1971-09

Book Review

Ohio Journal of Science. v71 n5 (September, 1971), 316-316
http://hdl.handle.net/1811/5647

Downloaded from the Knowledge Bank, The Ohio State University's institutional repository

This provocative book seems as guilty of overkill as Americans seem guilty of ecocide in Indochina. Admitting the obscure origin of the word, Weisberg states that ecocide "originated in the recent concern that chemical warfare in Viet Nam required a concept similar to that of Genocide, relating to the theory of war crimes." Ecocide is more simply defined as "willful destruction of the environment," but Weisberg, continuing his genocidal parallel, qualifies the definition as "the premeditated assault of a nation and its resources against the individuals, culture, and biological fabric of another country and its environment." Such qualification excludes America's spraying, bulldozing, excavating, and channelization in America as ecocide. As Weisberg later concedes, ecocide in Indochina turns out to be ecocide in America as well. The ultimate objective is "the very negation of life itself." Defeatism, with overkill, pervades the book. "There can be no Mekong TVA to restore the nutrient value of the soil, no Marshall Plan to restore intellectually retarded children . . . Can we imagine the end of the war?"


From the opening exclamation to the final sentence, the reader is sadly reminded "The War in Viet Nam . . . will succeed in causing hardship, but not in deterring the North Vietnamese from continuing to fight." Although I rate the book as "alarmistic", I used it as a basis for an Earth Week lecture. It takes alarmists to sound the alarm. Weisberg notes that Americans were very nationalistic in their first Earth Day celebration. His book should render a most cosmopolitan view of ecocide, the willful destruction of the environment. Americans should contemplate the cost of ecocide—to the Vietnamese and to the Americans. Some American lives were saved by the willful defoliation—ecocide—of an underdeveloped nation.

JAMES A. DUKE