

## BOOKS OF INTEREST

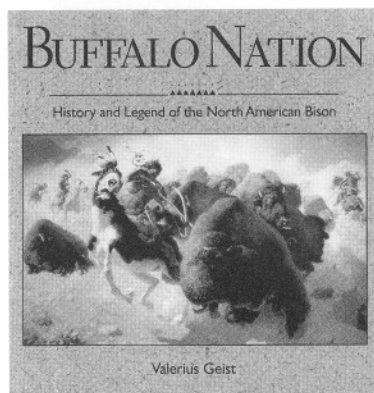
Based on research conducted for his 1995 Ph.D. dissertation, Jeffrey A. Drobney's new book *Lumbermen and Log Sawyers: Life, Labor, and Culture in the North Florida Timber Industry, 1830–1930* (Mercer University Press, 1997, \$39.95) examines the impact of technological change on the timber industry and its workers in northern Florida. Tracing the growth of large forest industry organizations in the U.S. South, Drobney focuses his discussion on the topics of company paternalism and labor relations within the lumber, sawmill, and turpentine industries. Jeff Drobney was the recipient of an FHS Bell Fellowship in 1993.

**Wallace Stegner: Man and Writer** (University of New Mexico Press, 1996, cloth \$45.00, paper \$19.95), edited by Charles E. Rankin, examines Stegner's (1909–1993) significant contributions to western American literature. Perceptive essays on his work as an environmental writer, historian, and teacher are accompanied by the personal reflections of his son Page Stegner, former students, and contemporary authors. This book is one of the first assessments of Stegner's visionary intellectual life published since his death.

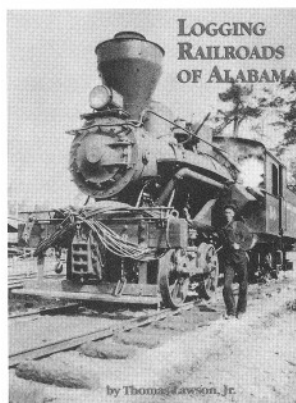
In his compilation *Wonders of Nature in South-East Asia* (Oxford University Press, 1997, \$35.00), the Earl of Cranbrook reprints excerpts from selected natural history writings on Southeast Asia. The individual passages reflect the authors' perceptions of tropical nature, revealing often detailed information about the abundance and diversity of the region's flora and fauna from ancient times to the present.

John Jameson's *The Story of Big Bend National Park* (University of Texas Press, 1996, cloth \$35.00, paper \$12.95) describes the history of this Texas park since its establishment in 1944. Topics discussed include land acquisition for the park, park visitation, natural resource management, wildlife management, nature conservation, and significant persons in the history of Big Bend National Park.

**Buffalo Nation: History and Legend of the North American Bison** (Voyageur Press, 1996, \$35.00), by Valerius Geist, and *The*



*Long Hunt: Death of the Buffalo East of the Mississippi* (Stackpole Books, 1996, \$22.95), by Ted Franklin Belue, are two new publications on the history of human impact on wild bison populations in North America. Belue's book is an easily readable scholarly examination of bison hunting in the eastern United States from the seventeenth century through the nineteenth century. Geist's work, heavily illustrated and geared toward a more general audience, is a broader study of buffalo hunting and wildlife conservation in Canada as well as in the United States during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Both books help illuminate this important topic in the recent history of North America.

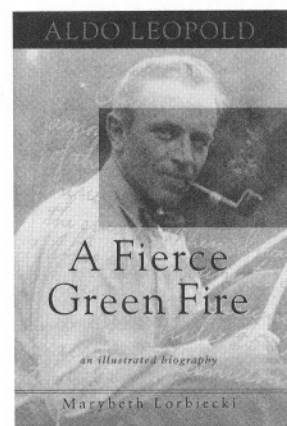


In *Logging Railroads of Alabama* (Cabbage Stack Publishing, 1996, \$59.95), author Thomas Lawson, Jr., provides brief historical sketches of the numerous Alabama logging railroads in operation during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Heavily illustrated and supplemented by

rosters describing the physical characteristics of and the operational and ownership history of locomotives, this book contains the type of detailed information that is appreciated by locomotive and logging historians alike.

*First Along the River: A Brief History of the U.S. Environmental Movement* (Acada Books, 1997, \$15.95), by Dr. Benjamin Kline, examines the philosophical foundations of American environmentalism, the persons and groups that significantly shaped the development of the environmental movement, and the government policies and regulations that have directly impacted natural resource utilization in the United States since the fifteenth century.

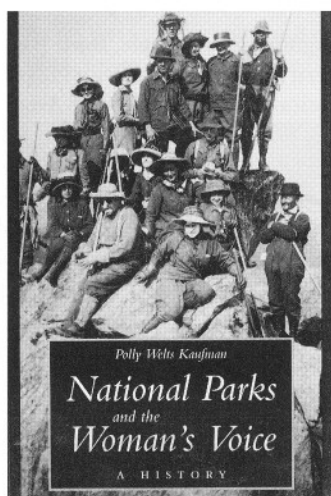
John Gagnon's *Hard Maple, Hard Work* (Northern Michigan University Press in cooperation with the College of Arts and Sciences, 1996, cloth \$17.95, paper \$9.95) is a popular history of Michigan sugar maple based on interviews with people who worked in the hard maple lumber, sawmill, and syrup industries. The book covers the Keweenaw Peninsula region of Michigan's Upper Peninsula during the twentieth century.



