


**BOOK REVIEW**


In this significantly expanded third edition of *Psychedelics Encyclopedia*, Peter Stafford has offered much additional and interesting material. The earlier editions were excellent sources of information much of which were difficult to find elsewhere, but this third edition provides an incredible amount of new material as well as what the earlier editions offered. Among the additions may be cited an update of scientific research, particularly chemical research, a discussion of changing social and political considerations concerning psychoactive substances, an obituary of leaders in the study of psychoactive plants and materials and other aspects bringing the story up-to-date.
Those who have used and benefited from Stafford's earlier editions will find this third one a welcome source book of a fast changing social, political, and scientific topic. This edition includes material from the biological, psychological, physiological, medical, cultural, and sociological aspects of psychoactive drugs and their use. Its outstanding characteristic lies in its ability to strike a balanced emphasis on the popular and the scientific or technical points of view on psychoactive elements, without prejudiced exaggerations.

At the price asked, the amount of information in this volume is indeed a bargain.

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The papers in this book were presented at a conference on Pueblo-Plains relationships, held at Rancho de Taos, New Mexico, in 1987. The basis for these discussions is the archaeology and history of modern New Mexico, western Texas, and southern Oklahoma during the period from A.D. 1200 to 1600, with one contribution (by F. Levine) taking the topic into the mid-nineteenth century. The authors wrestle with economic and ecological relations between ethnic groups which had strikingly different, though interrelated subsistence and settlement systems. Simply put, Puebloan farmers traded surplus maize and some manufactured goods to more mobile Plains groups for dried bison meat, hides, and other goods. The ecological differences between these neighboring areas would make such trade attractive and possible. The authors go beyond this, however, to examine whether one of these groups had a social or economic advantage over the other, whether the need for food was more important than the need for social relationships and exotic goods, and how deeply the availability of traded food and goods affected local economic and social strategies. Some recent work in this area emphasizes climatic, ecological, and nutritional factors in weighing the differences between the two areas, and these arguments are dealt with here in articles by J. Speth, Spielmann, and D. Snow. Ecological frameworks used to describe interspecies relationships (mutualism, parasitism) are often invoked here, showing the extent to which the authors perceive sharp edges between these groups.

Other authors (J. Habicht-Mauche, C. Lintz, T. Baugh, D. Wilcox), emphasize the impact of social and historical influences on the region, noting the formation of supraregional trade networks, the migration of Athapaskan groups into the