

Widick clarifies his intentions by declaring that the Wiyot were the first and hardest hit by white settlers. It can be assumed that not much was reported in the public media during this time on the other tribes.

Trouble in the Forest recommends itself to any academic audiences desiring to research the social relationships within the Humboldt region. This book clearly lays out the historical making of the region's social imaginary, vital in making sense of the current social environment. Pieces and chapters of *Trouble in the Forest* can be used in classroom formats to describe tensions over private property, land rights, and social movements. The book is also recommended to local environmental activists who seek a fuller understanding of the key events, people, and work of the timber wars.

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***Planning Paradise: Politics and Visioning of Land Use in Oregon.* By Peter Walker and Patrick Hurley.** 2011. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press. 312 pp. Paperback \$26. ISBN 978-0-8165-2883-7

Planning Paradise explores the post-2000 transformation of Oregon's land-use planning system, a movement characterized by voter-approved ballot initiatives designed to undermine the landmark 1973 Land Conservation and Development Act. The act, which required municipalities to develop plans protecting agricultural land and natural resources while simultaneously containing sprawl, was among the first to introduce land-use planning at the state level. Oregon remains one of only a few states with such a system, making recent attacks on the 1973 mandate a serious departure from nearly four decades of progressive land-use planning. Through the novel narrative of *Planning Paradise*, authors Peter Walker (professor of Geography at the University of Oregon) and Patrick Hurley (associate professor of Environmental Studies at Ursinus College) expand upon what could otherwise be a simple sequence of legislation through emphasis on character development and in-depth case studies based on primary research and interviews.

Walker and Hurley begin by characterizing the social and political climate of the early 1970s and offer four factors behind passage of the 1973 legislation: the national environmental movement, economic concerns of commercial farmers (and, to a lesser extent, resource extraction industries), the ability of political personalities to inspire nonpartisan and grassroots cooperation, and sustained efforts to engage the public with the legislative process. They then introduce two post-2000 ballot initiatives that successfully challenged the act, beginning with Measure 7 (2000), which sought to reimburse landowners for any loss in property value due to regulation. Although overturned, Measure 37 (2004) passed and allowed for regulations to be waived in lieu of financial compensation. Measure 49 (2007) was then passed to reduce the number of claims filed subsequent to Measure 37 by eliminating retroactive claims, enacting more stringent standards for proving devaluation, and excluding claims for commercial and industrial uses.

The majority of the book is dedicated to understanding what has occurred in recent decades to shake the foundation of land-use planning in Oregon because all pre-2000

challenges had failed with voters or legislators until 53% of voters passed Measure 7 and 61% passed Measure 37. To that end, *Planning Paradise* explores land-use regulation in three representative “planning landscapes”: the Willamette Valley, Central Oregon, and Southern Oregon. Eastern Oregon is excluded because its rural population does not experience sprawl to the degree of the other regions; Coastal Oregon is also excluded because much of the conservation characteristic of that region extends from the 1967 Beach Bill rather than the Land Conservation and Development Act of 1973.

The Willamette Valley is the most populous, urban, and agricultural region in Oregon and is represented by the Portland Metropolitan Area. The region’s dual identity as both city and country epitomize Walker and Hurley’s argument that the “powerful cultural *visions* or ideals” (p. 15, emphasis in original) represented by each entity are responsible for landscape creation and conflict. The case study examines the Metro Council’s attempt to annex the rural community of Damascus through expansion of Portland’s Urban Growth Boundary without any local input, arguably resulting in “urbanization without representation” (p. 168). The process was undertaken with faithful attention to the 1973 mandate but did not consider the financial and structural issues that would face both Portland and Damascus following annexation.

Central Oregon is a rapidly growing region with several small urban centers that have historically been reliant on agriculture and resource extraction. In recent years, however, economic emphasis has been on the development of large resorts comprised of short-stay and residential units. Recent proposals to build resorts in the Metolius Basin are used to exemplify state-level intervention in local planning processes that had followed state law but took advantage of loopholes to allow large-scale development. Construction was stalled by several years of political back-and-forth before the state decided the basin should be considered an Area of Critical State Concern, protected for the benefit of all Oregonians rather than developed for the benefit of a few.

