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THE EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946 IN THE USA AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

***Abstract.** Based on sources, considering findings of American researchers, the article provides a detailed analysis of the Employment Act of 1946 in the USA and defines its role in the development of American society. Actuality of the chosen research is due to the presence of opposing estimates of the Act among American historians, the lack of researches related to this subject in Ukrainian scientific area and the possibility to use American experience to reduce unemployment in Ukraine.*

This article contains a critical review of the conditions and ideas, under which influence the Act was implemented. The author also considered arguments of the followers and opponents of employment regulation in the USA. Besides, not only the main provisions of the Employment Act of 1946 in the USA are analyzed in the article, but also its historical consequences for the development of American society are revealed.

As a result the author proposes her own view on the problem of evaluation of the Employment Act of 1946. Based on this view the author proves that the debate around the adoption of this Act and its compromise completion became the key to influence of the Employment Act of 1946 in the USA even nowadays.

***Key words:** the USA, the Employment Act of 1946, «full employment» idea.*

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PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC AND NATURAL HERITAGE IN USA: NEW ACCENTS

***Abstract.** Features of the public policy in the preservation of historic and natural heritage in the United States and its specific features, among which an integrated approach that gives for natural resources and picturesque scenery, along with historical monuments, national heritage significance are investigated. It is analyzed the origin of this policy, which was born after the end of the XIX century, when after the Civil War in the USA increased the interest to history and rich natural resources. It is concluded that environmental policy in the USA, which included the achievements of social and political movements, such as conservation and historical preservation, gave impetus to the policy of saving the national heritage. The main directions of the state policy in the field of protection the natural resources are analyzed, in particular: taking into account the preservation of historical and natural attractions in the city planning and construction; stimulation the interest of citizens to the recreation in the national historical and natural parks, which stimulates development of appropriate infrastructure; building close links with education and giving URL to these places to wide auditory (in the first place – schoolchildren, students and teachers); taking into account the imperatives of combating with climate change. It is proved, that they reflect not only the national specificity, but also meet the challenges of today.*

***Keywords:** USA, conservation, historical preservation, heritage, environmental policy, Theodore Roosevelt.*

Ukraine has rich historical and natural heritage, which preservation has to become a priority for the national development. However, due to insufficient funding and inefficient state management in conservation of national heritage, many monuments, historical places and unique nature landscapes as well as biodiversity are threatened. Therefore, it's necessary for Ukraine to implement the best world practice and find new approaches and methods to such activity. Significant progress in this area has been reached by the United States of America, so it's important to analyze their policy in the field of protection the national heritage. Many works of local and foreign scientists are dedicated to the research in this area. Researchers from the US (B. Cullingworth, M. Page, R. Mason, M. Phelan etc.) have investigated many aspects of policy of historical preservation and protection of natural sites, which are considered a part of the national heritage in the United States. In Ukraine the research of this topic are fragmented. The origins and developing of the environmental policy of the United States were at first investigated in a some works of T. Perga [15; 16]. But in whole Ukrainian experts have focused attention on the environmental protection in USA after World War II or on the preserving the world's cultural heritage (V. Holodok, L. Levchenko etc.). The experience of USA on the protection of historical monuments has not widely disclosed. A significant drawback, in our opinion, is the lack of comprehensive works that investigate interconnection of these aspects in the framework of policy of the United States in the preservation the national heritage. Therefore, in this article we will try to fill the existing gap.

At the beginning of the research it should be emphasized that the US is practicing a broad understanding of the national heritage. It consists of places that are of great historical and cultural importance, landscapes and valuable natural resources, located in national parks, forests and refuges. This justifies an integrated approach to the policy in this area.

The origins of this policy related to the Civil War. After its end, in the United States began to grow a sense of national identity and interest to the history and the environment. Environmental policy originated in the late XIX century and integrated a number of achievements of social and political movements that advocated the preservation of natural resources (conservationists) and historical monuments (preservationists). However, the first steps that gave impetus to the development of public policy in this direction have been made in the area of conservation of magnificent and distinctive natural resources of the United States.

