

The Seven Relationships of Expedition Behavior

Petzoldt: Poor expedition behavior is a breakdown in human relations caused by selfishness, rationalization, ignorance of personal faults, dodging blame or responsibility, physical weakness, and in extreme cases, not being able to risk one's own survival to insure that of a companion.

EB: An awareness and attention to all relationships that influence and outdoor experience.

One (1)

Individual to individual: This relationship is personified by tent partners but exists between every individual in the group. Getting along with individuals can be accomplished by using the guidelines below.

As individuals, we contribute to good expedition behavior by keeping the following in mind:

- a. Be tolerant and considerate of others.
- b. Manage conflict effectively.
- c. Maintain good personal hygiene practices. This is important for:
 - (1) Good health
 - (2) Aesthetics (who wants to look at someone with granola and raisins between their teeth?) This makes it more gender neutral compared to the beard statement
- d. Don't take offense
- e. Maintain a "cow-like" attitude—"be laid back", have fun, don't let things become a hassle, there is no crisis.
- f. Switch tent partners if there is no way to get along.

Two (2)

Individual to group: The responsibility the individual has to be part of the group:

- (1) Be organized.
- (2) Be reasonably clean and neat.
- (3) Be conscious of offensive and annoying habits.
- (4) Be cooperative.
- (5) Avoid dangerous activities.
- (6) Take part in group activities.
- (7) Be honest about personal needs (e.g., stop the group to take care of a blister).

Three (3)

Group to individual: The responsibility the group has to each individual. The group must accept the individual as a member of the group and keep from either ganging up on the individual or holding grudges against the individual.

- a. Be aware of click formation
- b. Be careful not to scapegoat a member
- c. If individual has special needs (e.g. diet) be sensitive

Four (4)

Group to group: The responsibility of groups to respect each other. (Intra group dynamics (small groups within your larger group – example – tent groups, cook groups, canoe pairs, rope teams, etc.) Be courteous of other groups within your group. Examples – share food and equipment among cook groups; share the ideal tent sites rather than always being first into camp and scurrying to claim the perfect site; Split up boat use from day to day rather than "hogging" the new, expensive demo brought on the trip. (Inter group examples - When encountering other groups who are engaged in the

same activity. It is best to be courteous but leave the group to its own privacy. Except in an emergency, it is best not to impose on other groups (e.g., borrowing or using food or equipment).

a. When encountering uneducated campers who are doing unsafe or harm~ things to the environment, one must use tact. If an approach of assertiveness or arrogance is used, the objective of changing their behavior may be negated; they may resent being told what to do by strangers.

Five (5)

Individual and group to multiple users:

Understanding that everyone has a right to use the out-of-doors within the limitations of the law is an important concept. Just because the group does not like a certain outdoor activity does not mean that the activity shouldn't be allowed. Respect of the multiple user will contribute to a better understanding of outdoor users and promote good public relations between groups.

Six (6)

Individual and group to administrative agencies:

Understanding and respecting administrative agencies and their representatives contributes to good relations. Administrative representatives are generally hard-working professionals working for under-funded agencies. Their job is made easier when groups cooperate and work with them.

- Obey rules and regulations. Don't ask for special favors which must be denied.
- Be courteous and cooperative when encountering rangers and other administrative representatives in the field.
- Sign in and out at registration locations as appropriate.
- Do not expect field representatives to know everything about the out-of-doors or the area they are responsible for. Employees of administrative agencies may not be trained in the outdoors and are frequently transferred providing little time to become experts in their areas.

Seven (7)

Individual and group to the local populace:

Local residents of popular outdoor recreation areas often see visiting outdoor users as overeducated urban intruders. They are sometimes politically threatened by these outsiders. Every effort should be made by outdoor users to understand their point of view and try to be cooperative and respectful.