

ness and malice of these men. Channeled into group economic and political action, it was these banal qualities, more than actual night-rider violence, that made the 1920s Klan such a sinister force.

Horowitz has done us a service with his helpful and judicious editing; the documents speak for themselves. *Inside the Klavern* sheds much-needed light on an important facet of Oregon history, and it will undoubtedly become a touchstone in future Klan studies nationwide.

Not Just Trees: The Legacy of a Douglas-fir Forest, by Jane Claire Dirks-Edmunds, with a foreword by Robert Michael Pyle
Washington State University Press, Pullman, 1998. Photographs, bibliography, glossary, index. 332 pages. \$22.95 paper.

Reviewed by Frederick J. Swanson
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In this one book, Jane Claire Dirks-Edmunds weaves together stories about her personal development as a scientist, about the ecology of a forest, and about changes in a landscape of Douglas-fir forests. She traces her personal growth and adventures in learning about an ever-changing patch of forest near Saddleback Mountain in the Coast Range west of Salem, in an area viewed daily by thousands of Oregonians traveling the highway through the Van Duzer Forest Corridor to the coast. Her involvement with forest ecology began in the early 1930s when she was an undergraduate at Linfield College working for a much-admired professor with great dedication to field studies. Ecology was just emerging as a field of research at that time, and the work of this Linfield group preceded by half a century the intensive, politically charged focus on the ecology of old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest. With simple instruments and keen, persistent, thoughtful observation of detail, this group quietly pioneered many topics of great interest to ecologists today—such as the biology of soil and rotting logs, bird communities of tall conifer forests viewed from platforms high in the trees, and the significance of the incredibly diverse invertebrate communities for cycling of organic matter.

The forest of Dirks-Edmunds's interest changed dramatically over the six decades she tracked it. The old growth of the Linfield group's initial, intensive study was logged by partial cutting in 1940. Dirks-Edmunds's first reaction was "heartsick," but she quickly seized the opportunity to study forest succession after severe disturbance. This pioneering piece of ecological work was not duplicated in the region until decades later. In 1983, the forest was harvested again, this time by clearcutting. Dirks-Edmunds observed that over several cuttings the complex, diverse native forest was being converted to a tree farm dominated by a single species. All evidence of the study site had been eradicated in the process.

Vestiges of the old-growth forest may have been lost, but the studies, teaching, and personal growth experienced there became important legacies in the lives of colleagues, students, and readers of Dirks-Edmunds. The frank, autobiographical accounting in *Not Just Trees* conveys the mixture of pleasure, boredom, fatigue, and excitement of field and laboratory work. Clearly many people beyond the confines of this written story have benefitted from Dirks-Edmunds's engagement with this forest. As the first woman Ph.D. on the faculty of Linfield College, for example, she opened up opportunities for other women in academia in the Northwest, especially in the sciences.

A major section of the book deals with the "Essence of the Forest," which captures in interesting prose many aspects of the composition and function of invertebrate and fungal communities of the forest. Yet, Dirks-Edmunds concludes, "To this day, however, much is still unknown about the often overlooked stalkers, sniffers and slurpers, and roto-rooters of our Northwest forests" (p. 265). Reading this book was a special pleasure for me. My professional life of the past thirty years (beginning about the time of Dirks-Edmunds' retirement from teaching) has been spent studying a forest ecosystem—the H. J. Andrews Experimental Forest in the Cascades east of Eugene, and I connect strongly with Dirks-Edmunds's enthusiasm for research and teaching in forests. *Not Just Trees* conveys that enthusiasm in a most readable and enjoyable manner.

Down from the Shimmering Sky: Masks of the Northwest Coast, by Peter Macnair, Robert Joseph, and Bruce Grenville
University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1998. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography. 192 pages. \$30.00 paper.

Native Arts of the Columbia Plateau: The Doris Swayze Bounds Collection, by Susan E. Harless
University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1998. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. 152 pages. \$50.00 cloth; \$29.95 paper.

Reviewed by Maria Pascualy
Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma

Down from the Shimmering Sky: Masks of the Northwest Coast is a visually stunning publication. It is part of the University of Washington's excellent series on the indigenous history of the region and the companion catalog to a touring exhibit by the same name. The final selection of masks from collections around the world rested in the hands of Bruce Grenville, senior curator at the Vancouver Art Gallery and guest curators Peter Macnair and Robert Joseph. Collectors and art historians will appreciate this two hundred-page survey book, replete with studio photographs of historic