

forestland management, often conflating the two, resulting in some internal contradictions and convoluted arguments.

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Black Hills Forestry: A History. By John F. Freeman. (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2015. xv + 246 pp. Illustrations, map, graph, notes, bibliography, index. \$34.95.)

For most of the United States, the Black Hills is the place with Mount Rushmore's stone presidents' heads, or perhaps Sturgis, where Harley-Davidson bikers gather. Even the historically inclined might first associate the Black Hills with the Battle of the Little Bighorn and the Great Sioux War. However, as John F. Freeman shows in his traditional narrative history, *Black Hills Forestry*, the Black Hills have also played an important role in national forestry policy in the United States.

Although Freeman offers short chapters on early ideas about forestry in the United States and Euro-American settlement of the Black Hills, the narrative really begins with the U.S. Forest Service (UFS) and efforts by its chief, Gifford Pinchot—who Freeman devotes more time to than any other figure—to bring the Black Hills under UFS management. For a working definition of *management*, Freeman adopts Pinchot's emphasis on the greatest good for the greatest number over the long run. This emphasis on the advantages of UFS management for the forest and the people of the Black Hills then becomes the guiding light that leads the reader through stories about the role of the Homestake Mining Company in helping create the reserves, the discovery of and early efforts to control the mountain pine beetle, the advent and expansion of tourism and recreation, the creation of Mount

Rushmore (yes, it's in there), increased public participation in forest decision making, confrontations between pro- and anti-logging lobbies, and much more. Unlike some historical studies covering such a long span, *Black Hills Forestry* actually makes it to recent controversies such as the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 and efforts during the last decade to convert the Black Hills to an ecological management model using increased harvest and thinning.

Freeman has done an important service by narrating the Black Hills National Forest's history, with an emphasis on local sources. Others interested in the forest or the region will find his notes useful as a guide to further study. As academic history, Freeman does not cover new ground and his emphasis on more management as a solution will not please all readers. There is also little here about the longer ecological history of the Black Hills or the actual forests being managed, but for those seeking a better understanding of the Forest Service's role in managing the Black Hills reserves, this is a fine start.

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Crisis of the Wasteful Nation: Empire and Conservation in Theodore Roosevelt's America. By Ian Tyrrell. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2015. xiii + 351 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$40.00, £28.00.)

Ian Tyrrell has long been interested in ways that Americans connect with other parts of the world through nature, whether by importing alien species of trees and plants or ideas about conservation. In this fascinating study, Tyrrell brings his perspective to bear on one of the oldest chestnuts of American environmental history: the early conservation