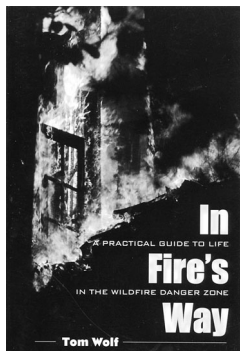


BOOKS OF INTEREST

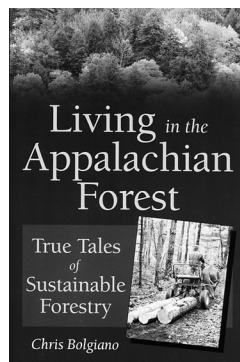
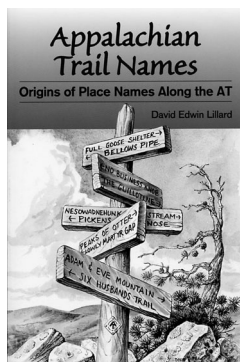
By Michele A. Justice



Thomas J. Wolf, an independent ecologist and lifelong resident of the western United States, has written a new book that delineates the intricate relationship between wildfires and people living in fire-prone regions of the U.S. West. *In Fire's Way: A Practical Guide to Life in the Wildfire Danger Zone* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2003; paper \$16.95) reviews lessons learned from wildfires that occurred during the last decade and suggests ways that property owners can eliminate or minimize fuel hazards on their properties. The author urges people living in wooded areas of the Rocky Mountains to be proactive in forming partnerships with agencies and organizations responsible for managing wildfires. Focusing especially on experiences from danger zones in Colorado and New Mexico, Wolf describes case studies of successful community involvement in wildfire management and prevention. In *Fire's Way* includes a detailed glossary of fire terminology, suggests actions for fire management and prevention on private property, and lists a number of web sites for organizations and agencies whose programs focus on fire management. Through its exploration of the contemporary relationship between people and wildfire in the western United States, this paperback volume reviews proven partnerships at the local, state, and federal level in an effort to educate ordinary citizens about fire issues of primary concern today.

Appalachian Trail Names: Origins of Place Names Along the AT. (Mechanicsburg,

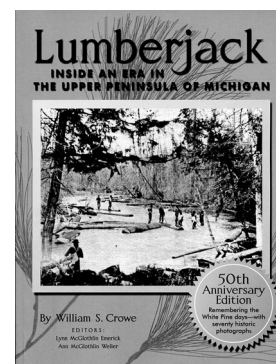
Pa.: Stackpole Books, 2002; paper \$16.95), by David Edwin Lillard, and *Living in the Appalachian Forest: True Tales of Sustainable Forestry* (Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 2002; paper \$18.95), by Chris Bolgiano, are two new volumes containing anecdotal information about the Appalachian Mountain region in the east-



ern United States. *Appalachian Trail Names* explains the historical origins of approximately eleven hundred place names hikers might encounter along the Appalachian Trail. The place name descriptions are listed in alphabetical order and include general geographic locations as well as brief historical facts, stories, and trivia. Lillard's work is a small paperback guidebook that both entertains and informs. Chris Bolgiano's book *Living in the Appalachian Forest* presents the real-life stories of twelve individuals whose lives are intimately connected with the forest landscape in the Appalachian Mountains. In this work, the author examines the role of the forest in the lives of a horse logger, a Sierra Club

officer, a timber company employee, and a naturalist interested in protecting patches of wild ginseng. Bolgiano uses their stories to study the complex issues associated with sustainable forest utilization. Supplemented with a number of black-and-white photographs, this work provides an interesting examination of the question of sustainability. Stackpole Books publishes books from a number of genres, including nature and outdoor sports; these two recent publications about the Appalachian region are indicative of the type of works found in their publishing line.

In 2002 North Country Publishing published a fiftieth anniversary edition of William S. Crowe's *Lumberjack: Inside an Era in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan* (Skandia, Mich.: North Country Publishing, 2002; paper \$19.95 plus \$3.00 shipping). First published in 1952 and reprinted in 1977, this new edition includes extensive annotations, an illustrated glossary of lumbering terms, a biography of the author, a map of the white pine lumbering region of Michigan, and numerous historical photographs. Edited by Lynn McGlothlin Emerick and Ann McGlothlin Weller, *Lumberjack* is the firsthand account of William Scott Crowe's (1875–1965) experiences as a logger in the Manistique

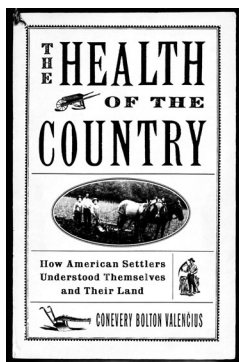


Region of Michigan during the 1890s and 1900s. Topics discussed include log marks, log jams, river drives, recreational activities, and everyday life in a frontier logging community. Logging and forest history buffs, especially, should enjoy perusing this

golden anniversary edition recounting remembrances from a bygone era never to be seen again.

