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things are interdependent, and therefore the destruction of the ecosystem of southeast Asia cannot be kept isolated. The real meaning of ecocide is unfolded in this little book.

That this is a timely book, meant to stir our consciences, is not in doubt. Yet even after the U.S. withdrawal this book will still be of great value in helping us to assess the effect of an ecocidal war.

Jack Fishleder
University of California
Berkeley

THE ANTARCTIC, by H. G. R. King. Arco Publishing Co., New York. 1970. 276 p. \$9.95.

As information officer of the Scott Polar Research Institute, of Cambridge, England, the author brings an updated viewpoint of the scientific and political significance of the Antarctic. The continent has been a place of mystery since its discovery, and the blending of historical and political aspects in a scientific book is refreshing. The signing of the historic, 12-nation Antarctic Treaty (1959) set aside territorial claims for the present and guaranteed the use of

Antarctica for peaceful purposes. This treaty brought cooperation between nations at work on major scientific problems; perhaps this can be extended to other parts of Spaceship Earth. The spectrum of topics is vast: from upper-atmosphere physics to plankton studies, and from the formation of ice and snow to the ways man has modified his personal environment to survive in a land of almost unimaginable severity.

The style is occasionally a bit heavy, but on the whole the book is very readable. (One might question the need for conversion tables for temperature and linear measurements in an otherwise modern book.) This is an exciting adventure story for the general reader and a source of historical and scientific data for the teacher or student. It is well illustrated with tables, line drawings, and a large collection of photographs (67 in color). Four appendices give the Antarctic Treaty, a list of stations operating in the Antarctic, the organization of Antarctic research, and a guide to further readings.

John E. Butler
Humboldt State College
Arcata, Calif.

OMEGA: MURDER OF THE ECOSYSTEM AND SUICIDE OF MAN, ed. by Paul K. Anderson. 1971. William C. Brown Co., Dubuque, Iowa. 447 p. \$5.95 (softback).

This anthology of environmental damage contains selections from poets and scientists. The authors are well known, the selections well written. They are so convincing as to leave the reader with a feeling of hopelessness for man's future. An uncritical reader may get the impression that man may as well give up now—that the human species will be unable to survive on earth for more than a few decades, whatever attempts are made to improve his condition.

Anderson introduces each chapter with facts about the topic and with questions that the selections may help to answer. Often these questions are answered by Anderson himself in his introductions. A list of acknowledgments gives sources from which selections are reprinted, but there is no identification of the source of the particular selection: I found it frustrating not to know whether a selection came from *Science* or *Saturday Review*. Some of the more technical selections include

excellent reference lists. The authors include Stephen Crane, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Paul Ehrlich, Elijah L. Jacobs, LaMont C. Cole, Aldous Huxley, Hugh H. Iltis, Edward Teller, René Dubos, Kingsley Davis, and Lynn White, Jr. The topics are historical, sociologic, scientific, and technologic.

Omega should be useful in colleges—although perhaps not popular, because of the feeling of hopelessness it engenders. In secondary schools it probably will have very limited usefulness. Readers need to be told that many of the authors represented here have written other pieces on the same subject, in which they *do* offer some hope for the future.

Jean E. Cooper
East High School
Cheyenne, Wyo.

NATURE STUDY FOR CONSERVATION, by John W. Brainerd. 1971. Macmillan Co., New York. 365 p. \$4.95.

This handbook for environmental education is sponsored by the American Nature Study Society. It is divided into three parts: concepts, techniques, and responsibilities. Brainerd goes into detail about the basic approaches to nature study; then he expands on such topics as minerals, animals, plants, time and energy, and place of study. The book includes many illustrations and diagrams to help the user in the field. It should help the young nature-lover to start off on the right foot, and it should serve the experienced biologist as a reminder and guide.

William R. Thaggard
R. W. Groves High School
Garden City, Ga.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH POPULATIONS, by Darrel Murray and James Bond. 1970. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass. 195 p. \$3.25.

This laboratory manual lives up to its goal of giving students an experience with populations. A quick thumb-through gives a good impression—there is a variety of topics and pedagogic techniques—but a more detailed study shows that the use of the material requires much long-range planning. In most exercises students gather their own data; however, some exercises require reading articles that contain the working data. Most of the materials, such as *Scientific American* offprints, are readily available, but some exercises need permission to duplicate articles unless one happens to have, for example, a dozen or so copies of *Ecology* vol. 142. It will be worth the effort: the experiences appear to develop understanding of the problems of populations and their concomitant, pollution. This topic is presented complete with ideas for action: reading

journals, joining citizen action groups, writing letters.

This manual should be effective in changing the attitudes of students; however, it requires careful study before use, because it is full of “in the laboratory see the (such and such).” It was not always clear to me what should be prepared for the student.

John E. Butler
Humboldt State College
Arcata, Calif.

POLLUTION, ed. by Robert S. Leisner and Edward J. Kormondy. 1971. Vol. 2 of *Foundations for today* series. William C. Brown Co., Dubuque, Iowa. 92 p. \$1.95 (softback).

This is part of a three-volume set. Vol. 1 is *Population and Food*; vol. 3, *Ecology*. All three volumes are anthologies of articles that have appeared in *BioScience* since January 1968. This volume covers pollution by pesticides, radioactivity, overpopulation, detergent enzymes, oil, and the overheating of air and water. Pertinent problems not covered in some detail include eutrophication (which is covered in *Ecology*), soil pollution (fertilizers, etc.), and “communication” (highways, airlines, power lines, etc.). Of course, the editors are limited to articles from *BioScience*; furthermore, all pollution subjects cannot possibly be covered in one short anthology. 10 of the 23 articles have to do with pesticides, and six of the 10 are concerned with DDT (especially the pros and cons of the fight to secure legislation to ban DDT in Wisconsin). Thus, while some subjects are scantily covered this important subject is unusually well treated.

The articles are concise, well written, informative, and, it seems, scientifically valid. I plan to use the three volumes in our environmental-sciences curriculum. I would recommend them to advanced high school students and to college students.

R. Roy Johnson
Prescott (Ariz.) College

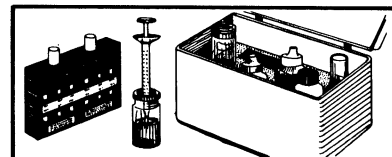
Genetics

ADVANCES IN HUMAN GENETICS, VOL. 2, ed. by H. Harris and K. Hirschhorn. 1971. Plenum Press, New York. 314 p. \$25.00.

This book contains a series of review articles on important research in human genetics. The topics are glucose-6-phosphate-dehydrogenase, albinism, acatalysemia, chromosomes and abortion, and human cell culture. Each article provides a background of information in the history and methodology of the research and either implicitly or explicitly suggests directions for further research. There is an excellent, extensive bibli-

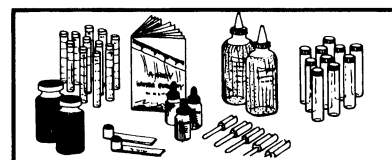
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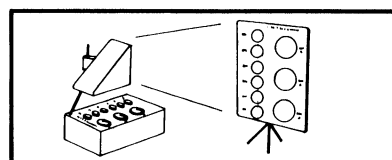
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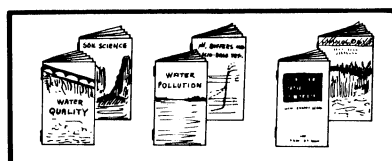
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