

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Buechner, Helmut K. and Fosberg, F. Raymond. A contribution toward a world program in tropical biology. *BioScience* (August 1967), Vol. 17, No. 8 pp. 532-538. There is an urgent need to study the energy-rich tropical ecosystems, both to evolve new ecological theory and to provide the foundation of knowledge required for sound management of the tropics in man's best interest. This article is a report on a Conference on Tropical Biology held in Panama in November 1966.
- Caldwell, Lynton K. Environment: A new focus for public policy. *Public Administration Review* (Sept. 1963), Vol. XXIII, No. 3, pp. 132-139. An inquiry into the need to view the total environment as a legitimate and necessary field of public action, and the consequent requirement for an integration of effort involving those social agencies that have a bearing upon the environment.
- . The human environment, a growing challenge to higher education. *Journal of Higher Education* (March 1966), Vol. XXXVII, No. 3 pp. 149-155. A discussion of some of the advantages that could be assumed to result from the use of an environmental focus in higher education.
- Commoner, Barry. *Science and Survival*. 1966, the Viking Press. The simple necessities for human life—such as air, water, and food that are sufficiently uncontaminated to fall within man's physiological tolerance—are becoming increasingly difficult to provide because of environmental alterations created by the application of technology. Commoner cites examples of how man is fouling his nest through the unanticipated harmful effects of new technologies. He also endeavors to explain the social and political forces responsible for the contemporary situation. Erosion in the integrity of science under the pressure of social demands is a central issue in Commoner's argument.
- . Duty of science in the ecological crisis. *Scientist and Citizen*. (Oct. 1967), Vol. 9, No. 8, pp. 173-182. A brief account of the historical background and contemporary *raison d'être* for the emerging alliance of scientist and citizen on environmental issues.
- Ferry, Wilbur H. Must we rewrite the constitution to control technology? *Saturday Review* (March 2, 1968), pp. 50-54. Presents a thought-provoking argument for modifying some of our basic institutions to cope with the environmental consequences of sweeping technical change.
- Ripley, S. Dillon. A perspective of the Smithsonian program in ecology. *National Parks Magazine*. (October 1966), Vol. 40, No. 229, pp. 10-13. This is the first published statement on the Smithsonian program in ecology.
- . The future of environmental improvement. In *Environmental Improvement*, (air, water, and soil), pp. 85-93. Washington: The Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1966. The holistic concept of the ecosystem as an open-energy system, with human society as an integral component, is examined in this article, along with other fundamental ideas relevant in this emerging era of environmental awareness.
- . The challenge of adapting human societies to arid environments. International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies, Publication No. 1, pp. 23-31. 1966. Against a perspective of man, fire, and grasslands evolving together, thoughts are focused on man's expansion of deserts through overgrazing; the ecological problems of irrigation; and progress of international educational and research programs.
- Shepard, Paul. Whatever happened to human ecology? *BioScience* (December 1967), Vol. 17, No. 12, pp. 891-894. Illustrates the highly eclectic character of material that falls under the general heading of "human ecology" and provides a useful review of recent literature that has a bearing on the field.
- Slobodkin, Lawrence B. Aspects of the future of ecology. *BioScience* (January 1968) Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 16-23. Ecology has a future, not only as an intellectual discipline, but also in terms of applying ecological thought to the practical business of mankind's survival. Problems of a social nature, of ecological engineering, and of environmental monitoring systems are cited to illustrate that their solution ultimately depends on knowledge from pure ecology.