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Linda Sobel Kratz, Sarah Orrick and Robert Honig, eds. ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES : A GLOBAL GUIDE TO PROJECTS AND PEOPLE. Foreword by Vice-president Al Gore. New York, London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1993. (Garland Reference Library of Social Science, Vol. 736) 1083 pp. US\$125.00 hardback ISBN: 0-8153-0063-8. Recycled, 250 year life, acid-free paper.

An advisory board comprised of sixteen individuals with extensive experience in environmental research and/or environmental law have provided guidance in the compilation of this volume. The goal of the editors was to "produce a resource that actually describes how, why, and when environmental efforts have been undertaken and who provided the energy, impetus, and commitment to make them happen." (Foreword, xviii) Embassies in Washington, DC helped identify groups and/or individuals to participate in the project. More than 5,000 individuals and organizations were surveyed to gather the information for the 115 countries included. The result is a useful compendium of international environmental information.

The entries are arranged alphabetically by country. A small inset box at the beginning of each country's entry provides a concise overview of environmental conditions and a map which shows the country in context within one of seven major geographic regions. Research projects in each country are grouped by [national] Government, Regional Government, State Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private, and University. Each project entry includes the name and address of the agency or organization, with the name, telephone number, and e-mail address (when available) for a contact person. Special symbols are used to identify international and grass roots organizations. 'Projects & People' listings provide short descriptions of environmental projects completed, underway, or anticipated. The 'Resources' section lists publications and other materials produced by the group. Areas of support and cooperation offered or desired are also listed. The length of entries vary depending on the amount and nature of information submitted for inclusion.

In most cases, the names of organizations, both in the entry and in the index, are listed in the native language followed by an English translation. Multinational organizations are grouped in a "Global/Regional" section at the front of the volume. A very useful list of abbreviations and acronyms is precedes the body of the text. Eleven major environmental issues -- Air Quality/Emission Control, Biodiversity/Species Preservation, Deforestation, Energy, Global Warming, Health, Population Planning, Recycling/Waste Management, Sustainable Development, Transportation, and Water Quality -- are used in the Appendix to provide broad subject access to the activities and interests of the organizations listed. The Index provides more detailed personal name, organization, and subject access to the volume.

A random check of about fifty appendix and index entries found only one error. The American Fisheries Society is on page 615, not page 614 as listed in the 'Biodiversity/Species Preservation' section of the Appendix.

Purchase of ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES is highly recommended for all types of libraries, but especially for academic and special libraries with interests in environmental research and development.

Cunningham, William P., et al. ENVIRONMENTAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. Detroit: Gale Research, Inc., 1994. 1100 pp. US\$200.00 hardback ISBN: 0-8103-4986-3. Recycled paper.

This volume follows the standard encyclopedia format with entries arranged alphabetically and with first and last entry for each two-page spread printed in the header. Cross references from within the text of the article are printed in bold type. Headings and cross references at the end of the entry are printed in bold, sans serif type, which clearly differentiates this information from the standard text. Not all entries are signed, but those that are signed usually include a 'Further Readings' list of related articles from other publications. The 'Contributors' section includes institutional addresses, which would be more useful if postal mailing codes had been included.

The entries include short biographies of individuals with connections to environmental issues, some obvious, (e.g. Edward Abbey, Chico Mendes, Edward O. Wilson, and Kirkpatrick Sale), and some not so obvious, (e.g. poet Gary Snyder, economists Robert L. Heilbruner and Kenneth Boulding, social critic Theodore Roszak, and philosopher Sir Francis Bacon). Strangely missing is an entry for Robert Marshall, who led the fight in the U. S. Forest Service for increased designation of wilderness areas within forest service land. A separate index of biographical entries, or the use of a 'Biography' designator, would enhance the value of the entries. This would differentiate between index entries which lead to biographical information and those where the individual is mentioned as part of another entry.

Short discussions of the causes and effects of most of the modern industrial ecological disasters are included. Some examples are the chemical explosions at Bhopal, India and Seveso, Italy, the oil spills caused by the grounding of the Exxon Valdez in Alaska and the Torrey Canyon off the coast of England, the nuclear accidents at Chernobyl and Three Mile Island, and the hazardous waste dumps at Love Canal, New York and the Stringfellow Acid Pits near Glen Avon, California.

The editors have included information related to the ecological impact of Egypt's Aswan High Dam and Canada's James Bay Hydro power project, but ignore the dams on the Columbia River system in the United States, the Indus River in Pakistan and India, and the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers in the Middle East. Some of these systems have been in place far longer than the Aswan High Dam and the ecological impacts are apparent. Why weren't they included?

