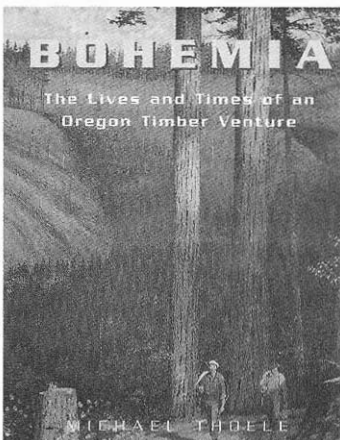


## BOOKS OF INTEREST

*Bohemia: The Lives and Times of an Oregon Timber Venture* (Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, 1998, \$35.00), by Michael Thoele, details the history of Bohemia Lumber Company since its 1917 founding in Roseburg, Oregon. More than six hundred pages in length, this volume examines the company's role in the Willamette Valley timber industry and the Stewart family's long association with the company. Commissioned by the Bohemia Foundation, a philanthropic arm of the Bohemia Lumber Company, the book offers a critical interpretation of corporate archival materials, private correspondence, interviews with company leaders and employees, and a wide array of published sources. *Bohemia* traces changes in logging technology, economic highs and lows within the industry, battles with environmentalists, and the growth of the business from a family-owned enterprise into a publicly traded company. The personalities and leadership qualities of Loran "Stub" Stewart, Faye Stewart, and their brother-in-law Larry Chapman are delineated at length. This liberally-illustrated company history offers insight into the broader context of the twentieth-century Oregon lumber industry.



In their book *Enviro-Capitalists: Doing Good While Doing Well* (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1997, cloth \$52.50, paper \$16.95), Terry L. Anderson and Donald R. Leal define enviro-capitalists as "entrepreneurs using business tools to preserve open space, develop wildlife habitat, save endangered

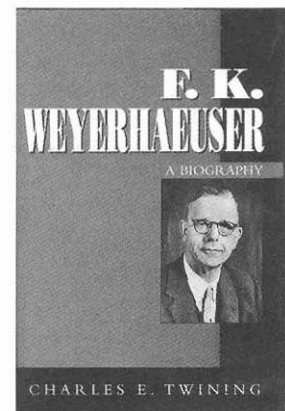
species, and generally improve environmental quality" (p. 3). Citing numerous examples of innovative and cost-effective methods for improving environmental quality that have been developed and implemented by American businesses since the turn of the century, the authors argue that economic incentives are far more effective tools for achieving sound environmental stewardship in the United States than are government regulations. Though Anderson and Leal acknowledge that the private sector cannot solve all environmental problems, they strongly encourage entrepreneurial participation in environmental protection as a positive alternative to traditional environmental resource management schemes promoted by the U.S. federal government.

More than three hundred stories, letters, poems, biographies, and essays dating from 1891 to the present comprise the book *Forest Service Memories: Stories of Past Lives and Times in the U.S. Forest Service* (Hat Creek, Calif.: HiStory ink Books, 1997, \$26.95 plus shipping). Organized chronologically, these reminiscences of U.S. Forest Service employees include discussion of the agency, co-workers, woods work, national forests, wildlife, and numerous other topics. Humorous anecdotes, tragic tales, and suspenseful stories are described in these first-hand accounts. This entertaining publication highlights the history of the U.S. Forest Service from the personal perspective of its work force.

Editors Tom Griffiths and Libby Robin present an interesting compilation of essays comparing the environmental history of European settlement in Australia, Latin America, South America, and the United States in *Ecology and Empire: Environmental History of Settler Societies* (Edinburgh, Scotland: Keele University Press, 1997, £14.95). Contributors to this volume include such well-known authors in the field of environmental history as Thomas Dunlap, Stephen Pyne, Jane Carruthers, Richard Grove, and Michael Williams. Topics discussed encompass deforestation, water management, ecological imperialism,

development, environmentalism, and nature conservation. This collection of essays details the various degrees of environmental change resulting from European colonial settlement in these regions of the world since the sixteenth century.

Frederick King ("F. K.") Weyerhaeuser (1895–1978) is the subject of a new book by Charles E. Twining titled *F. K. Weyerhaeuser: A Biography* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1997, \$29.95). This business and family biography examines F. K.'s conservative political beliefs, his desire to maintain close family ties with other Weyerhaeuser family members, and his cautionary yet visionary approach to running the Weyerhaeuser timber companies. The book highlights innovations in marketing and public relations instituted by F. K. until his retirement in 1966 and details his emergence as the reigning titular head of the large Weyerhaeuser family. *F. K. Weyerhaeuser: A Biography* provides an intimate look at this well-known family and its business empire through a lens focused on the personal qualities, attributes, ambitions, and lifestyle of F. K. Weyerhaeuser.

