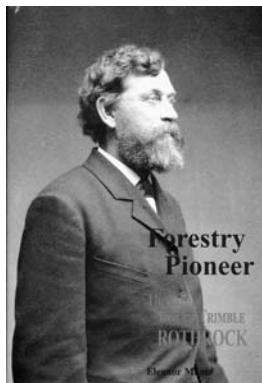


BOOKS OF INTEREST

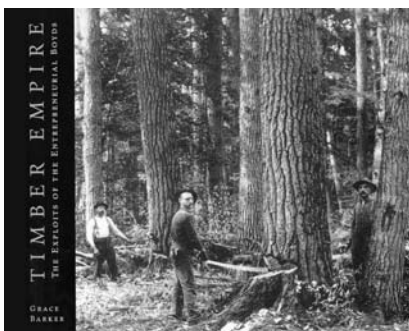
By Michele A. Justice



A new biography of Pennsylvania botanist and conservationist Joseph Trimble Rothrock (1839–1922) written by Forest History Society member Dr. Eleanor A. Maass is now available from the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. *The Life of Joseph Trimble Rothrock* (Lebanon, Pa.: Boyer Printing and Binding Co. for the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and the Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry, 2002; \$30.00 plus shipping) relates the life experiences of one of Pennsylvania's most prominent historical figures. Known as the "Father of Pennsylvania Forestry," Rothrock was the first general secretary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the first commissioner of forestry for the state of Pennsylvania, and one of the founders of the state's first forestry school in Mont Alto. Supplemented with historic photographs, a chronological overview, selected quotes from Rothrock's writings, a bibliography, and an index, this biography adds to the rich body of literature documenting the life and work of Pennsylvania's most famous forest conservationist.

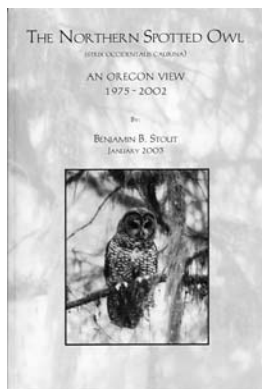
The Canadian publishing company Fox Meadow Creations recently issued a second edition of Grace Barker's book titled *Timber Empire: The Exploits of the Entrepreneurial Boyds* (Huntsville, Ont.: Fox Meadow Creations, 2003; \$26.95 CDN). Originally published in 1997 by Dawn Pub in Fenelon Falls, Ontario, this book relates the history of a small family

lumber business that operated in the pine forests of the Kawartha Lakes Region near Bobcaygeon, Ontario, in the nineteenth century. Founded by Mossom Boyd (1814–1883), the Boyd Lumber Company was an important player in the local lumber economy of Ontario. Based largely on information contained in diaries and com-



pany records, the book examines the company's logging, river driving, sawmilling, and lumber marketing activities from 1844 to 1903. Containing 143 pages, historic photographs, maps, notes, a bibliography, an index, and a Boyd family tree, this historical account provides a detailed glimpse into the lives of the Boyd family and of company employees who faced natural, economic, and political challenges in their quest to make a living in the nineteenth-century Canadian lumber industry.

Benjamin B. Stout's book *The Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina): An Oregon View, 1975–2002* (Victoria, B.C.: Trafford Publishing, 2003; paper \$16.95) is a newly published work that examines the



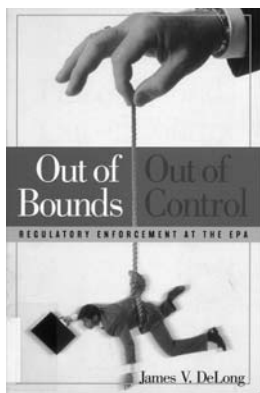
controversy in Oregon surrounding the protection of the northern spotted owl under the provisions of the 1973 Endangered Species Act. Stout describes the negative impacts of the Act's provisions on Oregon communities dependent upon income derived from timber harvesting, studying in detail the contentious debates between residents, loggers and forest industry workers, U.S. Forest Service personnel, politicians, environmental activists, wildlife biologists, and the mass media. Newspaper clippings, correspondence, and scientific reports from the era inform this critical study written by a former forestry school dean and experiment station director. The book includes endnotes and an index.

Two books with antithetical arguments that are critical of environmental protection in the United States during the late twentieth century appeared on bookshelves in 2002. In his work *American Heat: Ethical Problems with the United States' Response to Global Warming*. (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers,



2002; cloth \$80.00, paper \$27.95), Donald Brown argues that the United States demonstrated a clear absence of ethical concern and a lack of action in reducing greenhouse gas emissions during the 1990s. The work includes chapters on: U.S. participation in global warming negotiations and treaties; the relationship between global warming policy and foreign policy; scientific debates about climate change

