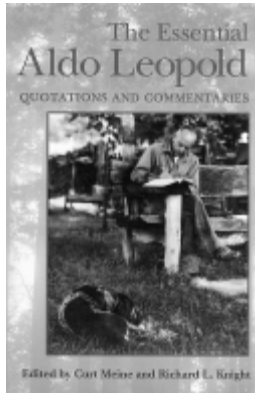


BOOKS OF INTEREST

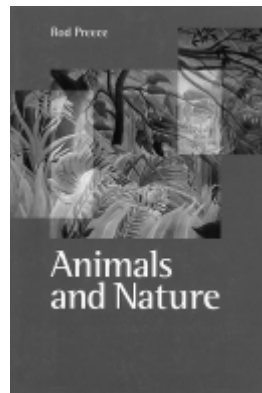
By Michele A. Justice



The conservation philosophy of American ecologist Aldo Leopold (1886–1948) has had a tremendous impact on natural resource management in the United States during the mid- to late 20th century. Two recently published books showcase Leopold’s “land ethic” philosophy by presenting for the reader a representative selection of his quotes, comments, and works. *The Essential Aldo Leopold: Quotations and Commentaries* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1999; cloth \$27.95), edited by Curt Meine and Richard L. Knight, is a comprehensive compilation of excerpts from Leopold’s writings. *For the Health of the Land: Previously Unpublished Essays and Other Writings* (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1999; cloth \$22.95), edited by J. Baird Callicott and Eric T. Freyfogle, provides a chronological arrangement of short writings and longer essays by Leopold that illustrate the evolution of his philosophy about land health. Both works include insightful introductory pieces and comments by the editors.

A broad biogeographical overview of the history of the eucalyptus tree is presented in Robin W. Doughty’s *The Eucalyptus: A Natural and Commercial History of the Gum Tree* (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, in cooperation with the Center for American Places, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Harrisonburg, Virginia, 2000; cloth \$39.95). This book examines the natural range of this tree species native to Australia, the physical characteristics of the

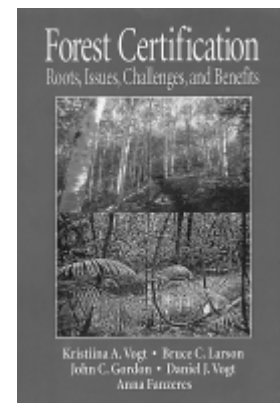
eucalyptus, and the use of the gum tree as a non-indigenous specimen in plantation forests around the world. Discussing both the aesthetic and commercial appeal of eucalypts from the eighteenth century through the twentieth century, *The Eucalyptus* provides an in-depth look at one of the world’s most distinct tree species.



Animals and Nature: Cultural Myths, Cultural Realities (Vancouver, B.C.: UBC Press, 1999; cloth \$39.95) by Rod Preece is a recently published interdisciplinary study of attitudes toward animals and nature throughout the history of Western civilization. Disputing the popular notion that Western philosophies of nature treat the environment in a harsher manner than do either aboriginal or Asian cultural traditions, Preece argues that Western ideologies favoring individuality and objectivity have actually led to a prevailing attitude of respect toward and appreciation of animals that greatly contrasts with many Eastern cultures’ views of animals and their role in nature. The author researched the fields of comparative religion, literature, philosophy, anthropology, mythology, ethnohistory, and animal welfare science to complete this cultural analysis of the history of environmental attitudes and values.

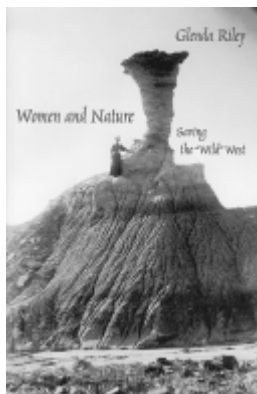
The tremendous influence that presidents have had on the development of conservation and environmental policy in the

United States is the subject of two new books published in 2000. *Hoover, Conservation, and Consumerism: Engineering the Good Life* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2000; cloth \$35.00) by Kendrick A. Clements studies Herbert Hoover’s (1874–1964) conservation programs of the late 1920s and early 1930s and his influence on the development of future conservation policies in the United States. *The Environmental Presidency* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1999, paper \$24.95), edited by Dennis L. Soden, includes essays that examine the various ways in which U.S. presidents have shaped environmental politics and environmental policy in the United States since the late eighteenth century. These two works supplement the growing body of scholarship devoted to the study of conservation and environmental politics.