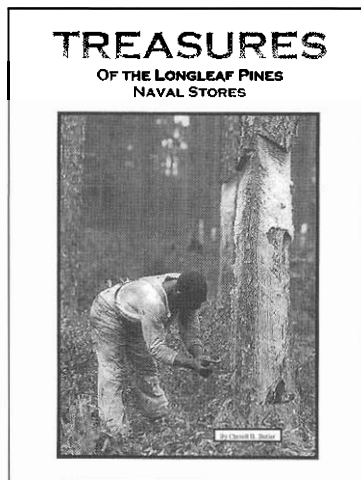


Two books published in 1997 contain information of probable interest to railroad enthusiasts and forest historians. *Rails Through the Bush: Timber and Firewood Tramways and Railway Contractors of Western Australia* (Canterbury, Vic.: Light Railways Research Society of Australia, 1997, \$36.00 plus \$6.50, in Australian dollars), by Alan Gunzburg

and Jeff Austin, provides a detailed description of the twentieth-century timber industry in southwestern Australia. This reference work contains numerous illustrations, tables, maps, chronologies, lists of small companies and railroad contractors, and details of milling activities and the construction of logging railroads in the state of Western Australia. *The Sugar Pine Railway: History of a Sierran Logging Railroad* (Sonoma, Calif.: U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Stanislaus National Forest, 1997), by Pamela A. Conners, describes logging operations along the Sugar Pine Railway in Tuolumne County, California, from the 1900s through the 1960s. Activities of the Standard Lumber Company and its successor, the Pickering Lumber Company, are highlighted in this government publication.

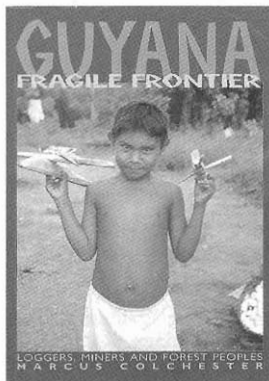
In *A Word for Nature: Four Pioneering Environmental Advocates, 1845–1913* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998, cloth \$45.00, paper \$16.95), Robert L. Dorman examines the careers and philosophical beliefs of four men who figure prominently in the history of American conservation—George Perkins Marsh (1801–1882), Henry David Thoreau (1817–1862), John Muir (1838–1914), and John Wesley Powell (1834–1902). Through biographical sketches and readings of works authored by these men, Dorman reveals their profound influence on environmental thought and politics in the United States during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This book explores the roots of American environmentalism by delineating the roles played by Marsh, Thoreau, Muir, and Powell in shaping Americans' attitudes toward nature, resource conservation, and wilderness preservation.

Retired aerospace engineer and history buff Carroll B. Butler has authored an exhaustive history of the naval stores industry in the southern United States. Butler explains methods of tar production and gum extraction used in colonial America and traces changes in the southern naval stores industry up to the present day in his book *Treasures of the Longleaf Pines: Naval Stores* (Shalimar, Fla.: Tarkel Publishing, 1998, \$40.00). Topics addressed in the book include woodworking procedures and tools used in the trade; cooperage procedures for constructing

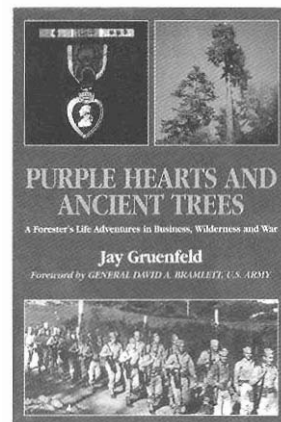


casks and barrels in which to package naval stores; transportation of materials and workers to remote locations in the pine forests of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama; life and working conditions in turpentine camps; and the marketing of naval stores. Supplemented by numerous photographs and illustrations, the text is a thorough examination of an industry that formerly flourished in the U.S. South and which today survives in just one small region of south Georgia.

*Guyana, Fragile Frontier: Loggers, Miners and Forest Peoples* (Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 1997, paper \$19.00), by Marcus Colchester, and *Rainforest Cities: Urbanization, Development, and Globalization of the Brazilian Amazon* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1997, cloth \$49.50, paper \$19.50), by John O. Browder and Brian J. Godfrey, are two new works in the field of Latin American environmental history. In *Guyana, Fragile Frontier*, Colchester examines the economic, humanitarian, and political contexts of escalating natural resource extraction in Guyana since the sixteenth century. Browder and Godfrey discuss in their work *Rainforest Cities* environmental issues associated with urban growth,



settlement, and development in the Amazon River Region of Brazil during the late twentieth century. Though one book emphasizes problems associated with rural development while the other examines patterns of development in urban settings, both address problems of environmental degradation resulting from unsustainable land use, both investigate the impact of development on indigenous populations, and both illuminate important issues of interest in the realm of current events.



In his autobiography *Purple Hearts and Ancient Trees: A Forester's Life Adventures in Business, Wilderness and War* (Seattle, Wash.: Peanut Butter Publishing, 1997, paper \$19.00), Jay Gruenfeld discusses his unique life experiences as a soldier during World War II, as an employee of various industrial forestry companies in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, and as a self-employed forestry consultant based originally in Seattle and more recently in Gig Harbor, Washington. Born in 1924, Gruenfeld describes his love of the outdoors while growing up in Illinois and his early interest in forestry. He relates his memories of serving in the infantry of the U.S. Army in the Philippines after having left his studies at the University of Illinois in 1943. After the war, he returned to school, received Bachelor's and Master's degrees in forest management in the late 1940s, and attended Oxford University on a Fulbright Scholarship from 1949 to 1951. Employed for over thirty years by such forest products corporations as Weyerhaeuser, Brooks-Scanlon, and Potlatch, Gruenfeld gained a broad range of experience that allowed him to open his own forest resource consulting business in the 1980s. His life story covers many interesting issues and is geared towards the general reader.