near Kennedy Expressway	1.7			1.7																		
Different Places	1.7																					

because the facilities, aesthetics, and social and spacial characteristics were pleasing (Table 33).

The distribution of locations and reasons for liking picnic areas indicated in Table 24 varies significantly by response. A larger response rate is therefore needed to determine the importance of any particular variable. However, similar to the reasons for using a particular picnic location like LaBagh Forest Preserve, the diversity in reasons for liking these locations indicates that respondents have specific personal tastes and purposes in choosing locations.

Respondents indicated that they fished in Wisconsin, Lake Michigan, Montrose and Belmont Harbors, and Fox Lake. Similar to the reasons for using these locations, the presence of the resource (fish) was mandatory to engage in the activity (Table 35). Other reasons like aesthetics, spacial aspects, familiarity, accessibility, and proximity which reflected respondents' personal preferences and tastes were reasons respondents liked these locations.

In summary, facilities were the primary reason why respondents liked a particular resource. Other important reasons for liking locations were: proximity, accessibility, family, friends, and other Indians go there. These reasons lend additional support to the trend that Native Americans prefer to use locations used by other members of their culture.

The reasons for liking and using resources differed only significantly in culturally determined variables like spacial aspects and aesthetics. These variables were important for liking resources but did not necessarily determine the use of those resources. For example, respondents chose to bowl at Ridge Bowl primarily because a bowling league met there. The facilities, spacial aspects, and people

Table 33

Reasons for Liking Bicycling for Pleasure-Locations in % Response (N=42)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Spatial Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
Friends/ Relatives Home						4.8	2.4	2.4			2.4											
Foster Ave. Beach					2.4																	
Truman College		2.4		2.4																		
Margate Park			2.4	4.8						2.4												
Warren Park										2.4			2.4									
Belmont Harbor										2.4												
Along Lake Michigan				4.8	2.4	4.8				4.8			2.4									

Table 34
Reasons for Liking Picnicking-Locations in % Response (N=30)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Spatial Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
Wisconsin	3.3			3.3	3.3	3.3						3.3										
Foster Ave. Beach					3.3																3.3	
Indian Ball Park			3.3																			
Irving Park			3.3		3.3																	
Different Places										3.3	3.3					3.3						
LaBagh Forest Preserve				3.3																		
Along Lake Michigan						3.3	3.3				3.3											

Table 35
Reasons for Liking Fishing-Locations in % Response (N=24)

	Accessibility	Proximity	Equipment	Facilities	Activities	Friends/Family There	Indians Go There	Comfortable/Relaxing	Fun, Enjoyable	Aesthetics of Location	Social Characteristics	Familiarity	Special Aspects	Only Place To Go	Everything	Nothing	Indian Reservation	Particular Resource	Specific Reason	Supervised	Safe	Organized
Montrose Beach/Harbor		4.2			4.2																	
Belmont Harbor																		4.2				
Along Lake Michigan				4.2														4.2				
Wisconsin	4.2					4.2			4.2	4.2		8.3	4.2				4.2	4.2				
Near Home																4.2						
Fox Lake, IL	4.2	4.2																				

who went there were reasons why respondents liked Ridge Bowl and found it an attractive location to bowl.

Some of the reasons provided by respondents for liking and using a particular resource reflected personal preferences and needs and/or group preferences. For example, choosing a location because it was relaxing/comfortable, aesthetically or spacially pleasing was a subjective decision reflecting personal taste and preference. In addition, choosing a location because it was free or had particular facilities or equipment reflected personal needs. In contrast, locations which were team/meeting locations, used by family, friends, and other Indians may have reflected group preferences in location choice rather than individual preferences. Individual and group preferences are both, however, influenced by values and norms based in culture and tradition. Therefore the decision to like or use a particular resource is, in part, culturally determined.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Conclusions

Cultural differences exist in the recreation behavior and patterns of urban ethnic and minority groups due to socio-economic factors, accessibility, discrimination, traditional values and norms, and other such variables. Through the identification of differences it is possible to better understand and meet the recreational needs of these groups. One way to identify cultural differences for Native Americans is to look at traditional/nontraditional comparisons. Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were made:

1. Native Americans participated in both historically and customarily traditional as well as nontraditional activities.
2. Bowling was the most popular activity participated in by Native Americans. This activity was followed by walking for pleasure, basketball, volleyball, baseball and softball, driving for pleasure, picnicking, and swimming at an outdoor pool.
3. These findings were inconsistent with national recreation surveys where team or group sports are not the most popular activities.
4. Some activities like bowling which would historically not

be considered traditional activities were perceived and defined by Native Americans as traditional activities.

