

Although 64 flower species are covered, eight of these are repetitions. That is, the text and photos are virtually identical. I do not see the point of this. A list of plants with overlapping flowering times would have been sufficient. In the extra space the authors could have added some new plants.

Orchids of Manitoba

By D. Ames, P. B. Acheson, L. Heshka, B. Joyce, J. Newfeld, R. Reeves, E. Reimer, and I. Ward. 2005. Native Orchid Conservation Inc., 117 Morier Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba Canada. \$17.95 + shipping charges.

This 158-page book with soft covers includes 36 orchid species known to occur in the province of Manitoba. It contains 218 absolutely beautiful colour pictures of different aspects of these delightful orchid plants in the text plus two more on the front and back covers.

The text begins with acknowledgements to all the individuals who have provided suggestions towards the book's production, the Manitoba Conservation staff for their guidance and the use of their maps, Kromar Printing for their assistance and getting the colours just right, and the financial support provided by the Province of Manitoba Special Conservation Fund, Shell Environmental Fund, and The Winnipeg Foundation. It is also noted here that the Native Orchid Conservation Inc., the publisher of this book, is a non-profit organization formed in 1998 to protect unique mini-ecosystems and their plant communities. This is followed by "A Brief History of Orchids," "Conservation and Biology," "Protection of Species and Ecosystems," "Orchid Biology," "Orchid Habitat" (including a map of Ecozones of Manitoba and sixteen pictures of habi-

This book would make a delightful gift for a traveller, cottage owner or those who simply like a good walk.

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tats), a "Key to the Orchids of Manitoba" (when in flower), and an "Introduction to the Species Accounts." The latter provides information on scientific names, abundance, habitat, flowering time, description, aids to identification and range maps.

Pages 45 to 145 are devoted to the illustrations, the distribution maps, and the most interesting descriptive text for the 36 orchid species treated in this book. Each descriptive page provides information on the common and scientific names, abundance, habitat, flowering time, descriptive information, aids to identification, and additional comments. The flowering times for Manitoba orchids are presented in alphabetical order of the scientific names with the common names in brackets on pages 146 to 148. This is followed by a bibliography on pages 149 to 151 and a Glossary on pages 152 to 155 and an Index on pages 156 to 157 which contains scientific names, common names and selective descriptive names to help the readers. In addition, a "Foreword" was provided by Paul M. Catling.

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ENVIRONMENT

Environmentalism Unbound: Exploring New Pathways for Change

By Robert Gottlieb. 2005. MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. 2001. 287 pages. US\$74.25 Cloth, \$20.83 Paper.

Robert Gottlieb is professor of Urban and Environmental Policy at Occidental College in California, and his study area involves a variety of environmental policies and practices, mostly in the Los Angeles area. In our modern world, where diversity is publicized as the omen of political correctness, but where the survival of the richest is often the motivating factor, environmental awareness is reduced to single questions which can be handled by one-issue political campaigns. Single issues may facilitate winnable environmental battles but the strategy can leave other important areas without advocates. Gottlieb places the environment into the context of the whole sphere of life and shows connected parts interacting to create our quality of life-style. Unfortunately, as an urban environmentalist, his examples more often show how each of the parts has been contaminated by different political and com-

mercial interests and the big picture purposely left as a large unexamined grey area. This book is an attempt to reconcile many interests and show inroads which have already been made and can reasonably expect to be made in a number of industries by response to human needs, well-planned activism and some creative thinking.

The focus of the book is urban environmentalism exclusively in the United States, but as a study of that country, it informs us of the actions of environmental groups, the battles they fight and the progress they have been making. The ideas presented are ones which were studied in Los Angeles but the implications for change are important for the rest of North America. Is there an alternative in the dry cleaning industry to the solvent perchloroethylene? Can fresh fruits and vegetables be locally grown and marketed outside of multinational grocery and food distribution companies? And can the cleaning industry perform their service

with environmentally-friendly chemicals, just wages, and competition which allows independent operators to remain active?