Gifford Pinchot, the head of the US Forest Service, described the essence of conservation as following: «it is against the devastation of natural resources, which is impossible to recover, such as coal and iron ore, such as forests and soils that produce food; and even more it is based on equal opportunity for all American citizens to give their faith to these resources as current and future» [17, p. 111].

The first national park – Yellowstone in Wyoming and Montana territory was established in USA in 1872 «as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people». In 1896 it was added by three new parks: Sequoia, Yosemite and General Grant. The following year the United States adopted the first federal law that provided national status to valuable forest areas [18; 61].

The idea of creating national parks is aptly described by the US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt: «There is nothing so American as our national parks. This land is characterized by scenic views and wildlife. The fundamental idea of establishing national

parks – is the foundation of local identity. Summary, it confirms that the country belongs to the people» [12].

Great contribution to the development of conservation policy made US President Theodore Roosevelt. All American historians, both contemporary and witnesses of events highly appreciate his reforms in the field of environmental protection. In particular, Gifford Pinchot and Senator L. Lafallet believed that Roosevelt initiated a «global movement for stopping the depletion of soil and the preservation of natural wealth for humanity, and this is his greatest achievement» [6].

Among the main achievements of Theodore Roosevelt, we can specify the destination of Commission on waterways on inland navigation (1907) and National Commission for conservation (1908), which published the first list of natural resources. In 1909 a National congress on conservation was held. It summed up the achievements in this field during his presidency. Theodore Roosevelt also began a policy of removing large areas of public lands from sale and settlement, citing this by the need to research these territories and create in the future forest reserves. In general, in times of President Roosevelt about a quarter of all forest lands were ruled by the government; the fund of the public lands has increased threefold (from 45 to 150 million acres) [16, p. 18].

Great importance had the adoption of the Antiquities Act in 1906. It was the first law to establish that archeological sites on public lands are important public resources. It obligates federal agencies that manage the public lands to preserve for present and future generations the historic, scientific, commemorative, and cultural values of the archaeological and historic sites and structures on these lands. It also authorizes the President to protect landmarks, structures, and objects of historic or scientific interest by designating them as National Monuments [2]. Significant contribution to adoption of this law made powerful movement of historical preservation, which advocated the legal protection of historical monuments from looting and vandalism.

We should like to mentioned, that for Americans National parks are not just places of geological and biological diversity, familiarity with the history and the acquisition of knowledge. They have deep spiritual and cultural significance. The idea of creating unique corners of nature as the places of inspiration and revival played a key role in the establishment in 1916 the National Park Service. It has been delegated the authority to coordinate policies in this area. Legislation for the regulation of such activity, had the purpose to preserve landscapes, natural features and wildlife and provide civil using of these attractive places in a gentle way, which would meet the needs of future generations.

Wide system of national parks in the United States, which currently includes 409 areas covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, evolved gradually. Its development in the 1930–1940 was accelerated by the «Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act"(1935) [9]. It has given to National Park Service broad authority to conduct its policy of preserving national monuments, including destination, acquisition, management and protection of such places. It was added by the «Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study Act» (1936) [14]. This law has authorized the expanding of cooperation with other government agencies for building highways and other infrastructure at the national level and level of states and local governments.

It's important to emphasize that the creation of national parks, forests, monuments and other areas that have significant historical and natural value, from the early beginning was aimed at raising awareness of Americans to national heritage. One way of achieving

this was the development of the recreational areas, which provided opportunities for visit and active rest with the whole family. For this purpose, roads and special facilities (for ball games, swimming, golf, and tennis) were built. In 1937 it was first posed the need for recreation in the US Congress. In 1938 for this purpose 1.7 million acres has been allocated. In result a new kind of parks – recreational – were created.

Before the World War I the policy of preservation the natural and historical heritage in USA had notable successes. If in 1930 there were 99 national state parks (3.247 million visited them), in 1940 their number increased to 160 (16.5 million visited them). Besides, national parks were established at the state level of states. For example, in 1938 they were in 44 states. In the state of Connecticut there were 36 national parks, in New York State – 50, Michigan – 66 [10, p. 122].

