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## Main content

Article Preview :

DR SEUSS

First published by Random House: 1971.

Theodor Seuss Geisel, better known as Dr Seuss, wrote more than 40 children's books, beloved for their zany rhymes and sinuous illustrations. In August 1971--the year after the creation of the US Environmental Protection Agency and celebration of the first Earth Day--Seuss published a book that became a kind of Silent Spring for the playground set.

Thousands of children have learned about environmental destruction from the *The Lorax*, Seuss's tale of ecological ruin brought on by greed. The book still resonates: Universal Studios is due to release a feature-length animation of it next year. It packs in a lot of sophisticated concepts for a picture book, from the interconnectedness of ecosystems to the effects of industrial pollutants on freshwater systems. There is even a trophic cascade--a shift in top predators that triggers changes through a food chain.

And what initially seems like a simplistic take on environmental policy--industry bad, activists good--turns out to be more subtle. The hero does not save the day; that task falls to the next generation. This downbeat, if realistic, plot arc makes me hesitant about introducing the book to my young daughter.

An ecologist might classify the book's lost paradise as a 'Truffula savannah'. The keystone species are the Truffula trees, which...

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A 17-year-old boy drifts into sleep, his head drooping into the textbook open in front of him. It is 9pm and Yang Dong-myung has two more hours of study to complete before going home. Around him sit other teenage South Koreans struggling to stay awake as a tutor scribbles English vocabulary on a blackboard. Mr. Yang and his classmates are among the roughly 80 per cent of South Koreans who attend private evening schools, known as hagwon, to improve their chances of reaching university. An almost cult-like devotion to learning has been among the driving forces behind South Korea's rapid economic growth.

Emma Marris reflects on a classic children's fable that still has lessons for environmental policy 40 years on. Discover the world's research. 17+ million members. about environmental destruction from the. The Lorax, Seuss's tale of ecological ruin. brought on by greed. The book still resonates: Universal Studios is due to release a feature-length animation of it next year. Probably, it was the children's fable for Kenneth Speed. The system of the characters is following: the protagonist is the young teacher Kenneth Speed. He is a dynamic and round character because in the text there is a poor description of appearance, but the author put teacher and pupils in the real situation and described the atmosphere. From this information we can judge about the personality of the main hero through his actions in the story. Antagonists, in my opinion, are the pupils in the class. There are also foil characters – they are Worsley, Naylor and Clanwell. It is obvious that its place as one of the great children's fairytales has been thoroughly cemented. My aim is to show that this fairytale is also a great work of art for adults to learn from. The ultimate irony in this story is that, in attempting to conceal a supposed stupidity by claiming to see clothes when none exist, the Emperor and his courtiers only succeed in confirming their own stupidity and gullibility. All of these characters still exist in our current societies. We recognise them, but we do not necessarily apply the lessons that they learn to our own lives. Undoubtedly, there are lessons in "The Emperor's New Clothes" which have not been learned by all. These are the lessons, for both children and adults, that make "The Emperor's New Clothes" the most intelligent of all fairytales.

wordfromthewell. The Lorax. Emma Marris reflects on a classic children's fable that still has lessons for environmental policy 40 years on. Theodor Seuss Geisel, better known as Dr. Seuss, wrote more than 40 children's books, beloved for their zany rhymes and sinuous illustrations. In August 1971 — the year after the creation of the US Environmental Protection Agency and celebration of the first Earth Day — Seuss published a book that became a kind of Silent Spring for the playground set. Thousands of children have learned about environmental destruction from the The Lorax, Seuss's tale of ecological ruin