This volume is the second of three which describe pollutant detection, pollution sources, and pollution removal. The book has three chapters. The first is a mercifully short introduction which serves principally as a model of how general information may be rendered useless by presentation in an overcompressed jargon based upon a computer catalog. The second and third chapters do, however, contain much useful information which may not be readily available elsewhere outside chemical encyclopedias.

The second chapter enumerates the sources of specific types of pollutants. The pollutants are listed in alphabetical order from acids and alkalies, aldehydes and ammonia through vanadium and zinc. Each entry lists the various industrial operations or human activities that cause emissions of the particular pollutant, with estimates of the amounts.

The third chapter, entitled "Emissions from Specific Process" lists the particular pollutants associated with each process. Estimates of the amounts discharged to air and water are given where data is available. Almost all the data presented is drawn from EPA sources or National Technical Information Service Reports. The references appear to be adequate as a guide to more detailed sources for those who wish to develop more detailed information on particular problems.

The book may be recommended as a "first level" guide to those seeking general information on the origins of particular pollutants or the effects of particular processes. Detailed analyses of either local or widespread environmental impacts will require more extensive information than is available in this Handbook. This volume may be considered for purchase as a reference work for laboratory or professional libraries rather than as a compilation for individual scientists.—ALAN W. TAYLOR, Agricultural Chemical Management Laboratory, Soils Building, ARC West, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Insecticides of the Future

The book is an assemblage of authoritative state-of-the-art reviews on "alternate" methods of insect control, although the title may not be appropriate for all of the methods presented. The five chapters encompassing parasites, predators, pathogen, sex pheromones, sexual stimulants, and insect growth regulators are photocopies of each author's manuscript and, hence, each is in a different type of handwriting. Excluding seven figures, a brief introduction by the editor, and the index, the soft-covered book totals less than 80 pages.

For the most part, the articles are well-written and the subject matter is covered in a very general nature. Because of the latter, the book's greatest value may be to those not actively working in the area of alternate control mechanisms. Most of the emphasis in the chapters dealing with pheromones and insect growth regulators is placed on successful application of the new tools under actual field conditions, an approach that is often neglected when reporting on these types of compounds. The chapter on sexual sterilization begins with the overworked screwworm story and concludes with the implication that chemosterilants have little future as insecticides, a view which I heartily agree with. In a similar manner, the future of entomopathogens may also be limited despite the few commercial compounds currently available. Apparently translation from laboratory success to commercial success is not an easy task, mostly because of problems in proving efficacy. The chapter on biocontrol by parasites and predators tends to sermonize and is short on descriptive commercial successes by natural enemies.

The price for this collection is $9.50, which may be too high considering that the contents have already been published verbatim in a recent issue of Environmental Letters. Interested individuals may wish to locate the issue, browse through the articles by R. van den Bosch, C. L. Brimmer, A. R. R. Baldwin, A. B. Borror, and L. J. Menn and F. M. Palos, decide which they would like to have, and drop a post card to the respective authors requesting a free reprint.—RONALD J. KUHR, Department of Entomology, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, NY 14456.

Forests For Whom and What?
By Marion Clawson. Published for Resources for the Future, Inc. by the Johns Hopkins University Press. Baltimore, Md. 1975. xi + 175 pages. $11.95 (cloth) and $3.95 (paper).

This book is directed to the "intelligent, interested non-specialist—the person concerned about national policy for forests of all ownerships, all types, and all uses." Thus, the book is not directed primarily toward the forester, ecologist, economist, or any other specialist and avoids technical terminology that would frustrate many readers. The author is very successful in achieving his goal of providing a book for the "intelligent, interested non-specialist." In addition, professional foresters and other natural resource specialists will find this book to be a valuable reference. It should serve as a valuable text or reference in professional forestry, natural resources, and conservation courses and curricula. The student will find this book to be intellectually challenging. Professors will find that the text provides numerous forest policy examples for discussion, concepts to agree and disagree with, and concepts and information for more detailed discussion.

This book presents a condensed and clearly stated analysis of current U.S. forest policy issues, facts and ideas related to these issues, and a discussion of alternative policies. Through this discussion, the reader gains an appreciation of who benefits and loses from different policies. This analysis and discussion of alternative policies should enhance the readers' ability to rationally make his choice of the forest policy most desired by him.

Clawson develops this book in a logical manner by devoting the first two chapters to the need for concern with forest policy, and identification and discussion of seven major U.S. forest policy issues. This is followed by discussion of a framework for analysis for forest policy. The author's description of forest characteristics, underlying values, and reliability of forest management data is excellent. The next three chapters deal effectively with physical and biological feasibility, economic efficiency, and who benefits and who pays for various alternatives and uses of forest land. Chapters 9 and 10 relate to social and cultural acceptability of forest uses, and operational or administrative practicability of forest policy. These two chapters relate to social, cultural, operational, and administrative constraints that may curtail logically and economically feasible forest policies. Chapter 11 analyzes the forest policy formulation process with emphasis on the present formation process, its' weaknesses, and possibilities for improvement. The last chapter contains the author's conclusions and recommendations on forest policy issues. Although some may disagree with some of Clawson's conclusions, they will respect the cleanness with which his conclusions are stated.

This reviewer believes that the author attained his objective by providing a book that is well organized, well written, and will have appeal for the diverse audience interested in forest policy issues. This text will provide its readers an opportunity for a greater understanding for forest policy issues. Thus, readers will have the opportunity to enhance their knowledge as citizens and professionals.—ARNETT C. MACE, JR., Head, Department of Forest Resources, University of Minnesota.

Urban-Regional Economic Growth and Policy.

This book, as stated in the preface, deals with numerous problems along the size continuum of subnational regions and issues of policy at the local, state, and national levels. The principal objective is to analyze some of the major difficulties encountered at each spatial level and to suggest some of the various methods that may be used to empirically estimate their impacts.

The book reports on several research studies conducted by the authors in the Midwest. Several of the studies are national in scope but concentrate on rural development implications. The book is easy to read; there are several equations but they are empirical, rather than theoretical derivations. The book assumes a basic knowledge of econometric modeling, simulation modeling, discriminant analysis, and regression analysis.

Chapter 1 introduces concepts useful in understanding subsequent chapters. It contains very brief discussions of bid-rent location theory, export base theory, and central place theory. These discussions are too brief to be useful and their relevance to the rest