Authors Kristiina A. Vogt, Bruce C. Larson, John C. Gordon, Daniel J. Vogt, and Anna Fanzeres, together with other contributors, discuss global issues related to the certification of forest products and to the promotion of sustainable forestry in their work *Forest Certification: Roots, Issues, Challenges, and Benefits* (Boca Raton, Fla.: CRC Press, 2000; cloth \$89.95). Topics covered in this work include: scientific terminology used in the certification process; the structure of certification standards; factors determining who participates in the forest certification process; and the development of protocols

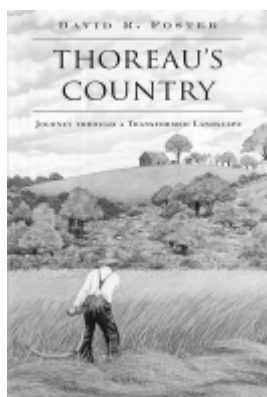
to direct forest certification on a worldwide basis. Chapter two, "Roots of Forest Certification: Its Developmental History, Types of Approaches, and Statistics," is specifically devoted to studying the historical development of forest certification. Other essays in this volume study certification criteria, the values of sustainability, and the economic, environmental, and social benefits of forest certification and sustainable forestry.



Glenda Riley's book *Women and Nature: Saving the "Wild" West* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999; cloth \$60.00, paper \$24.95) examines the participation of women in American environmentalism during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. Riley argues that women naturalists, nature writers, scientists, botanizers, tourists, and outdoor recreationists significantly influenced the American public's appreciation for nature and attitudes toward the environment, especially during the period from the 1870s to the 1940s. As a work that studies the contributions of a minority group to societal values, *Women and Nature* is an important addition to the scholarly study of American environmental history.

The role of salmon in the history of the U.S. Pacific Northwest is studied in three new publications: *Making Salmon: An Environmental History of the Northwest Fisheries Crisis* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1999; cloth \$34.95) by Joseph E. Taylor III; *Salmon Without Rivers: A History of the Pacific Salmon Crisis* (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1999; cloth \$27.50) by Jim Lichatowich; and *Messages from Frank's Landing: Salmon, Treaties, and the Indian Way* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2000; cloth \$22.50) by Charles Wilkinson. *Making*

Salmon examines the decline in salmon runs during the last two centuries and discusses such topics as salmon fisheries, salmon habitat, land use impacts on salmon runs, and the management of this aquatic species. *Salmon Without Rivers* takes a broader look at the history of salmon in the region since prehistoric times and studies salmon biology, fishing, canning, habitat restoration, and conservation. *Messages from Frank's Landing* examines the controversial history of Native American fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest. The author, a lawyer, discusses his own experiences representing American Indians in tribal rights cases, focusing especially on the legal battles led by Billy Frank, Jr., a Nisqually tribal leader and activist.



In Thoreau's Country: Journey Through a Transformed Landscape (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999; cloth \$27.95), author David R. Foster uses excerpts from the journals of Henry David Thoreau (1817–1862) to illustrate the extent to which human land use has changed the New England landscape since the early nineteenth century. Foster, who is director of the Harvard Forest in Petersham, Massachusetts, compares the New England countryside of today with the environment described by Thoreau and studies the ecological factors that have led to changes in the forests and landscape of the region over the past two centuries. By using Thoreau's diaries as a tool for assessing both the natural history and the environmental history of the northeastern United States, Foster offers a unique inquiry into the history of human impact on this regional landscape.

Attitudes toward the environment, loss of biological diversity, and environmental degradation resulting from human land

use are the primary subjects covered in Charles L. Redman's book *Human Impact on Ancient Environments* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1999; cloth \$45.00, paper \$22.95). The author uses a worldwide case study approach to examine the many ways in which ancient human societies significantly affected the environments in which they were based. Arguing against the popular notion that humankind merely reacted to environmental stimuli during this era, Redman uses archaeological research to demonstrate the fact that people have a very long history of establishing highly complex relationships with their environments that have had both positive and negative effects on natural resources, landscapes, and human populations.



Ken Drushka describes the development of the timber and forest products industries in British Columbia, Canada, from the mid-nineteenth century to the present in his recent book *In the Bight: The BC Forest Industry Today* (Madeira Park, B.C.: Harbour Publishing, 1999; cloth \$32.95). Focusing especially on contentious issues relating to the management and use of forest resources during the late twentieth century, Drushka examines changes in forest policy, economic aspects of forest management, timber harvesting levels, silviculture, forest utilization, and government regulation of forest industries. This economic evaluation of British Columbian forest history details the many challenges faced by communities, businesses, and government agencies closely associated with the timber industry in Canada today. □