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ing. As the title implies, the author is concerned with process; and, through his liberal use of examples from both plant and animal kingdoms, he presents evolution as a dynamic "now" occurrence.

The book is well organized: the author tells the reader where he is going and gets there by the steps enumerated. Most of the diagrams are unambiguous and add clarity to the text; specialized terms are both defined concisely and expanded by example as they are used. Each chapter ends with discussion questions, which can apprise the reader of his own understanding of the text as well as testing his ability to make sound extrapolations of the material. A general bibliography, as well as references, which expand materials discussed in each chapter, is provided at the end of the book.

This is not a book for someone seeking a volume on evolution-made-easy. However, for the reader who is willing to put forth the effort, there is the reward of drawing much of his biologic knowledge together into a unified whole. The author has done a commendable job of integrating many facets of biology into that broad organizing pattern of organic evolution theory.

Karin L. Rhines
Biological Sciences Curriculum Study
Boulder, Colo.

Human Behavior

OF TIME, TIDES, AND INNER CLOCKS, by Henry Still. 1972. Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa. 224 p. \$8.50 (hardback).

This interesting and well-written book would be a good addition to any library. Although written strictly for the layman, it has enough documentation to maintain scientific credibility. Still deals chiefly with biorhythms in man, but he does cite experiments on

other animals, and plants are mentioned here and there.

The book begins on an historical note: long ago, recognition of celestial rhythmicity gave rise to astrology. The more scientific theories of periodicity are briefly examined; the author apparently has decided that rhythmicity is set as much by cosmic oscillation (exogenous forces) as by inherited cyclic governors (endogenous processes). A chapter on sleep as a cyclic phenomenon is followed by one on rhythmic confusion: the effects of time-zone changes and work shifts are explored. Several suggestions for simple observations are made; the inclusion of a sleep chart based on body temperature cycles is but one example.

Still suggests ways in which our knowledge of periodicity might enhance our daily lives. Human activities such as creativity, work-planning, travel, and even love-making may be more fully realized when they are synchronized with the biologic clock, according to the author.

The book has a short glossary, but the definitions would satisfy only the most casual reader. A five-page section of notes serves as the bibliography.

Howard H. Hagerman
Lyman Briggs College
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East Lansing

THE CYBERNETIC REVOLUTION: THOUGHT AND CONTROL IN MAN AND MACHINE, by Milton A. Rothman. 1972. Franklin Watts, Inc., New York. 128 p. \$5.95.

The author, who holds degrees in electrical engineering and physics, defines cybernetics as "the concept of machines that can handle information, make decisions, and control the operation of other machines." From the central concept of feedback, he leads the reader through servomechanisms to

computers. Applications range from thermostats, steam engines, and electric motors to space flight, homeostasis in organisms, and feedback in animal behavior and human affairs. There is a discussion of the possibility of building robots that can think as well as human beings do.

The author avoids detailed technical explanations by using analogies and simple block diagrams. So, even if he lacks prior knowledge of the principles of the transistor, the electric motor, and the synchro, the reader is introduced to applications of cybernetics and their significance.

The book is lavishly illustrated with multicolor photos and diagrams. It will appeal to science readers in junior high schools and up.

Paul G. Jantzen
Hillsboro (Kan.) High School

MALES AND FEMALES, by Corinne Hutt. 1972. Penguin Books, Inc., Baltimore. 158 p. \$2.45.

This book makes *Playboy* seem like a house organ for NOW. Hutt is strongly committed to the notion of definitive, irrevocable biologic differences between males and females. (With this I agree.) However, she firmly believes these biologic differences are for the most part responsible for the large number of behavioral and social differences we encounter between men and women. Her views run counter to those of such eminent scientists as Money, Hampton, and Terman, who feel that social and cultural attitudes play major roles in shaping masculinity and femininity.

About half of this brief book is devoted to a competent discussion of the genetics and biology of sexual differentiation. The second half is concerned with behavioral differences, and that is where women appear genetically and biologically doomed, from Hutt's point of view. Hutt's conclusions are enough