In answering these questions the book includes a lot of data presented in a readable narrative telling how the system of business and human resources relates to the environment, and how the agents of change have to be real agents in people's lives and business interests. In our society respect of the environment also has to take into account our financial securities and business success or failure. Gottlieb gives us details of different cultures, situations, and businesses impacting on environmental justice and pollution prevention situations.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part is a discussion on the bounds and restrictions which people feel when confronted with issues of environmental justice. Corporate excuses, small companies' pressures to survive and individual citizens' concerns for cleaner, healthier living are all parts of the discussion. All of these human situations impose boundaries on action proposed by environmental concerns or pollution prevention schemes. Gottlieb shows us good news too, where some positive steps have been taken in urban areas and where work is in progress.

The second part tells stories of three industries which are embracing change under the conditions discussed in the first chapters, the dry cleaning industry, the janitorial cleaning suppliers and the community's supply of fresh, economical and local food. Gottlieb takes us into a history of the dry cleaning industry, its beginnings, growth, present status and the future of the industry. There has always been potential for pollution in that industry and our desire for hygiene has constantly been at odds with the very mechanics of maintaining the service which we have adopted. On the horizon for us, there are potentials for a cleaner service with less pollution, and the alternative of more efficient ways

of using the same service but with the same kind of pollution.

The providers of office cleaning service have an industry which is rampant with low-salaried workers using volatile chemicals with little or no training nor protection from fumes, skin contact or emergency response. Smaller operators are forced to compete or go under and use the same chemicals also without training. Illegal aliens, underage and family workers are all involved to make a small business operate successfully. And when the family and the underpaid workers spend their wages, they often have to shop in neighbourhoods which are under-served by the large grocery chains because their urban area is too poor to support a store which will guarantee a supply of fresh nourishing fruits and vegetables so readily available to the more affluent areas. Local urban bylaws will also keep open-air markets from operating in poor neighbourhoods, and local growers and suppliers would not be able to market independently due to health by-laws or zoning bylaws heavily influenced by the same chain superstores which will not locate in the poor neighbourhoods.

The book has a wealth of information from careful scholarship and even has some good news for the future. As most of the environmental literature, it shows the amount of work which is going on and the lack of or limited successes which environmental policies can gain. Much more work remains to be done, but the story is being told and Gottlieb tells the story well holding our interest in each part.

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The Love of Nature and the End of the World: The Unspoken Dimensions of Environmental Concern

By Shierry Weber Nichol森. MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. 2002. 199 pages. U.S.\$67.50 Cloth, \$18.90 Paper.

Nichol森 attempts to bring together the thoughts and philosophies of great nature writers, teachers and thinkers as well as thoughts and writings of artists and psychologists to make her points in this work of nature study and doomsday warning. The book wants us to consider our place in the development of the world, to consider and reconsider the place of people within the natural world unfolding, and our presence so strongly felt in each part of the world. Human presence is an essential part of the world rather than opposition to the world, and nature does not need to be suppressed in order for us to have a fullness of life. But nature has to be meaningful to us first, since our capacity to appreciate the world around us impacts upon our own

interior life and perception of what will sustain our lives. If we cannot see the world around us, we cannot care for it.

The text reads as much like a poem as a discussion in many places, with quotes from a great variety of writers illuminating the points which Nichol森 tries to make. I found myself leafing through the book to reread quotes from Thoreau, Paul Shepherd, Gary Snyder, Aldo Leopold and Jack Turner. Many other writers from a variety of traditions are included illustrating the views of nature synonymous with art, spirituality, philosophy and psychology. In fact, the Name Index lists 135 different authors, some of them quoted several times, a large number of source authors for a 200-page text. The number of authors included shows us the magnitude of literature supporting Nichol森's thesis; love of nature is one of the defining aspects of art, spirituality and philosophical thinking over the ages.