

Tennant correctly identifies a number of critical court cases which were instrumental in forcing serious soul-searching on the part of the federal and provincial governments. The White and Bob case of 1963 appeared to accept the application of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 to British Columbia, and this lent credence to a long-standing native historical argument. In 1973 the Supreme Court of Canada recognized that the Nisga'a had once had aboriginal title but couldn't decide if it still existed or not. This was enough, however, to bring the Trudeau government to the negotiating table. And in 1984 a land dispute involving the Musqueam band was decided in court with the judges accepting the principle of aboriginal title. More recently the British Columbia courts have shown a willingness to grant injunctions against resource companies wishing to exploit land claimed by the Indians. With the companies unhappy, the Social Credit government was willing to talk.

This is not a book for the general reader. It assumes a great deal of knowledge of British Columbia history, and the broader context of many events is often given but a passing nod. I have no problem with the facts and interpretations as such. Apart from a few minor slips (the spelling of "anomie" on p. 72 and the use of "alternate" instead of "alternative" on p. 147) it is a piece of work that is professionally and competently executed.

The native voice is heard throughout, and this, I believe, is a significant accomplishment. But many of the native personalities, with the exception of George Manuel, are a little flat and lifeless. We don't really come to know them on the page — they remain as faceless names. Perhaps this is due to prose that is itself often flat, but never, mercifully, bogged down in academic jargon.

Paul Tennant's *Aboriginal Peoples and Politics* will prove an invaluable source on native land claims and politics in British Columbia for many years.

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*Three Men and a Forester*, by Ian Mahood and Ken Drushka. Madeira Park: Harbour Publishing, 1990. Pp. 240. \$26.95 cloth.

Ken Drushka's *Stumped*, published in 1985, has helped countless British Columbians make sense of the forces shaping exploitation of the province's forests. Those hoping that the collaboration between Drushka and Ian Mahood would update and broaden the analysis and prescriptions offered

in *Stumped* will greet *Three Men and a Forester* with mixed emotions. The disappointing news is that Mahood and Drushka provide little analysis of post-1985 forest policy developments. The happy news is that while it covers much of the same ground dealt with by Drushka, the new book adds additional layers to the treatment, using a different approach to craft an analysis every bit as instructive. Whereas *Stumped* systematically chronicles developments on a number of dimensions of forest policy, *Three Men* mixes critical analysis of the industry's evolution with Mahood's autobiography, presenting colourful reminiscences from his sixty-year career. Mahood began to learn about forestry at the side of his forest ranger father in the 1920s, moving on to a UBC forestry degree and summer work with the Forest Service and with Bloedel, Stewart, and Welch. After returning from the war, he worked for the government before joining the H. R. MacMillan Export Company and then MacMillan Bloedel. Following his departure from M & B in the late 1950s, he became a principal in logging and consulting companies, taking on a diverse array of tasks on behalf of clients.

Mahood is clearly someone with a "grounded" knowledge of how the industry operates and, not surprisingly, the account is rich with anecdotes. We hear, for example, about summer baseball games between Bloedel and MacMillan loggers at Alberni in the 1930s, about his hike over the Allison pass to take a job with an early Forest Service inventory project, and about a memorable run-in with J. V. Clyne at a reception held to introduce Clyne to his new underlings at MacMillan Bloedel. His wartime recollections provide an interesting account of the role that pioneers of the Forest Service's air survey program played in development of allied air photography and mapping capabilities.

Although the approaches taken in *Stumped* and *Three Men* are quite different, the demonologies at the heart of the two books are much the same. Drushka and Mahood are soulmates. Like the earlier work, *Three Men* contends that the province's forests have been badly managed by large monopoly corporations and a weak forest service. Government policy in the sustained yield era is said to discriminate against small loggers (the authors like H. R. MacMillan's term, "citizen businesses"), while allowing the large companies to highgrade and dissipate rent. Both corporate and government bureaucracies are held to be populated by professional foresters with no sense of what is termed the Magna Carta (or protector of the realm) vision of the forester's role.