5. Native Americans used recreation resources within and outside the Uptown community.
6. The use of recreation resources by Native Americans varied by activity.
7. Uptown community recreation resources were used more frequently by Native Americans than district or regional recreation resources.
8. City/neighborhood parks were used more frequently than forest preserve areas. An exception, however, was LaBagh Forest Preserve located near the Uptown area.
9. The American Indian Center was a popular recreation resource for the Native American community.
10. Native Americans appeared to be territorial in their use of certain recreation resources like the American Indian Center, Ridge Bowl, and Indian Ball Park.
11. The reasons for using and liking recreation resources varied.
12. Proximity was the primary reason why Native Americans chose to use recreation resources.
13. Facilities were the primary reason why Native Americans liked recreation resources.
14. Other reasons important for using and liking recreation resources were culturally influenced variables like family, friends, and other Indians go there.

As indicated earlier, team or group sports like volleyball and bowling were the most popular activities chosen by Native Americans. The characteristics of these activity choices are consistent with

traditional Native American approaches to recreation which emphasize group/team activities which are competitive in nature. This trend in urban Native American recreation patterns, seems to suggest that Native Americans have not changed from traditional recreation activities but rather have been influenced by tradition to engage in urban activities which have important traditional characteristics like group/team involvement.

It also appears that traditional activity characteristics have been imposed on certain historically nontraditional activities like bowling. These characteristics influence the way Native Americans participate and the places they choose to participate. For example, Ridge Bowl on Friday nights becomes not only a team meeting location to bowl but a place for non-bowling family and friends to socialize.

Historically, Native Americans were territorial in their use and view of space. Urban Native Americans appear to be influenced by tradition to use locations within their perceived or defined territory. This helps to explain the high percentage of use by Native Americans of city/neighborhood parks, the American Indian Center, and other private facilities within the Uptown community like Ridge Bowl. The reasons for using and liking these Uptown community resources also support this finding. Proximity, accessibility, and friends, family, and other Indians go there were important reasons for Native Americans to use and like these resources.

There is a relationship between proximity/accessibility and cultural variables such as family, friends, and other Indians go there. Native Americans use resources within the Uptown community because they are close and like resources within Uptown because they are accessible. Because these resources are close to Uptown, there is

some assurance that family, friends, and other Indians will also be there. These variables, therefore mutually support the trend that Native Americans prefer to use Uptown community recreation resources which are used by other members of their culture.

Given these trends in urban Native American recreation patterns, it appears that traditional characteristics and cultural values and norms influence which activities Native Americans participate in, how they participate, and where and why they choose specific locations like the American Indian Center. Therefore understanding the recreation behavior of Native Americans becomes, in part, one of understanding who Native Americans are as a people and culture, and understanding what they value and believe in terms of tradition.

Implications for Managers

Recreation resource managers need to consider the importance of location and traditional activity characteristics when providing opportunities in the urban area. Perhaps providing facilities in the Native American community or expanding activity offerings reflective of traditional Native American recreation values will help meet the recreation needs of this ever increasing urban population.

Specifically, both historically and customarily traditional as well as nontraditional activity opportunities should be made available to the Native American community. Some of these activities should have characteristics indicated by Native Americans as important for their participation. These characteristics include: family/group participation, competition, and social and educational opportunities. Activities should be geared to specific age groups especially children

and senior citizens whose needs are often unmet. Finally, activities should be offered at times which best serve the needs of the Native American community during their leisure hours. (For a more detailed report of Native American recreation programming needs including suggestions for recreation program planning, refer to Pancner and McDonough, 1982.)