However, the creation of areas of historical significance began only in 1931, when the first historic district – Charleston, South Carolina was created. Efforts to save and maintain historic sites were still largely limited to private citizens or local groups.

In the late 1940s, leaders of American historic preservation saw the need for a national organization to support local preservation efforts. In 1946 David E. Finley, Jr., George McAneny, Christopher Crittenden and Ronald Lee, met at the National Gallery of Art, discussed the formation of such national organization. In 1947 the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings was created. The Council then pursued the formation of a National Trust for Historic Preservation. It was established through the Act of Congress when President Harry S. Truman signed the legislation on October 26, 1949. The charter provided that the Trust should acquire and preserve historic sites and objects of national significance and provide annual reports to Congress on its activities [13].

In early 1960s a new stage in the policy of preserving the historic and natural heritage of the United States has begun. In 1958–1962 the Congress created a Commission for the verifying the recreational resources. Its purpose was to research and identify the need of Americans in outdoor recreation, availability of recreational resources at the level of states to meet those needs in order to create strategic programs for development them in future. Adopted in the following decades laws contributed to the improvement of the system of national parks in the United States. The most important are: Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (1960), Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (1971), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities (1996), Preserve America (2003) etc.

In 1966 the US Conference of Mayors through its Special Committee for historic preservation, addressed the need for a national program of historical preservation. In result «National historical heritage» (NHPA) was adopted. According to it, a national register of historic places and State Historic Preservation Officer as the department of National Park Service were organized. To finance these activities in 1977 was created the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) with an annual budget of \$ 150 million. Subsequent amendments to the Act in 1980 created the Certified Local Government Program and in 1992 established Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. Thus, the National Park Service switched to a tiered planning process of the historical preservation [8].

According to the adopted in 1981 «Program of recovery and improvement of parks» \$1 billion has been allocated on the stabilization and modernization of park resources. In 2006 in order to prepare for the centennial of the establishment of National Park Service,

President George W. Bush initiated 10-year program «On the anniversary of national parks». In result Fund for government and philanthropic contributions to the development of national parks was organized [5, p. 410-411].

Currently USA has vast system of institutions, fulfilling national targets in the protection of national heritage (including historical and natural). It includes: National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to The United States Forest Service (USFS), The National Association of State Park Directors, The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and National Heritage Areas.

To our mind, unique experience for Ukraine has 49 National Heritage Areas (National Heritage Corridors). These structures are created by Congress and not National Park Service units or federally owned or managed land. National Heritage Areas are administered by state governments or non-profit organizations or other private corporations. The National Park Service provides only an advisory role and limited technical, planning and financial assistance. National Heritage Areas have their own authorizing legislation and a set of unique resources and goals. Areas considered for designation must have specific elements. First, the landscape must be a nationally unique natural, cultural, historic, or scenic resource. Second, when the related sites are linked, they must tell a unique story about the US [11].

It is appropriate questions: what place national parks occupy in the lives of Americans? They are centers of cultural heritage and identity. For many citizens of the US they represent the essence of the old spirit and leadership of the country. Whole families as secular pilgrimages arrange trips to national parks for the purpose of receiving deeper knowledge of the iconic places of the country that saves values, roots and ideals of the nation. According to the Association of preservation of national parks most Americans impressed by the slogan: «Our national parks – a legacy that we leave to our children».

In 2013, national parks, wildlife refuges, national monuments, and other public lands managed by the Department of the Interior hosted an estimated 407 million recreation visits. These visits contributed \$ 41 billion to the economy and supported nearly 355 000 jobs nationwide [6]. If to take the statistics for all structures that are engaged in the preservation of historical and natural heritage, this figure will be more is many times.

At the beginning of the XXI century, policy in this field developing both quantitative and qualitative way. New challenges lead to new accents activities in this area. The most important are as follows:

1. Preservation of historical monuments and environmental protection in the planning and construction.

The most demonstrative in this field are two initiatives. Green Historic Preservation Initiative brings together preservationists and green building specialists to work on two issues: identifying barriers to sustainable preservation and the policies needed to break down those barriers. Key areas include reusing historic and existing building assets, incorporating green building technologies and materials, investing in and strengthening historic neighborhoods, and supporting economic drivers of growth while protecting public health and the environment [3]. Many initiatives, such as Historic Landscape Preservation Initiative preserves historic landscapes through technical assistance to communities, inventory and evaluation of properties within state parks, publications and public education [7].

