

The seven chapters of the book include Primary Growth, Secondary Growth, Growth and Form, Transport in the Xylem, Transport into Phloem, The Steady State Thermodynamics of Translocation in Plants, Storage, Mobilization and Circulation of Assimilates. The first three chapters are written by C. L. Brown, Chapters Four, Five, and Seven by M. H. Zimmermann, and Chapter Six by M. T. Tyree. Although there is uniformity among the chapters, the individuality of the authors is evident in each. The relatively simple and clear arrangement of the material as well as the selection of great numbers of clear illustrations, supporting the examples of the text, contributed greatly to the fact that this volume is on its way to becoming a standard book in tree physiology. The volume was so well received that a second printing became necessary in December

1974. Opportunity has been taken to eliminate some printing errors.

Although the authors clearly state that the book is devoted to trees one would wish that certain mechanisms, for example heartwood formation, dormancy, xylem differentiation, aging and flowering, might be more elaborated. The good presentation of the material on trees is probably a major factor contributing to the popularity of this book among students and professionals. The volume is highly recommended to all those who love trees and choose to work with them.

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ENVIRONMENT

Our Search for Wilderness

By. C. Edward Graves. 1975. Exposition Press, Hicksville, New York. 224 pp. \$8.00

According to Graves; "this is not a formal autobiography and I shall not follow the usual pattern of such books in describing in detail my family life and my relations with my parents." Rather "I am concerned mainly for the rest of the book with incidents and travels often isolated from each other, that have to do with my search for wilderness in its various forms." In so following this theme, Graves' book, *Our Search for Wilderness*, might best be considered as a travelogue with most of his adventures occurring in the west central United States.

In the early chapters of the book the author provides a very acceptable definition of wilderness. "I decided that to me there were five outstanding qualities or characteristics of wilderness." These included "solitude," "Quietude (not silence, which can never be an integral quality of wilderness)," "remoteness," "a sense of adventure," and "primeval beauty that transcends the visual organs." From this definition one hopes the author might be able to convey to the reader a truer understanding of wilderness; however, the author reverts to the narrative travelogue style, failing to pursue the meaning of wilderness.

Another theme the author fails to pursue is that of wilderness preservation. "Wilderness apprecia-

tion following a personally developed concept of its meaning is the necessary approach to wilderness preservation." The reader has no doubt that Graves has a sincere interest in the out-of-doors, but wilderness preservation as presented in *Our Search for Wilderness* amounts to solely autobiographical notes on the author's accomplishments.

In several different parts of the text the author refers to pictures he has taken. "I decided in 1960 to develop a slide program that I called 'Beauty in Wilderness' combining my color slides from years of wilderness travel with Bible quotations, poetry, and music." Noticeably absent from *Our Search for Wilderness* are photographs. The combination of quality photographs with the written word is definitely needed to portray the essence of nature.

In his closing chapters the author reviews the 'now and then' features of some of the areas he has visited. Had Graves concentrated solely on this theme, his *Our Search for Wilderness* travelogue, would have been more interesting and of value to many resource managers.

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