specifically. Aside from the introduction and conclusion, there are seven chapters, each addressing a particular country or region. Of those seven chapters, four are about forest management in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Two additional chapters deal with Brazil and western Africa. Aside from one chapter containing an analysis of subsidized timber sales from national forest land in the USA, relatively little is said about forestry policy in affluent countries. Virtually nothing is said about forest management in eastern Europe and the USSR.

In spite of these gaps in geographic coverage, this book is well worth reading. The authors' analysis of the impacts of tax, regulatory, and trade policies on logging, timber and wood processing, and the clearing of tree-covered land for agricultural production and other purposes is straightforward and incisive. Throughout the book they convincingly argue that many policies ostensibly undertaken to conserve forests and to promote the growth of domestic industry have precisely the opposite effect. Findings like these are of interest to policy-makers around the world, not just in the seven countries and regions that are examined closely in this book.

Finally, Public Policies and the Misuse of Forest Resources is written in very accessible language. By no means does it read like many edited volumes since Drs. Repetto and Gillis wrote two-thirds of the book. Only the chapters on the Philippines, China, and Brazil were prepared by other authorities.

Anyone interested in forestry policy or in tropical deforestation will find this book indispensable—DOUGLAS SOUTHGATE, Dep. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

The Chemistry and Biology of Benz[a]anthracenes


This is one of Cambridge's Monographs on Cancer Research. This highly specialized book is divided into two parts: chemistry and biology. In Part 1 the syntheses of benz[a]anthracenes are covered from the middle 1930s to end of 1984. The present state of synthetic approaches to benz[a]anthracenes is organized into several different categories. Advantages and difficulties in various synthetic routes are pointed out. The author’s preface states that because many of the older methods have not been restudied, it is left to the reader to decide the best course of action in any chosen case. This part contains 372 numbered references.

In Part 2 the biological properties of benz[a]anthracene and its substituted derivatives are discussed in relation to the literature available up to the end of 1985. The authors indicate that these types of compounds can be formed during combustion of organic matter (such as coal and tobacco) and are widely distributed throughout the environment, being present in the air, in water, and in soils. Because of their occurrence in the environment and because certain benz[a]anthracene derivatives exhibit potent biological activity, they have been the subject of intense study. This part contains 24 pages of unnumbered references.

The text of Part 2 is divided into four sections: metabolism, interactions with cellular macromolecules, mutagenicity, and carcinogenicity. A brief, general, historical perspective is presented at the beginning of the metabolism section.

The book should be useful to those involved in cancer research.—M.A. TABATABAI, Department of Agronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

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**ERRATA**

Effect of Meteorological Parameters on Ammonia Loss from Manure in the Field


Flux density data in Fig. 1 and 2 (page 433) are correct, but values given in Table 4 and in Fig. 3 and 4 (page 435) have erroneously been divided by a factor of 4. This error does not affect correlation, strength of regression, or conclusions, but will affect slope and interception of the regression line correspondingly.

The authors apologize for the inconvenience.