Some of the activities participated in by Native Americans appear on the surface to be similar to white contemporary recreation activities (bowling for example). However, upon closer examination of the behavioral aspects of Native American activity participation, subtle differences appear in the way Native Americans participate, with whom they participate, and where and why they choose specific locations to participate. Managers need to therefore look very closely at activity patterns rather than making management decisions based on superficial observations.

The reasons why Native Americans use and like particular recreation resources have important implications for the types of facilities Native Americans use. Facilities which were close and accessible to the Uptown community were used more frequently than facilities outside the Native American community. Facilities used by family, friends, and other Indians were important reasons for Native Americans to use and like particular resources. Therefore, the importance of these variables needs to be considered when providing facilities for Native Americans in urban areas.

Implications for Future Research

As indicated earlier in the methods and procedures chapter, social researchers have received varied acceptance from Native American communities. In part, this is due to a tendency among social researchers to "over research" communities which have been cooperative in past research efforts. Another problem has been the manner or technique employed by social researchers to obtain information.

Because of these problems, recreation researchers need to design future studies with an awareness and sensitivity to the cultural group to be studied. Several methodological steps should be followed: 1) The project should be approved by the community. 2) An advisory board should be established comprised of community members. This board can help establish project credibility, develop a culturally sensitive instrument and select and hire indigenous interviewers. 3) The value of observation should not be dismissed as unimportant in gathering additional and supporting information. 4) Finally, and most important, researchers have a responsibility to the respondents and community to make study results available in a comprehensible and usable form.

Finally, a study of this type should not be repeated in the Chicago Native American community because it may lead to "over researching". This study was accepted by the Uptown Native American community because reports and funding requests were written by the researcher to public and private agencies which are in the position to improve the recreation opportunities and facilities in the community. Therefore unless future recreation studies can be justified to the Uptown Native American community by ensuring tangible benefits (improved facilities and opportunities for example), these studies may

not be looked upon favorably. A better idea is to use the information obtained from this study and other available studies to identify recreation patterns which can then be researched in another Native American community.

One suggestion for future research is related to the relationship between variables like proximity, accessibility, and culturally influenced variables like family, friends, and other Indians go there which mutually support the trend that Native Americans prefer to use recreation resources which are used by other members of their culture. This relationship suggests that examination of neighborhood parks needs to be conducted to determine whether use differences exist based on cultural variables.

The findings of this study support the importance of studying recreation patterns of minority and ethnic groups. Recreation researchers and managers must therefore have a commitment to this area of research if they are to really meet the recreation needs of all people.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Interview Script

Hello, my name is _____. The American Indian Center and Michigan State University are conducting a study to find out what kind of recreational activities urban Native Americans participate in. The results of this study will be used to plan for better recreational opportunities for urban residents and to better suit your needs.

We would appreciate your participation in this study. Your participation involves answering a few questions about your present recreational patterns. Would you will be willing to participate?

In no, insure respondent that the interview is completely confidential and their cooperatioon is important to the study.

If respondent still refuses, thank and terminate conversation.

If yes, go onto questions.

1. I am going to read you a list of recreation activities. Please tell me if you have participated in any of these activities during the last twelve months.

ACTIVITY	NO PARTICIPATION	YES PART.	LESS 4 TIMES	LESS 4 TIMES
walking for pleasure				
bowling				
camping				
day hiking				
backpacking				
picnicking				
visiting museums and zoos				
skiing (downhill or cross-country)				
horseback riding				
sports and games (basketball, softball, tennis, card games, etc.) SPECIFY AND LIST				
driving for pleasure				
bicycling for pleasure				
hunting				
fishing				
ice-skating or roller-skating				
tobogganing or sledding				
boating If yes, Canoeing				
power				
other like rafting, sailing				
going to the beach				
swimming at an outdoor pool				
any others? (SPECIFY AND LIST)				

2. You said that you participated in _____, _____, _____, _____, etc. more than 4 times last year. Which one of these activities do you participate in most frequently? What is your second most frequent activity? The third?