Natural events, like floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, and tornadoes, which can have a devastating effect on the environment are disposed of in very short order, usually three paragraphs or less. The entry for 'Earthquakes' is a cross reference to 'New Madrid, Missouri.' Some discussion of the environmental devastation that has occurred or been exacerbated by human action and inaction would have been useful.

Most of the national and international organizations which advocate for environmental protection are included. The descriptions provide information related to each group's membership, educational and political

activity, publications, and research support. The editors laud the environmental successes that have been achieved with the support of these organizations, but some of the entries seem to be intolerant of organizations that do not hew to a strict preservationist approach. For example, the National Wildlife Federation is faulted for trying to accommodate supporters of hunting and fishing. According to Lewis G. Regenstein, the author of this entry, "The NWF . . . strongly advocates hunting and trapping, emphasizing consumption management of wildlife over pure preservation and protection." He seems to be unwilling to accept an approach that strives to achieve balance in the use of natural resources. Each entry also includes the address for the benefit of individuals desiring more information.

The editors have also included short descriptions of many of the national and international agencies that have responsibility for interpreting and enforcing laws, regulations and treaties related to the environment and ecology. The entries are generally straightforward descriptions of the history and responsibility of the agency, with a listing of accomplishments. Greater emphasis is given to U. S. agencies, with a smattering of Canadian and United Nations agencies. An inconsistency in reference leads to confusion and makes it difficult to co-ordinate a search for agency information. For example, the U. S. Forest Service and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers are listed under 'Forest Service' and 'Army Corps of Engineers' respectively while the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Energy, Health and Human Services, and Interior are listed under 'U. S.' Likewise, the entries 'Forestry Canada,' 'Canadian Parks Service,' and 'Canadian Wildlife Service' should be standardized to conform to Canadian government usage. According to the Canadian Almanac and Directory this should be 'Canadian Forest Service, Parks Canada and Canadian Wildlife Service' respectively.

Many people date the beginnings of the environmental movement to the 1960s and 1970s, but Ernst Haeckel is credited with first using the term 'ecology' to describe 'the body of knowledge concerning the economy of nature' in 1869. A quick scan of the 'Historical Chronology' of environmental events may help make readers aware of the earlier landmark events and publications that laid the groundwork for the development of the ecological or environmental awareness that has occurred in the latter half of the twentieth century. Key among the events listed are the establishment of Yosemite as the first U. S. state park in 1864, Yellowstone as the first U. S. national park in 1872, (Yosemite became a national park in 1890), and the Gila National Forest as the first wilderness area in 1924. Key publications from the earlier times are Thomas Rohr Mathus' 'Essay on the Principle of Population' (1798), George Perkins Marsh's 'Man and Nature' (1864), and Henry S. Salt's 'Animal Rights Considered in Relation to Social Progress' (1892).

Early environmental legislation listed includes 'The Rivers and Harbors Act' (1898) to control pollution, the 'Lacey Act' (1900) to regulate transportation of wild animals, the U. S. - Canada Treaty to restrict hunting of migratory birds (1918), and the Mineral Leasing Act (1920) to regulate mining in federal lands. A glaring omission from the chronology, the text of the volume, is the 'Mining Law' of 1872. Given recent concerns related to the impact of this law, its omission from discussion, except in passing under the entry for the 'Mineral Leasing Act' and in the chronology of 'Environmental Legislation in the U. S.' is inexcusable.

A random check of twenty-five index entries found one error, 'Bioremediation' is on page 595 not page 596. Seven of ten references to 'Critical Habitat' lead to places where the term is a cross reference at the end of an article. Some index entries for living organisms are given under the Latin genus-species name and some direct the user from the Latin to the more common English name. For example, '_Ailurogale melanoleuca_ SEE Giant Panda' but 'Anopheles 496.' There is also a direct entry for 'Mosquito 496, 621.' Direct references from both scientific and common terminology would serve the needs of both the scientist and the general

user and could be accomplished in the same amount of space. Consecutive entries for '_Viola aduna_ 595' and 'Violet, Western Blue 595' are an example of where this philosophy has been executed. Use of both 'In situ vitrification' and 'In place vitrification' is confusing.

Ruth A. Eblen and William R. Eblen, eds. THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE ENVIRONMENT. Boston, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1994. 846 pp. US\$49.95 hardcover ISBN: 0-395-55041-6.