2. Taking into account combating with climate change.

In 2003 the initiative «Climate friendly parks Program» (CFP) was introduced. It aims to address the three most prominent objectives: training of employees in climate change, assisting parks in the assessment, monitoring and reducing the effects of climate change on their territories, bringing to the attention of visitor's information on the impact of climate change on national parks and how the public can join to address these problems. It means the creating a kind of "partnership" between the park and the climate («carbon neutral» parks) [2].

One of examples of such activity is the initiative of park «Zion» in Utah. To prevent annual emissions of 14 000 tons of greenhouse gases administration of the park replaced the 500 private vehicles transporting visitors on 30 bus routes [19]. Also in the parks are popular such «green» activities: the sale of organic food, construction of environmentally friendly buildings, building renewable energy facilities etc.

3. Increasing the interest of citizens in recreation as a basis for economic growth.

In 2010 the Obama administration launched the America's Great Outdoors Initiative (AGO). In achieving local priorities in the field of conservation, URL to land and water sources for recreation, restoring the landscape and creating large urban parks and water routes in American communities, it also focuses on economic and social purposes. In addition to their social, cultural and historic value, America's outdoors provides vital jobs and economic benefits to communities across the country. The Outdoor Industry Association estimates recreation activities including hunting, camping, biking and boating support \$646 billion in direct economic activity and provide 6.1 million jobs.

There are some another examples. To facilitate planning trips to public resources of millions of visitors and to investigate national parks, land, water, historic and cultural sites, website www.recreation.gov was launched and new National Water Trails System was created [1].

4. Bringing America's History Alive and education through wide URL to national parks.

The preservation of historic and natural heritage in USA is based on the wide involvement of students and other interested members of the local population. It is believed that the direct contact of habitats, buildings and artifacts of ancestor's material culture give possibility to youth deeper understand and appreciate the past. For example, as part of America's Great Outdoors Initiative was expanded URL to public education for 54 million students and teachers, and families of military were able to visit 2000 national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and other public lands without entrance fee [1].

Thus, the preservation of historical and natural heritage in the United States is an important area of domestic policy, aimed at shaping national identity and education in citizens a sense of pride for their country. This policy is constantly evolving and trying to answer contemporary global challenges.

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ЗБЕРЕЖЕННЯ ІСТОРИЧНОЇ ТА ПРИРОДНОЇ СПАДЩИНИ У США: НОВІ АКЦЕНТИ

***Анотація.** Досліджуються особливості державної політики США щодо збереження історичної та природної спадщини та розкривається її специфіка, що полягає комплексному підході, який передбачає надання природним ресурсам та живописним краєвидам, нарівні з історичними пам'ятками, значення національної спадщини. Розкриваються витoki цієї політики, які відносяться до кінця XIX ст., коли після закінчення громадянської війни у США зріс інтерес до історії та багатих природних ресурсів країни. Робиться висновок, що саме природоохоронна політика США, яка інтегрувала в собі здобутки громадсько-політичних течій консервації та презервації, дала імпульс політиці збереження національної спадщини. Аналізуються головні напрямки урядової діяльності щодо захисту природних ресурсів, зокрема врахування збереження історичних та природних пам'яток під час міського планування та будівництва, стимулювання інтересу громадян до відпочинку в національних історичних та природних парках і заповідниках, які з цією метою облаштовуються рекреаційною інфраструктурою, тісний зв'язок з освітою і надання доступу широким колам громадян (в першу чергу – школярам, студентам і вчителям) до цих місць, врахування імператив боротьби зі зміною клімату. Доводиться, що вони відображають не лише національну специфіку, а і відповідають на виклики сьогодення. Розглядається головні тенденції та акценти її розвитку на початку XXI століття.*

***Ключові слова:** США, консервація, історична презервація, спадщина, природоохоронна політика, Теодор Рузвельт.*