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

NOTE: IF NO ACTIVITIES WERE PARTICIPATED IN BY RESPONDENT MORE THAN 4 TIMES, READ LIST OF THOSE ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATED IN AT ALL.

REPEAT QUESTIONS 3-8 FOR EACH ACTIVITY INDICATED IN QUESTION 2

3. You said that _____ is the activity which you participated in most often last year. Please think about the last time you _____ (activity).
Where did you _____ (activity)? OBTAIN NAME, ADDRESS, ANY INFO TO LOCATE SITE LATER ON A MAP. (IF LOCATION IS RESPONDANTS'S HOME, DO NOT OBTAIN ADDRESS, ETC. OMIT QUESTIONS 5-8.)
4. Is this the location where you USUALLY _____ (activity)?
Yes _____ No _____

If no, Where do you usually go and why?
5. Why did you choose to go to _____ (location)?

What is it about this location that you really like? PROBE FOR INFORMATION ON FACILITIES, COMFORT, ASTHETICS AND ACCESS

Would you return to _____ (location) for _____ (activity)?
Yes _____ No _____
6. How did you find out about this location?

family _____ magazine _____ T.V. _____ friends _____
radio _____ church _____ work _____ school _____
newspaper _____ newsletter/brochure _____ other (specify) _____

Do you trust this source of information?
Yes _____ NO _____
7. What kinds of information did you receive about this location from _____ (source)?
EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION MIGHT BE TIME, LOCATION, KINDS OF ACTIVITIES OFFERED, ETC.
8. Do you consider the information to be an accurate description of what you observed at this location?
Yes _____ No _____

If no, What was different about the location when you got there?
9. Of the recreation activities that you don't do, which one would you most like to participate in?

Why?
10. What is the most important factor preventing you from participating in _____ (activity)?
11. Do you ever use county forest preserves?
Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how frequently and for what activities?

Where these forest preserves located? OBTAIN NAME AND ADDRESS

If no, Why?

12. Do you ever use city or neighborhood parks?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how frequently and for what activities?

Where were these parks located? OBTAIN NAME AND ADDRESS

If no, Why?

13. Do you ever participate in activities like attending pow-wows, beadwork, storytelling, etc?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, Which ones and how often do you participate in them?

Are there any other activities you would consider traditional, that you participate in?

Which one do you do most often? Where do you do this activity?

14. Think about urban Native American recreation patterns. Have you seen changes in the recreation patterns of urban Indians over the past 5 years?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, What are these changes?

Why do you think they have occurred?

15. What do you think are some of the differences between traditional and modern recreation activities?

16. Would you like the American Indian Center to offer more traditional recreational activities?

Yes _____ No _____

Why would you like these activities to be offered?

17. During the past year, did you or your family participate in any recreational activities at the Indian Center?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, What did you do?

Of these activities, which one did you enjoy most?

What was it about this activity that you especially like?

If no, Why not?

18. What additional activities would you like the center to offer?

For you?

For your family (if applicable)?

19. When would you prefer these activities to be offered?

Morning Afternoon Evening M TU W TH F S SU

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW BACKGROUND QUESTIONS. THE INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL ONLY BE USED FOR STATISTICAL COMPARISONS.

20. SEX: MALE _____ FEMALE _____
21. How long have you lived in the Chicago area?
22. What is your age?
23. What is your tribal affiliation?
24. Are you an enrolled member of this tribe? Yes _____ No _____
If no, then are you a member of a terminated tribe?
25. What is your occupation?
26. What is the highest year of school you have completed?
Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
High School 9 10 11 12 GED
College 13 14 15 16 Post-College 17 18 19 20+

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN THIS STUDY. WOULD YOU LIKE A COPY OF THE SURVEY RESULTS?
Yes _____ No _____

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

American Indian Center Recreation Survey

AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER RECREATION SURVEY

Participation in this survey is completely voluntary, however you are encouraged to fill out the questionnaire completely so that your opinions and interests are represented.

This information will be kept totally confidential and you as a participant will remain anonymous.