Southern Oregon is described as a region with a rural-residential population dependent on resource extraction, though an increasing number of recreation- and retirement-minded newcomers are arriving to take advantage of its topography and climate. In line with popular images of the State of Jefferson, Walker and Hurley portray southern Oregon as possessing “its own brand of independence *within* this state of proudly independent-minded political thinkers” (p. 209, emphasis in original). For this reason, some municipalities have chosen to develop a regional planning consortium comprised of volunteer participants (i.e., the Bear Creek Valley Regional Problem Solving planning process area, or BCVRPS). It is within this localized approach to planning that the authors suspect future planning will be accomplished. However, they stop short of discussing BCVRPS as a form of “new regionalism” in which voluntary and cooperative local governance supersedes centralized control.

These case studies suggest a spectrum of adherence to the 1973 act, from the most vertically structured engagement with protocol, to state overturning of municipal decisions, to local-scale regional planning. In all situations, however, Walker and Hurley conclude that in recent decades citizens have begun to see the Land Conservation and Development Act as “sclerotic” and interpret post-2000 ballot initiatives as popular efforts to make the process more flexible and equitable. They argue that the narrative of the early 1970s was one of statewide benefit and identity but shifted toward one of individual rights and regional identity; what began as a movement toward economic and environmental sustainability began to look to many Oregonians as infringement on property rights through state-sponsored eminent domain.

This feeling was supported from the 1980s onward by national-scale property rights activism and rapid immigration to the state that brought citizens unfamiliar with the origins and unique legacy of Oregon's land-use regulations. Furthermore, partisan politics have discouraged legislative collaboration and sincere efforts to engage the public have waned. However, Walker and Hurley also note that the year Measure 37 was passed over half of Oregonians polled still believed that stringent planning made their state a better place. Interviews revealed that many voters were not aware of the ramifications of approving Measure 37 and have since acknowledged the importance of land-use planning. Furthermore, 62% of voters approved of Measure 49's efforts to limit Measure 37. Although no clear solution is defined, their conclusion seems to be straightforward: there is continued support for a statewide planning mandate, but for Oregon to remain a model system the process must involve the public to accommodate changing perspectives.

Planning Paradise would benefit from a brief comparison of Oregon's planning woes to at least one similar phenomenon to explore how other groups have dealt with comparable issues. For example, challenges to 1970s-era conservation easements have increased in recent years as new landowners—many of whom are heirs of the original easement donors—acquire protected land and realize its perpetually diminished economic and/or development value. The social and legal responses to this phenomenon may present some parallels to Oregon's current situation in that clear solutions are few, but amendments to easement law should account for changing public opinion.

Overall, Walker and Hurley provide an in-depth regional and historical analysis that can serve as a multi-scalar examination of landscape useful not only to planners but also geographers, historians, and political ecologists. This is especially true when viewed in light of the authors' introductory chapter that acknowledges inspiration from foundational concepts in these fields, which makes *Planning Paradise* a useful practical text for undergraduate and graduate courses.

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***Humboldt: Life on America's Marijuana Frontier.* By Emily Brady.** 2013. New York, NY: Grand Central Publishing, Hachette Book Group. 272 pp. Hardcover \$27.00. ISBN 978-1-4555-06767

In the summer of 2010, veteran journalist Emily Brady (*New York Times*, *Time*, *Village Voice*, etc.) moved to Humboldt County to write a book about how California legalized marijuana. As it turned out, California did not legalize marijuana that year, but the book that emerged is much richer for it. In search of what she viewed as a soon-to-be-vanishing way of life, Brady crossed the Redwood Curtain and entered another world—an underground world of marijuana growers, sellers, transporters, and law enforcement. *Humboldt: Life on America's Marijuana Frontier* is a chronicle of the world she entered and the people she met; it is both a snapshot and a history of the marijuana culture and industry in what, according to Brady, is widely considered the premier pot-growing region in the country.