

# Book Reviews

• Readers' comments on reviews should be addressed to the Editor.

## Botany

COMMON WEEDS OF THE UNITED STATES, by Clyde F. Reed and Regina O. Hughes. 1971. U.S. Department of Agriculture handbook 366 (1970), reprinted by Dover Publications, New York. 463 p. \$4.50 (softback).

This volume considers 224 species (of some 1,775 species identified by the Weed Science Society). The treatment for each species is similar and includes a concise description in relatively simple terms. Maps showing the general distribution of the plants are included and are useful in determining places where each is of major economic importance. Perhaps the most significant aspect, however, is the line drawings on the page opposite the description and map: these are useful identification aids. The plants considered are arranged by families in the familiar Engler-Prantl sequence. A glossary and an index are included. Although there are no keys, secondary students and their teachers will find this volume a handy one for identifying many frequently encountered plants.

Rudy G. Koch  
University of Wisconsin  
Superior

FLOWERS OF THE CANYON COUNTRY, by Stanley L. Welsh. 1971. Brigham Young University Press, Provo, Utah. 51 p. Price not given.

This is a beautifully illustrated soft-back useful primarily to persons in the Four Corners region of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. The book has no keys but has an index of common names. The plants are grouped according to floral color (white, pink, red, yellow, blue), as in herbarium displays in the national parks. Persons with deep taxonomic interest will not use this book.

The 100 photographs, by Bill Ratcliffe, are outstanding. It is unfortunate that some of the colors are not true to the written description; for example, both the white and the hairy evening primrose (also white) appear as blue. Placing of two species of a genus together would have been appropriate when color allowed.

The text tells much about the use of plants in medicine, for food, and in religious ceremony—information to be obtained elsewhere only by diligent searching.

This book may serve as an interest-catcher in general libraries but will be of greater value in schools and public libraries in the canyon country.

James A. McCleary  
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## Ecology

AIR POLLUTION; NOISE POLLUTION; WATER POLLUTION [three booklets], by C. W. Lavaroni, E. A. O'Donnell, and A. L. Lawrence. 1971. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass. 94 p. each. Prices not given.

These three self-contained, modular units, devoted to the social problems concerning air, noise, and water pollution, their technologic origins, and the need for applied scientific solutions, are written primarily for the junior high school. The format for each booklet is the same: (i) an introduction to pollution problems by observation of the local environment; (ii) an analysis of the physical and biologic factors involved in these problems; and (iii) an analysis of the social implications arising from these factors and the need for technologic solutions. In addition, one third of each booklet contains a compilation of student investigations illustrating the scientific principles discussed in the text. Most of the investigations are of a classical nature and require little specialized equipment. The significant contribution of these modules is their synthesis of socioscientific phenomena compiled from diverse sources that are not readily available to busy classroom teachers interested in teaching relevant material on environmental problems.

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EVERYBODY'S ECOLOGY: A FIELD GUIDE TO PLEASURE AND PERCEPTION IN THE OUT-OF-DOORS, by Clay Schoenfeld. 1971. A. S. Barnes & Co., Cranbury, N.J. 316 p. \$7.95.

This nontechnical book about the environmental crisis has a comfortable yet urgent feeling about it. The author, an avid hunter and fisherman from the woods of Wisconsin, describes with deep understanding man's effect on the environment, primarily with reference to the use of land and water. The role of

politics and of land-developers, industrialists, outdoorsmen, conservationists, and other special-interest groups is carefully and imaginatively examined in a warm, conversational manner. The fact that ecology is everybody's concern is stressed through examination of the difficulties involved in maintaining a balance between man's needs and their ultimate effects on the environment.

The book is loosely divided into five parts. Part 1 outlines the basic concepts of ecology and their implications. A month-by-month ecologic tour follows; it is a potpourri of natural events and their effects on man as seen through poetry, politics, and personal anecdotes and observations. Part 2 discusses specific game animals and how they have survived the activities of man. Part 3 takes up the use of the outdoors for recreational purposes; biopolitics; and the back-to-the-land boom. Part 4 presents "Letters from Sammy the Squirrel, Lobbyist," a clever means of exploring the complexities of bureaucratic red tape, governmental disorganization, private-interest exploitation, law, money, public opinion, news media, and man's peculiar personality. Part 5 is a fine discussion of attitudes and approaches to ecologic problems.

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ECOCIDE IN INDOCHINA: THE ECOLOGY OF WAR, ed. by Barry Weisberg. 1970. Canfield Press, San Francisco. 241 p. \$3.95.

Organizations of biology teachers are conservative by nature and tend to avoid issues like the war in Vietnam because of possible political overtones. Biology teachers have, however, been sensitized, as a result of their training, to the fragile fabric of life: destroy a part of this fabric and, we know, the garment of the biosphere is adversely affected. Whatever your views about the Vietnam war, this book brings together facts, articles, and photos about southeastern Asia that may haunt you—make you feel guilty and angry.

Ecocide is not a term one finds in textbooks. What is ecocide? It has been called the "willful destruction of the environment." It involves assault on a nation, its people, its resources, its culture, its biologic communities. This assault goes beyond one country and even one section of the world: all living