As a result of your responses, the A. I. C. will evaluate its existing programs to better suit your needs and interests. Your cooperation in this study is greatly appreciated. Thank you very much for your time.

1. During the last 12 months, what three recreational activities did you participate in most frequently?

ACTIVITY

LOCATION (Where did you do activity? Give name of park, address, etc.)

Example: Softball

Chase Park, Ashland Ave., Chicago

- A. Most frequent
Activity: _____

- B. 2nd most freq.
Activity: _____

- C. 3rd most freq.
Activity: _____

NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITY YOU DO MOST FREQUENTLY. THIS IS THE ACTIVITY YOU ANSWERED IN 1A.

2. What is it about this activity you especially like?
3. Is the location you gave in 1A., the place where you usually go to participate in your most frequent activity?
Yes _____ No _____

If no, where do you usually go?

4. What do you like about this location?
5. How did you find out about this location (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

family _____	school _____	newsletter/brochure _____
friends _____	T.V. _____	other (specify) _____
church _____	radio _____	_____
work _____	newspaper _____	_____

6. Of the recreational activities that you don't do, which one would you most like to participate in?
7. What is the most important factor preventing you from participating?

8. Do you ever use county forest preserves?
Yes _____ No _____

If yes, What did you do there and where were they located?

Activity

Name and location of preserve used

1.
2.
3.

If no, Why not?

9. Do you ever use city or neighborhood parks?
Yes _____ No _____

If yes, What did you do there and where were they located?

Activity

Name and location of park used

1.
2.
3.

If no, Why not?

10. Do you ever participate in activities like attending pow-wows, story-telling, beadwork, etc?
Yes _____ No _____

If yes, Which one do you do most often?

Where do you do this activity?

11. Would you like the A. I. C. to offer more traditional recreational activities?
Yes _____ No _____

Why would you like these activities to be offered?

12. What additional activities would you like the A. I. C. to offer?

For you?

For your family (if applicable)?

13. When would you prefer these activities to be offered? (CHECK THOSE THAT APPLY)
Morning _____ Monday _____ Thursday _____ Sunday _____
Afternoon _____ Tuesday _____ Friday _____
Evening _____ Wednesday _____ Saturday _____

NOW WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERING A FEW BACKGROUND QUESTIONS. THE INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL ONLY BE USED FOR STATISTICAL COMPARISONS.

1. Sex: Male _____ Female _____

2. Age: _____

3. How long have you lived in the Chicago area? _____

4. What is your tribal affiliation?

Are you an enrolled member of this tribe?

Yes _____ No _____

If no, then are you a member of a terminated tribe?

Yes _____ No _____

5. What is your occupation?
6. What is the highest year of school you have completed? (CIRCLE THE ONE WHICH APPLIES)
- Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
- High School 9 10 11 12 GED
- College 13 14 15 16
- Post-College 17 18 19 20+

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN THIS STUDY.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE A COPY OF THE SURVEY RESULTS, COPIES WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE A. I. C. IN SEVERAL MONTHS.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Respondent Demographics

Table C1

Sex of Respondents (N=126)

	<u>% Response</u>
Male	47.6
Female	51.6
Non-response	<u>.8</u>
	100.0

Table C2

Age of Respondents (N=126)

<u>Years</u>	<u>% Response</u>
9 - 12	6.3
13 - 17	11.9
18 - 21	19.0
22 - 25	23.1
26 - 30	12.7
31 - 39	14.3
40 - 59	9.5
60 and over	1.6
Non-response	<u>1.6</u>
	100.0

APPENDIX C

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Table C1

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13 - 17	11.9
18 - 21	19.0
22 - 25	23.1
26 - 30	12.7
31 - 39	14.3
40 - 59	9.5
60 and over	1.6
Non-response	<u>1.6</u>
	100.0

Table C3

Length of Residence in Chicago by Respondents (N=126)

<u>Years</u>	<u>% Response</u>
1 or less	14.3
2 - 5	4.8
6 - 10	14.3
11 - 15	16.7
16 - 20	25.3
21 - 25	13.5
Over 25	7.1
Non-response	<u>4.0</u>
	100.0