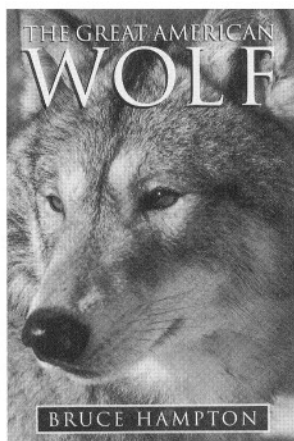
Marybeth Lorbiecki tells the life story of the foremost American conservationist of the twentieth century in her book *Aldo Leopold: A Fierce Green Fire* (Falcon Publishing Co., 1996, \$19.95). Analyzing Leopold's (1886–1948) numerous publications as well as his unpublished family papers, Lorbiecki recounts Leopold's significant influence on conservation and

wildlife management in the United States and his role in promoting the creation of a national forest wilderness system. Liberally illustrated, this biography is geared toward a popular adult audience.

In *Natural Change and Human Impact in Madagascar* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1997, cloth \$75.00, paper \$35.00), edited by Steven M. Goodman and Bruce D. Patterson, conservation and evolutionary biologists, geologists, and anthropologists document natural and human-induced causes of ecosystem alteration on this island off the southeast coast of Africa. The authors study the deforestation, extinction, land degradation, and soil erosion that has occurred over the last two thousand years in this locale, which is characterized by an extremely high degree of biodiversity. This book offers an insight into biotic and environmental change that is useful in understanding human ecology worldwide.



Drawing on extensive research and personal interviews, Polly Welts Kaufman documents the influence of women on the development of the U.S. National Park System in her book *National Parks and the Woman's Voice: A History* (University of New Mexico Press, 1996, \$42.50). Kaufman examines the ways in which women—as explorers, outdoor recreationists, environmentalists, biologists, historians, anthropologists, park founders, park managers, and wives of park rangers—have impacted national parks in the United States since the nineteenth century, giving voice to their struggle to gain professional acceptance in the male-dominated U.S. National Park Service.



*The Great American Wolf* (Henry Holt and Company, 1997, \$35.00), by Bruce Hampton, recounts the history of human interaction with wolves in the United States since the sixteenth century. Early chapters focus on the methods of extermination used to control this predatory species in centuries past, while later portions of the book trace recent changes in public and scientific opinion about the wolf's place in nature. Concluding essays discuss conservation measures, such as the release of wolves into wilderness areas, that are in use today.

John R. Howe's recently published *Bear Man of Admiralty Island: A Biography of Allen E. Hasselborg* (University of Alaska Press, 1996, cloth \$25.00, paper \$15.00) examines Hasselborg's (1876–1956) life as an outdoorsman in Alaska. In his youth, Hasselborg was a bear hunter, trapper, and miner. The author studies the changes in Hasselborg's philosophy of nature that led to a significant lifestyle change during his later years, when Hasselborg was content as a naturalist, conservationist, and wilderness guide.

In his work *Footsteps in the Jungle: Adventures in the Scientific Exploration of the American Tropics* (Ivan R. Dee, 1996, \$27.50) author Jonathan Evan Maslow provides biographical sketches for thirteen biologists, botanical illustrators, explorers, naturalists, ornithologists, and scientists who studied the natural history of Latin America during the nineteenth century. The individuals described in this book all made important contributions to the body of collective knowledge about the flora and fauna of this geographic region.

*From Blue Ridge to Barrier Islands: An Audubon Naturalist Reader* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997, \$29.95), edited by J. Kent Minichiello and Anthony W. White, is an anthology of nature writings on the central Atlantic region of the United States from the sixteenth through the twentieth century. The book includes excerpts from journals of early explorers, travel diaries of tourists, and essays by well-known literary figures. Broad in scope, the selections cover such topics of human-nature interaction as hunting, fishing, bird watching, scientific exploration, conservation, country life, travel, and natural history. The editors provide a unified context for the authors' diverse perceptions of nature by giving introductory annotations for each piece.

Jacqueline Vaughn Switzer discusses numerous aspects of the U.S. anti-environmental movement in her recently published book *Green Backlash: The History and Politics of Environmental Opposition in the U.S.* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 1997, cloth \$49.95, paper \$19.95). Switzer argues that the roots of anti-environmentalism in the United States can be traced back to eighteenth-century values about land ownership and the rightful role of government in a democratic society. Focusing her discussion on the history of political opposition to intensive regulation of land ownership, management, and use, Switzer addresses a timely concern shared by many Americans today.

For those interested in the history of logging technology, two new works should prove informative. *Tracks in the Forest: The Evolution of Logging Machinery* (Timberjack Group, 1997, \$39.95), by Ken Drushka and Hannu Kontinen, is a heavily illustrated account of changes in logging equipment and machinery around the world since the nineteenth century. *Broadaxe to Flying Shear: The Mechanization of Forest Harvesting East of the Rockies* (National Museum of Science and Technology, 1997, \$20.00 CAD), by C. Ross Silversides and Richard A. Rajala, covers the same time frame as *Tracks in the Forest* but has a geographic focus on eastern Canada. Rajala places Silversides' description of innovations in twentieth-century logging technology within the broader context of the region's forest history over the past two centuries. These complementary works shed new light on this interesting field of study.