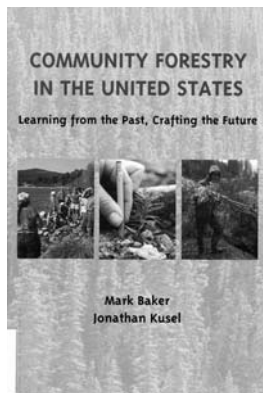
that have clouded environmental protection policy; and the role of economics in shaping the degree to which environmental ethics has impacted the nation's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. James DeLong promotes a contrary view of environmental policy in his work *Out of Bounds, Out of Control: Regulatory Enforcement at the EPA*. (Washington, D.C.: CATO Institute, 2002; cloth \$16.95; paper \$8.95). DeLong asserts that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has arbitrarily abused reg-



ulatory policies governing enforcement of environmental laws during the late twentieth century. Chapters discuss specific cases where the author argues that the EPA has violated civil liberties and constitutional rights in not following the rule of law, in retroactively exercising its discretion in regulatory enforcement, in ignoring the validity of economic values, and in defining and pursuing its own political agenda. DeLong's critique calls for limits to the regulatory power of the agency and the establishment of a more "responsible attitude toward environmental protection" policy. The differing viewpoints expressed in these two books reflect the range of beliefs about environmental protection in the United States that makes environmental policy such a controversial topic in modern American society.

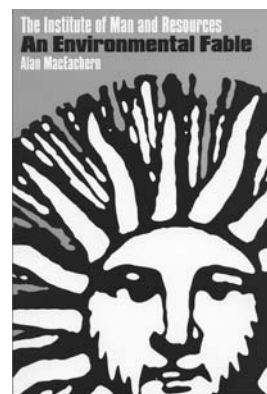
Community Forestry in the United States: Learning From the Past, Crafting the Future (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2003; paper \$25.00) is a new book written by researchers Mark Baker and Jonathan Kusel that examines the history of the community forestry movement and the evolution of the Progressive era model of forest management in the United States from 1990 to 2001. The authors look at the economic, social, and political factors that influenced commu-

nity forest management practices during the last decade of the twentieth century and urge the adoption of a new approach to resource stewardship that includes sustaining both the health of forest ecosystems, and the well-being of local communities and forest industry workers. The work is based largely on interviews with civil servants, nonprofit personnel, entrepreneurs, academics, community and environmental activists, and forest industry employees. An advisory group composed of representatives



with diverse backgrounds in the forest policy arena provided guidance for this study, which is part of a project conducted by the California nonprofit organization Forest Community Research.

The environmental group known as the Institute of Man and Resources formed in the mid-1970s in the Canadian province of Prince Edward Island for the purpose of researching, developing, and implementing alternative systems of energy utilization based on renewable resources and energy conservation. The Institute operated successfully with the enthusiastic support of the local community for a number of years, but declining government support of the group and waning public interest in renewable energy development eventually led to the folding of the organization in 1990. Alan Andrew MacEachern chronicles the rise and fall of this innovative institution in his book *The Institute of Man and Resources: An Environmental Fable* (Charlottetown, P.E.I.: Island Studies Press, 2003; paper \$18.95 CDN). MacEachern examines in detail the Institute's experiment in sustainable living, studying its economic, political, and social impacts on environmentalism in the province of Prince Edward Island as well as its broader national and international influence. The



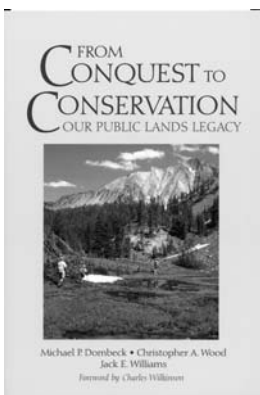
book is 142 pages long and includes illustrations, notes, and an index.

Infrared color aerial photographs of forest lands in France taken by the National Forest Inventory are published for the first time in the heavily illustrated book *Forest Landscapes: Beyond What Meets the Eye* ([Vicenza, Italy]: Eurografica for Editions Monza, 2003; cloth \$41.00 EUR, plus shipping and handling). This 200-page hardback book is available with either French or English text. General Charles de Gaulle (1890–1970), president of France from 1959 to 1969, established the National Forest Inventory in 1958 to gather accurate, up-to-date information about forest cover, composition, health, and utilization across the country. *Forest Landscapes* includes aerial images dating from the 1960s to the 2000s but prominently features recent



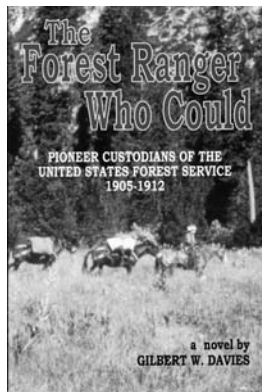
snapshots of forests taken during the late 1990s and early 2000s. The images reveal such information as the range of species, effects of climate variation, impacts of insect pests, geologic diversity, and patterns of human land use in particular regions. The authors assert that by studying aerial inventory photographs taken from different time periods, managers and policy makers are able to "read" the landscape and understand forest dynamics from a new perspective.