Mahood and Drushka are especially critical of the behaviour of companies that become heavily involved in pulp and paper operations. They contend, for example, that after H. R. Macmillan's departure, MacMillan

Bloedel was taken over by "lawyers, accountants and pulp and paper thinkers who did not know the forests" (p. 179). This leadership sanctioned highgrading, excessive waste, and the treatment of silviculture as little more than a public relations gesture. Many in the industry will be greatly aggravated by the strong suggestion that, given the free ride pulp companies have received under the province's stumpage system, American pulp producers would be perfectly justified in following their lumber industry counterparts in seeking countervail redress against the B.C. competition. Mahood and Drushka step up the attack on the status quo in the last few chapters, excoriating the sympathetic administration policy of the 1980s, and devoting a full chapter to illustrating how large companies can cheat logging and silvicultural contractors and the public purse.

Mahood and Drushka miss no opportunity to praise H. R. MacMillan or snipe at C. D. Orchard, the architect of "sustained yield" and the TFL system. Orchard is portrayed as a partisan (Liberal) civil servant who knew little about silviculture or economics, and who shirked his obligations as a professional forester and the Chief Forester during the events leading to the Sommers affair. MacMillan, on the other hand, is presented as a prophet whose advice, sadly, was ignored. Large chunks of the book are devoted to presenting passages from, or synopses of, MacMillan's briefs to the Sloan royal commissions. In these, he spoke of the danger that the postwar policies would lead to "the early extermination of the most hard working, virile, versatile, and ingenious element of our population, the independent market logger and the small mill man" and leave management in the hands of "professional bureaucrats, fixers with a penthouse viewpoint who, never having had rain in their lunch buckets, would abuse the forest" (pp. 168, 170).

What to do? The prescriptions will be familiar to anyone who has followed Drushka's forceful contributions to the forest policy debate. Diversify the tenure system and increase private ownership of forest land in order to promote small-scale, independent forest farming operations and a more labour intensive, diversified industry. Separate the manufacturing arm of the industry from the logging and silvicultural arms, forcing the processors to compete for fibre on open markets. Transfer administrative control to regional land use boards.

In sum, Mahood and Drushka effectively develop both diagnoses and prescriptions. There certainly are places where we might have hoped that someone as closely involved as Mahood would have been able to illuminate more fully the circumstances surrounding important events. For example, the discussion of the Sommers affair leads only as far as the pale conclusion

that "other unsavoury actions far more significant went unpunished. Some day the other aspects of the Sommers case may surface" (p. 132). Similarly, the later exposition of the Shoal Island log scaling controversy peters out with "[i]t would be interesting to know whether particular companies, such as those operating the offending dryland sorts, were generous donors of political money to the Social Credit party" (p. 219). In addition, some will say the authors are overly sanguine in their argument that small loggers could have been (or could be) transformed into successful small-scale tree farmers. But on the whole this is a fine book. All those interested in B.C. forest history should hope that it inspires other industry pioneers to have a go at setting down their experiences.

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*Landscape Evaluation: Approaches and Applications*, edited by Philip Dearden and Barry Sadler. Victoria: University of Victoria Department of Geography, 1989. Pp. xvi, 305. Illus. \$15.00 paper.

Rarely has a book so clearly relevant to current problems in western Canada been so understated. *Landscape Evaluation* was published in 1989, and the importance of its themes to public policy has grown over the ensuing years.

*Landscape Evaluation* looks at the visual aspects of the western Canadian landscape. Edited by Philip Dearden and Barry Sadler, both with long-standing associations with the Geography department of the University of Victoria, the book provides a key linkage between the emerging body of theoretical, technical, and policy literature on visual resources management that is being generated in the United States, and those issues specific to our region.

The book has chapters that provide a framework for landscape evaluation research and for looking at socially derived aesthetic values. Douglas Porteous' essay on Malcolm Lowry's vision of the landscapes of the British Columbia coast is intriguing, as is the photographic essay on the early years of Banff National Park. Both chapters explore the play between cultural themes related to the landscape and the implications to land use policy. Unfortunately, the most pressing landscape evaluation issue in British Columbia, managing the visual impacts of logging and setting socially derived standards for aesthetics, is barely mentioned.