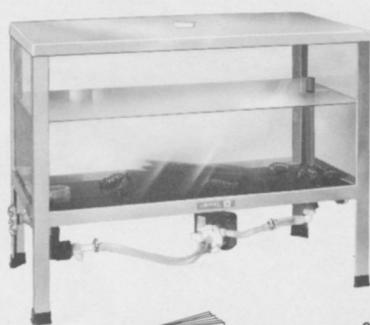


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Qualitative Test for Nitrogen Dioxide
Sulphur Dioxide and Structural Materials
Nitrogen Dioxide and Structural Materials
Sulphur Dioxide and Live Materials
Nitrogen Dioxide and Live Materials
WATER ENVIRONMENT
Water Hardness
Suspended Particles in Water
The Environmental Studies Chamber for Water Studies
Characteristics of Local Water Sources
Purification of Water
Detergent Effects upon Live Materials
Eutrophication
SOIL ENVIRONMENT
Soil Characteristics
Biodegradable versus Eternal Micro-organisms in Soil

has moral and social applications. To help us understand this, Klemm explains the fundamentals of the brain—the neuron, the nerve impulse, the processing of sensory information—and then discusses the brain in relation to sleep, dreaming, learning, memory, emotions, diseases, and drug-taking. Recent discoveries, as well as classic experiments, are discussed briefly. The moral and social significance of these discoveries is emphasized, and the final chapter is entitled “Where Do We Go from Here?”

This book, written for the BSCS “Science and Society” series, is well written in nontechnical language. The author’s careful explanations and his insights should interest the advanced high-school student. An appendix of popular articles on the nervous system is included.

Karen Brelsford
Indiana University
Bloomington

SEX AND THE SINGLE CELL, by Dolores E. Keller. 1972. Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York. 123 p. Price not given.

The tone of this refreshing book is indicated by the dedication: “To Martin and six former cells, Steven, Kevin, and Wendy.” The text is simple enough for readers who are unfamiliar with basic biology, yet comprehensive enough to challenge readers who think they know all about sex. The photographs and sketches are exceptional, and they complement the text extremely well. One of the better chapters is “Sex, Single Cells and Society”: biologists often ignore the impact that research in reproduction may have on society.

Sex and the Single Cell is one of the best science books I have read for some time.

Donald E. Mason
Mitchell High School
Colorado Springs, Colo.

A NEW WORLD IN THE MORNING: THE BIOPSYCHOLOGICAL REVOLUTION, by David P. Young. 1972. Westminster Press, Philadelphia. 217 p. \$3.25.

This book reviews some aspects of research that impinge on human behavior and considers some social and ethical questions that derive from new scientific findings. The eight chapters reintroduce some familiar issues: the rapidity of change, the possibilities and dangers of new drugs, research on brain mechanisms, tissue culture and some of its implications, and speculation on the future.

Except in the chapter dealing with Young’s specialty—cell cloning—most of the ideas presented have been discussed better in many other publications. And, although Young’s style is light, he does not really provide insights into significant scientific and social issues. There

fully aware of Wallace’s work and was shocked by the fact that Wallace articulated the importance of natural selection with a precision that Darwin had been struggling for 20 years to attain. According to McKinney, Wallace was never consulted on the matter of presenting a joint paper with Darwin. He saw no page proofs and heard nothing of the matter until the paper was printed.

This book depicts the interaction of personalities during the historical development of the theory of evolution and natural selection. In addition, professional historians will find the references very useful. It brings to light a whole series of communications among Lyell, Darwin, Wallace, and others; and

these should prevent textbook authors from dismissing A. R. Wallace as a young explorer who fell upon natural selection by chance. Perhaps Wallace will now be given the share of glory McKinney says he deserves.

David H. Ost
California State College
Bakersfield

Human Behavior

SCIENCE, THE BRAIN, AND OUR FUTURE, by W. R. Klemm. 1972. Pegasus Publishing Co., New York. 190 p. Softback; price not given.

Many scientists believe brain research