As one would expect from an institution which carries the name of Rene Dubos, this encyclopedia is directed to the goal of providing information for the general reader, not the specialist, although the specialist will also find much that is useful. The five tenets that guide the Rene Dubos Center for Human Environments programs and activity also guided the development of this encyclopedia. They are: 1.) Human life implies interventions into nature. 2.) We now have the knowledge that makes it possible to take advantage of the resiliency of nature providing there is the social will to act. 3.) Any change implies risk. 4.) Changes inevitably have consequences that cannot be predicted and that differ in their effect on various social systems. 5.) The general public is increasingly involved in all important decisions concerning environmental problems and technological developments. (xv) Dubos' "Five E's of Environmental Management: Ecology, Economics, Energetics, Esthetics, and Ethics" added another dimension to decisions about the entries to be included. Consequently the entries are educational, balanced in presentation, and not stridently judgmental.

Arranged alphabetically, the entries, most of which are signed, vary in length from one half page to several pages in length. Most of the articles are topical in nature, with overarching discussion of environmental organizations, U. S. governmental agencies and some U.S. legislation. USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development) is given its own entry. There are separate entries for: the UN Conferences on Environment and Development, 1992, and Human Environment ,1972, the UN Programmes on Development and Environment, and the UN Population Commission. All other UN agencies are included in the longer article on the United Nations System.

Many of the entries include recommendations for further reading and 'See also' references to related articles. For example, the three and a half page article on epidemiology has 'see also' references to: Exposure Assessment; Health and Disease; Indoor Air Pollution; Lead; Public Health; Risk; Toxicology; and Water Pollution. (229) Heading cross references are easily identified and are sometimes directions to more specific entries and sometimes to more comprehensive entries. For example, the heading 'Environmental Disasters' directs the user to see "Bhopal; Chernobyl; Love Canal; Natural Disasters; and Three Mile Island." (211)

Biographical entries are limited to deceased individuals who were selected "from various fields to give the reader a sense of the breadth of the relationship between humans and their environments" (xvi). The biographies include American statesman George Perkins Marsh, geologists Charles Lyell and Eduard Suess, anthropologists Margaret Mead and Edward B. Tylor, former Oregon governor Tom McCall, naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace, and economists Kenneth Boulding and Barbara Ward. Surprisingly, although the entry for Barbara Ward says "more than anyone else, [she] laid the foundations for the concept of sustainable development" (788), there is no mention of her in the article on sustainable development, not even a cross reference at the end.

Topics as broad as Ecology, Forestry, Population, Pollution, Waste, and Water are granted both comprehensive overarching articles and specialized entries for subdivisions. These more specialized entries include discussions of ecology both as a perspective and as a science. Forestry is considered from the urban, tropical, coniferous and deciduous perspectives. Visual, thermal, and noise pollution are addressed as well as the standard air, land and water topics. Population in Asia, Africa and Latin America are given separate entries, as are 'Population Ecology' and 'Population Explosion.'

The entry for "Xenobiotics" provides one of the most understandable explanations that I have seen. The entry for "The Wilderness Experience" with its cultural and theological connections provides food for thought and discussion. Entries for each of the world's great religions, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism, attempt to demonstrate the relationship between theology and ecology as shown in the writings of each group. Rene Dubos' philosophy of 'A Theology of the Earth' is presented as edited by Ruth Eblen. Several of Dubos' other essays are also presented, including "The Five Es of Environmental Management" and "Think Globally, Act Locally" the phrase Dubos used in 1972 when he served as chairman of a group of experts advising the UN Conference on the Human Environment. Readers can use the 'Index of Contributors' to identify those that originated with Dubos or one of their favorite authors.

A random check of a dozen entries found no errors. A separate listing of biographical entries would be useful.

The emphasis of THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE ENVIRONMENT is on the United States, with limited material related to other countries. The physical layout, with two wide columns per page, the use of bold sans serif type to delineate entries, and the use of full page width for tables and charts, make it easy to read. The very reasonable price should place this encyclopedia within reach of almost every library.

When comparing the two encyclopedias, THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE ENVIRONMENT and ENVIRONMENTAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, the differences in accessibility are immediately obvious. The first is clearly intended for the lay reader, the second for academics or the specialist. Despite the noted shortcomings of the Gale ENVIRONMENTAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, it does provide another useful source of information of a more specialized nature on a variety of environmentally related topics. Hopefully, the second edition can address some of these issues.

Purchase of the Houghton Mifflin ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE ENVIRONMENT is highly recommended for all types of libraries, especially for school and public libraries that might not be able to afford the ENVIRONMENTAL ENCYCLOPEDIA from Gale Research. All academic and special libraries should also consider the purchase of the Gale volume.