David Naguib Pellow and Lisa Sun-Hee Park's new book *The Silicon Valley of Dreams: Environmental Injustice, Immigrant Workers, and the High-Tech Global Economy* (New York: New York University Press, 2002; cloth \$60.00, paper \$18.00) discusses a contemporary topic of concern—the environmental and social impacts of industrial development on the health of immigrant workers in California's Santa Clara Valley. The authors provide an overview of the history of resource utilization and economic development in the region since the eighteenth century, arguing that the region's economic and political structures depleted natural resources and socially subjugated communities in which people of color, immigrants, and women were the primary workers. After examining the causes and the extent of environmental racism and the degree to which occupational health is a problem in what is today known as "Silicon Valley", Pellow and Park discuss models of sustainable development that could improve the occupational health and safety of immigrant workers and ease conflicts over environmental justice in the San Francisco Bay area. Although a case study focusing on California's industrial development and environmental history, *The Silicon Valley of Dreams* offers a broader insight into the range of concerns about environmental justice and equality held by people throughout the United States.

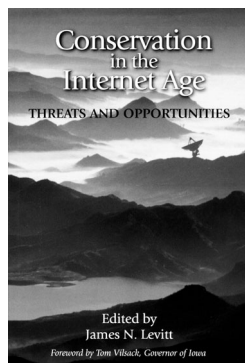
Conevery Bolton Valeñius recently published a book based on her 1998 Harvard



University Ph.D. dissertation, "The Health of the Country": Body and Environment in the Making of the American West, 1800–1860". Titled *The Health of the Country: How American Settlers Understood Themselves and Their Land* (New York, N.Y.: Basic Books, 2002; hardback \$30.00),

her new book examines the ways in which nineteenth-century American settlers in Arkansas and Missouri understood the relationship between their own well being and the natural world around them. Valeñius asserts that pioneers' perceptions about air and water quality, climate, humidity levels, soil conditions, and native flora and fauna directly impacted the ways in which settlers interacted with the frontier environment. This in-depth study of environmental determinism includes elements of frontier history, the history of medicine, political history, and environmental history.

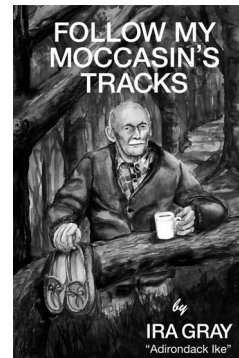
Conservation in the Internet Age: Threats and Opportunities (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2002; \$30.00), edited by James N. Levitt, uses an interdisciplinary approach to study the impacts of technology networks on land use and the field of conservation around the world during recent years. This new paperback volume examines the ways in which policymakers,



conservation professionals, and academics have used the Internet and other technology tools in making planning, design, policy, and resource management decisions. Chapters in the book include case studies and discuss such topics as the various forms of technology that have emerged recently in the field of conservation; the ways in which conservation professionals have used electronic networks to manage open space and natural resources; and the pros and cons of using such tools exclusively. The book concludes with an examination of the future potential of using electronic networks to streamline work and to bridge the geographical divide among conservation professionals working around the globe. Conservation in the Internet Age takes a fresh approach to studying the field of conservation as it operates today, offering insight into the myriad ways in which high technology will continue to dominate the work of con-

servationists in the twenty-first century.

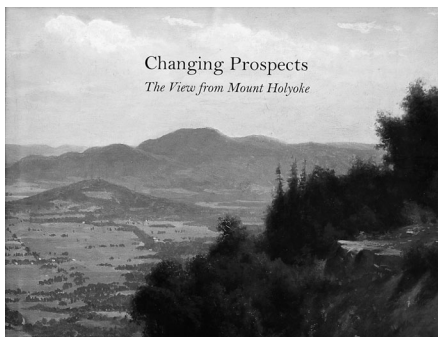
Ira Gray (b. 1886) lived and worked a variety of outdoor jobs in the Adirondack Mountains of New York during the twentieth century. Known to his friends as "Adirondack Ike", Gray recounts many of his experiences as a farmer, carpenter, for-



est ranger, hunter, and trapper in his book *Follow My Moccasin's Tracks* (Queensbury, N.Y.: Sunset Enterprises, 2002; paper \$15.95). First published in 1976 by Napaul Publishers and reprinted in 2002 courtesy of his niece Sandra Gray Loychik, the volume contains short stories, poems, anecdotes, and photographs that depict some of the details of Gray's colorful life in the Adirondacks. Gray authored several articles with a similar subject matter for the Stoney Creek Historical Society, and a couple of museums in New York State include some of his antiques and hunting gear in their holdings. *Follow My Moccasin's Tracks* provides an entertaining look at the life and times of a dedicated outdoorsman.