Table C4

Occupation of Respondents (N=126)

	<u>% Response</u>
Professional	10.3
Clerical	9.5
Student	30.2
Manager/Executive	.8
Craftsmen/Technician	5.6
Hourly Service Worker	19.8
Homemaker	4.8
Military	.8
Retired	.8
Unemployed	11.1
Non-response	<u>6.3</u>
	100.0

Table C5

Highest Year of School Completed by Respondents (N=126)

<u>Year</u>	<u>% Response</u>
4	.8
5	.8
6	6.3
8	2.4
9	2.4
10	6.3
11	6.3
12	31.0
13	6.3
14	14.3
15	4.8
16	6.3
17	.8
21	.8
GED	9.6
Non-response	.8
	<hr/> 100.0

Table C6

Tribal Affiliations of Respondents (N=126)

	<u>% Response</u>
Chippewa	23.8
Winnebago	14.3
Sioux	9.5
Choctaw	7.1
Oneida	6.3
Menominee	4.8
Chippewa/Cherokee	3.2
Menominee/Chippewa	3.2
Navajo	3.2
Mesquakie/Oneida	1.6
Chippewa/Winnebago	1.6
Omaha/Ottawa	1.6
Sioux/Winnebago	1.6
Ottawa	1.6
Alaskan	1.6
Mandan/Arickara	1.6
Ogalala Sioux	.8
Creek/Seminole	.8
Sioux/Chickasaw	.8
Sioux/Blackfeet	.8
Crow	.8
Oklahoma/Choctaw	.8
Potawatomi/Mohawk	.8
Seneca	.8
Pueblo	.8
Santo Domingo	.8
Winnebago/Mesquakie	.8
Non-response	4.6
	<hr/> 100.0

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

Most Frequently Participated in Activities

Table D1

Most Frequently Participated in Activities (N=126)

	<u>% Cases</u>
Ice/Roller Skating	4.8
Visiting Museums/Zoos	4.8
Shoot Pool	4.8
Bingo	4.8
Camping	4.0
Hunting	4.0
Tennis	3.2
Jogging	3.2
Video Games	3.2
Football	2.4
Board Games	1.6
Skiing	.8
Boating	.8
Weightlifting/Conditioning	.8
Boxing	.8
Pokeno	.8
Other Games	.8
Nontraditional Dancing	.8
Reading	.8
Attending Plays/Movies	.8
Watch T.V.	.8
Sewing	.8
Powwows	.8
Traditional Singing	.8
Dice Games	.8
Sexual Activity	.8
Traditional Fashion Show	.8
Swim at Indoor Pool	.8
	<u>100.0</u>

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E

Locations Used by Respondents to Participate in
Their Most Frequent Activities

Table E1

Locations Used by Respondents to Participate in Their
Most Frequent Activities (N=292)

<u>Location</u>	<u>% Response</u>
Native American Committee Senior Site	1.0
Welles Park	1.0
Waveland Bowl	1.0
Rainbow Roller Rink	1.0
Montrose Beach/Harbor	1.0
Belmont Harbor	1.0
Blarney Stone Bar	1.0
Truman College	1.0
Around/Throughout City	1.0
Lincoln Park	.68
18th Street Beach	.68
Field Museum	.68
Irving Park Road	.68
In the Street	.34
Emmerson Park	.34
Hamlin Park	.34
Warren Park	.34
November Park	.34
Bel Bowl	.34
Howard Bowl	.34
Broadway Bowl	.34
Oak Street Beach	.34
Brookfield Zoo	.34
My Place Bar	.34
Navy Pier	.34
University of Illinois	.34

Table E1 (Continued)

<u>Location</u>	<u>% Response</u>
Loyola University	.34
Rush Street	.34
Kwick Shop	.34
Other Places in Illinois	.34
Minnesota	.34
Iowa	.34
Indiana	.34
Michigan	.34
Near Kennedy Expressway	.34
LaBagh Forest Preserve	.34
Library	.34
St. Francis Church	.34
St. Idas Church	.34
Fox Lake	.34
Ohio	.34
	<hr/>
	100.0

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