From Conquest to Conservation: Our Public Lands Legacy (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2003; cloth \$40.00, paper \$22.50) is a new book written by former U.S. Forest Service chief Michael P. Dombeck and former U.S. Forest Service employees Christopher A. Wood and Jack E. Williams that provides a broad historical overview of public land management in the United States since the eighteenth century. The authors examine changes in management philosophy that have influenced land use policy in the nation, discussing such issues as: land health; conservation of forests, rangelands, rivers, and streams; roadless areas; ecological restoration; and sustainability. The book totals 237 pages and includes illustrations,



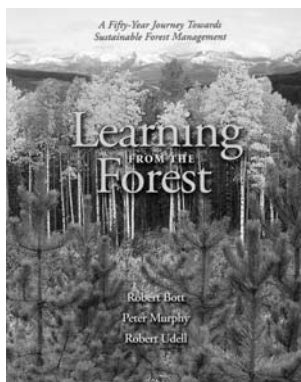
a map, figures, notes, and an index as well as brief “focus essays” written by former U.S. Forest Service chief Jack Ward Thomas; American historian Patricia Nelson Limerick; environmental writer and photographer Tim Palmer; former U.S. secretary of the Interior and Arizona governor Bruce Babbitt; Aldo Leopold biographers Curt Meine and Nina Leopold Bradley; Oregon State University professor David Perry; and others.

A thirty-year veteran employee of the United States Forest Service adds to his significant collection of writings related to the U.S. Forest Service with the recent publication of his first work of historical fiction titled **The Forest Ranger Who Could: Pioneer Custodians of the United States Forest Service, 1905–1912** (Bend, Or.: Maverick Publications, 2003; available for \$15.00 from HiStory ink Books, P.O. Box 52, Hat Creek, California 96040). In this book, author Gilbert W. Davies relates the difficulties that many federal forest rangers experienced in dealing with the public during the formative years of the agency. The novel describes the adventures of Buck



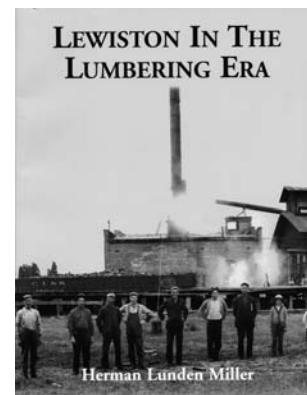
Stonewall, a fictional forest ranger newly employed by the U.S. Forest Service and working in a remote forest location. Throughout the story Stonewall conducts a wide variety of tasks typically required of real-life rangers during the 1900s and 1910s including lively encounters with sheep ranchers, cattlemen, Native Americans, and wild animals. The book reveals the personal life, work ethics and level of responsibility common to the job of forest ranger in the early twentieth century. Illustrations, notes, and a bibliography listing literature relating to the U.S. Forest Service supplement this entertaining, nostalgic novel.

Learning from the Forest: A Fifty-Year Journey in Sustainable Forest Management (Calgary, Alta.: Fifth House Ltd. for Foothills Model Forest, 2003; paper \$34.95 CDN plus shipping) studies forest management in Hinton, Alberta, Canada, since the 1950s. Co-written by forest historian and former Forest History Society president Peter Murphy, editor and writer Bob Bott, and Weldwood of Canada forest policy manager Bob Udell, the book includes excerpts from a number of interviews with key figures who influenced the town’s forest history. Focusing specifically on the management policies of the Hinton Division of Weldwood of Canada Limited, **Learning from the Forest** docu-



ments the company’s early commitment to multiple-use forestry and long-term forest planning while examining the different management philosophies and techniques employed by forest managers over the years. The authors assert that managers learned from the experiences of their predecessors and that this affected the evolution of forest management planning for the Hinton forest. Supplemented with bright color and historic black-and-white photographs, tables, a glossary, notes on sources, a bibliography, and an index, the text comprises a major report of the Foothills Model Forest Adaptive Forest Management/History series.

Herman Lunden Miller recently published a third edition of his book **Lewiston in the Lumbering Era** (Lewiston, Mich.: [the author], 2003; available for \$27.00 through mail order from P.O. Box 842, Lewiston, MI 49756), which includes reminiscences by local residents Sadie Lunden Miller, Lester C. Lunden, and Albert C. Blixberg



about lumbering in the company town of Lewiston in Montmorency County, Michigan, from 1866 to 1910. The author, a retired nuclear engineer who writes local history, relates details about the lumber industry’s importance to the development of Lewiston, focusing especially on the role of the Michelson and Hanson Lumber Company in shaping the local economy. Topics covered include local sawmills and logging railroads that served the industry, and biographies of Lewiston lumbermen Henry Mantz (b. 1845), Lewis Jensen (1851–1927), David M. Kneeland (1861–1915), Herman Lunden (1859–1929), and Earnest Nelson Salling (1843–1909) are included in an appendix. Illustrations, maps, and an index supplement the text of this 123-page paperback book. The first and second editions appeared in print in 1991 and 1992, respectively. □