Changing Prospects: The View from Mount Holyoke (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 2002; cloth \$25.00), edited by Marianne Doezema, examines changes in the landscape of Massachusetts' Pioneer Valley reflected in nineteenth- and twentieth-century landscape art. Based on an exhibition organized by the Mount Holyoke College Art Museum and held from 3 September 2002 to 8 December 2002, this slim hardback focuses its discussion on American landscape artist Thomas Cole's (1801–1848) famous 1836 painting, *View from Mount Holyoke, Northampton, Massachusetts, after a Thunderstorm (The Oxbow)*. Studying the symbolic meanings implied in Cole's work and the artistic techniques he employed to produce *The Oxbow*, the book thoroughly examines Cole's influence on the work of other landscape painters, including English topographical artist William

Henry Bartlett (1809–1854), American realist artist Alfred Leslie (b. 1927), and American idealist painter Stephen Hannock (b. 1951). Reproducing many of the landscape paintings and photographs displayed at the Mount Holyoke exhibition, this volume includes articles discussing the geologic and cultural history of Mount Holyoke, regional landscape change reflected in nineteenth- and twentieth-century artwork, and twentieth-century efforts to preserve Pioneer Valley landscape features. *Changing Prospects: The View from Mount Holyoke* highlights a number of important American landscape paintings and reviews the landscape history of a unique geographical region of New England, but the underlying message



imparted by the book is that landscape art is a valuable historical source that can accurately depict environmental change.

Tasmania, Australia, hosted the Fifth National Conference on Australian Forest History in February 2002. Later that year the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies at the Australian National University, in association with the Australian Forest History Society, published the proceedings of the conference. The twenty-eight papers printed in *Australia's Ever-changing Forests V: Proceedings of the Fifth National Conference on Australian Forest History* (Canberra, A.C.T.: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, The Australian National University, in association with the Australian Forest History Society Inc., 2002; \$30.00 Australian dollars, plus postage) examine a broad range of issues relating to the forest history of Tasmania and other regions of Australia, primarily since the nineteenth century. Discussing such topics as logging, fire management, dendrochronology, forest ecology, forest science, national parks, conservation, foresters of note, and representations of forests in poetry, the papers offer detailed studies of Australia's forest

heritage, and a few of them cover international issues, as well. Edited by John Dargavel, Denise Gaughwin, and Brenda Libbis, this is the fifth volume in a series dedicated to exploring Australian forest history from a variety of perspectives. *Australia's Ever-changing Forests V* showcases the scholarship of forest historians working in the evolving field of forest and conservation history in Australia.



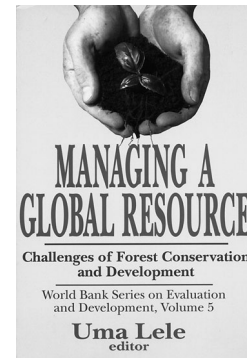
Author and award-winning wildlife photographer Thomas G. Barnes examines the natural history of Kentucky in his 2002 book titled *Kentucky's Last Great Places* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2002; cloth \$29.95). This beautifully illustrated photographic essay pays homage to the state's unspoiled forests, prairies, and wetlands and serves as a plea



for conservation. Barnes, an associate extension professor of forestry at the University of Kentucky, uses his landscape photographs and writing skills to impress upon the reader the value of conserving Kentucky's diverse ecological communities and natural flora and fauna. The conservation message imparted in this new publication urges Kentucky's citizens to promote responsible economic development in the state.

Managing a Global Resource: Challenges of Forest Conservation and Development (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction

Publishers, 2002; paper \$29.95), edited by Uma Lele, uses a case study approach to examine the varying degrees and causes



of deforestation and biodiversity loss in Brazil, Cameroon, Indonesia, China, India, and Costa Rica. The authors examine recent changes in forest policy and study the effectiveness of the international economic development measures of the World Bank. Volume 5 in the World Bank Series on Evaluation and Development, *Managing a Global Resource* predominantly discusses forest utilization, land degradation, and biological diversity conservation in these six heavily-forested nations during the late 1990s and 2000s, but a couple of the case studies examine forest policies dating back to the early to mid-twentieth century. This new paperback book investigates a contemporary issue of worldwide relevance and ultimately suggests an urgent need for international support of future conservation measures around the globe.

Carlos Domínguez, historian for the International Institute of Tropical Forestry operated by the USDA Forest Service in San Juan, Puerto Rico, is the author of a comprehensive history of Puerto Rican forest history titled *Panorama histórico*



forestal de Puerto Rico (San Juan: University of Puerto Rico Press, 2000; paper \$40.00). In this work, Domínguez discusses political factors that influenced

forest management and use from the period before European settlement until the 1970s, studying such topics as: the development of early forestry research in the 1850s; the origins of forest surveying begun in the 1860s; the creation of forest reserves starting in the 1870s; and changes in Puerto Rico's forest economy in the 1940s that directly impacted development

activities. The book includes an examination of differences in attitudes toward forests held by indigenous Puerto Rican peoples, Spanish colonial managers, and North American advisors and officials, as well as an epilogue summarizing what Domínguez believes to be the major issues in Puerto Rican forest history. Based on extensive archival research conducted in

Spain and Puerto Rico, the book is written in Spanish and sells for \$40.00. *Panorama histórico forestal de Puerto Rico* is available from the University of Puerto Rico Press <uprpress@upr1.upr.clu.edu> at P.O. Box 23322, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00931-3322; Sales Department Telephone (787) 758-8345; Sales Department Fax (787) 751- 8785. □

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Forest History Society awards and fellowships are fully supported by endowment. The awards program enables the Society to recognize research and writing in forest and conservation history and stimulate further research into our understanding of the relationships between people and forests. High standards for selection reflect equally upon the recipient and the Society. Following is a list of awards for 2002.

LEOPOLD-HIDY AWARD

The Aldo Leopold-Ralph W. Hidy Award recognizes superior scholarship in the journal *Environmental History*, published jointly by the Forest History Society and the American Society for Environmental History. There was a tie in 2002 and the awardees were:

Ramachandra Guha, for his article "The Prehistory of Community Forestry in India" (April 2001). In this essay, Guha provides historical perspective on more than two centuries of state management of forests that has brought conflict between government officials and local forest users. In the last twenty years, many foresters have begun to talk about reducing or eliminating that conflict by establishing "joint" management programs. But the contemporary reform effort has, Guha demonstrates, "a very long genealogy. From the beginnings of state forestry, there have been serious attempts to democratize the regimes of resource management. Both dissidents within the bureaucracy as well as intellectual activists outside it tried hard to make the state respond more sensitively to the just claims of local communities." Guha analyzes the dissenting tradition in India to suggest powerful lessons for the present and future.

Tom McCarthy, in "The Coming Wonder? Foresight and Early Concerns about the Automobile" (January 2001) uses a case study of one of the most significant technologies of the 20th century to make a broader argument about the limits of expertise. From the first, a number of engineers worried about the environmental implications of the automobile. Because gasoline is derived from a finite resource, the experts made a conservation argument for the development of alcohol fuels. Engineers also argued that automobile exhaust was a smelly nuisance, a waste of resources, and a potential threat to human and plant health. In some cities, grassroots activists also campaigned against exhaust. But, for many complex reasons, the early environmental challenges to the automobile failed to make a difference. One of McCarthy's arguments is especially notable. With the introduction of the Model T, he writes, the automobile ceased to be a plaything of the rich, and so middle-class Americans became more willing to accept automobile pollution: "A little smoke from one's neighbors' automobiles was a small price to pay for the thrill of owning one's own." McCarthy's article won praise as a powerful and original contribution to environmental history.

THEODORE C. BLEGEN AWARD

The Theodore C. Blegen Award recognizes the best article in a journal other than *Environmental History*. The 2002 recipient of the Blegen Award was Sara E. Dant Ewart for her article "Evolution of an Environmentalist: Senator Frank Church and the Hells Canyon Controversy" published in *Montana* (Spring 2001) 51(1): 36-51. Ewart takes the reader through the career of Senator Frank Church of Idaho

as he made his personal and political transformation from advocacy of local development to national leadership in the preservationist movement. The twists and turns of that journey were well documented and easy to follow in the article. The story is an important one to record. The gradual change in Church's views, and how that change played out in the political arena mirror the public transformation of the time. Church's journey did not just follow the trend, but helped set the trend. The views of the various factions were well described and the part each group played in the process was clear.

JOHN M. COLLIER JOURNALISM AWARD

The John M. Collier Journalism Award recognizes a journalist interested and published in forest and conservation history working in newspapers, trade press, general circulation magazines, or other media. The award is made in collaboration with the Institutes for Journalism in Natural Resources (IJNR). The 2002 Collier Award was awarded to **Isak Howell** of the *Roanoke Times*. Howell attended the IJNR Low Country Institute in November 2002 and will visit the FHS headquarters in the near future.

CHARLES A. WEYERHAEUSER BOOK AWARD

The Charles A. Weyerhaeuser Award for best book in forest and conservation history is biennial, granted in odd number years. Following announcement of the Fall 2003 award, the book award will be offered annually. The 2001 Weyerhaeuser Book Award recipients were **John R. McNeill**, for his book *Something New Under the Sun: An Environmental History of the Twentieth-Century World* (New York: W.W.