

photographs, and 26 roentgenograms included in this book.

Certainly it is a curious and unique book. The stark features of the preserved 3,000-year-old dead, along with the x-ray films, several paintings, and pictures of sarcophagi complement a description of the arts of mummification. There are excerpts from early accounts, (Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and others) of ancient Egyptian embalming practices.

Brief descriptions of the lives of several of the Pharaohs and of court intrigue, and a chapter on tomb-robbing (full of grisly anecdotes) add spice to what is primarily a report of scientific findings. Throughout the text, dental and skeletal conditions of the mummies are heavily emphasized. This is to be expected, because Harris, who is chairman of the orthodontics department of the University of Michigan School of Dentistry, became director of an expedition to Cairo precisely for the purpose of gathering data on the evolution of human dentition. Unfortunately, lists of the anatomic and clinical relevances of each mummy, although fascinating at first, are unnecessarily repetitious and soon become a bit tiresome.

The coauthor, Weeks, is an Egyptologist and chairman of the anthropology department of the American University in Cairo. The rest of the group known as the Michigan Expedition includes two more dentists, a radiologist, and an x-ray technician. The present work is a preliminary report of results submitted annually to the Egyptian Museum, in Cairo, since 1966.

It is probably fortunate that modern embalming techniques cannot preserve a corpse for 3,000 years. But, after reading this book, one may think it a pity that the artist of ancient times has been replaced by today's entrepreneur, and that the expense lavished on a "loved one" today buys little more than the day-after-tomorrow's dust.

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Human Behavior

THE NATURE AND NURTURE OF BEHAVIOR: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOBIOLOGY, with introductions by William T. Greenough. 1973. W. H. Freeman & Co., New York. 143 p. \$2.95 softback, \$7.00 hardback.

This is a collection of 16 reprints from *Scientific American*. In the first section, on parental development and capacity of the newborn, readings range from "The Eye and Brain" to "Visual Perception in Infants." The second section, on critical events in the shaping of basic systems, explores a variety of interesting topics ranging from "Sex Differences in the Brain" to "The Origin of Form Perception." The final section,

on environmental determinants of complex behavior, is the most interesting collection of articles. Included in this section are "Imprinting," "Love in Infant Monkeys," and "Intelligence and Race."

This book is best suited as a supplement of readings for the college psychology class. High-school teachers of biology, psychology, and the social sciences will find this book is an excellent source for background information on psychobiology.

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Human Sexuality

SEX AND THE TEENAGE GIRL, by Carol Botwin. 1972. Lancer Books, New York. 176 p. \$95.

The cover of this book brings to mind such recent best-sellers as *The Sensuous Woman* and *Any Woman Can!* It asks, "If it is no longer the wrong thing to do, when and with whom is it right?" The description on the back has the heading "Things your mother never told you about . . ." Indeed, the author has outdone herself in holding nothing back, and that is the weak point of the book.

Within one small volume we find copy explanations of how boys and girls are different; comments on how to tell if sleeping with a particular boy is right; and answers to questions about sex, sexual practices, the meanings of "dirty" words, and so on—probably all the questions that every single teenager and most adults have ever asked.

It is regrettable that Botwin tried to appeal to so many different kinds of people. Many college students would find this book useful if they did not have to wade through the earlier chapters, which are based on the assumption that the reader knows nothing about sex. And many teenage girls will find what she has to say quite helpful—if they are not put off by her intimations, in the later chapters, that most girls are engaged in sexual relationships.

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UTOPIAN MOTHERHOOD: NEW TRENDS IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION, by Robert T. Francoeur. 1973. Perpetua Books, A. S. Barnes & Co., Cranbury, N.J. 295 p. \$2.95 (softback).

Seldom does one find a science book completely delightful. This one is. What could have been a dull compiling of the history of developmental biology, fetology, and embryologic genetics is presented in an exhilarating and challenging manner, yet the author avoids the sensational.

Fantastic advances are described in ways that hold the reader's attention

and excite his imagination. Some readers may criticize the author for being "cute," as in his chapter headings—"Sex Gets a Helping Hand: the Case for Ethereal Copulation" or "Wombs of Glass and Steel: How to Decant Your Baby." Actually, the headings are appropriate to the "future shock" the reader may experience; but the author tempers this with probing questions and philosophic considerations.

The book is suitable to college and advanced high-school courses in biology and in the social sciences. It would be most useful in courses in which ethics and social ramifications are discussed in direct relation to biology.

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WHERE DID I COME FROM?, by Peter Mayle. 1973. Lyle Stuart, Publisher, Secaucus, N.J. 46 p. \$5.95 (hardback).

As incredible as it may seem, Lyle Stuart actually has published a book that can be recommended for parents and teachers—and their offspring. This friendly adult children's book has large print and lovely colored drawings.

While this male-oriented text does allow for the birth of a female baby, the male superior position is the one illustrated for conception, and sperm are given prominence in the text. One would wish for equal time to see eggs bursting out of ovaries and females initiating mating. Also the creation of identical twins was not clarified in the drawings.

But this is a good book. The illustrations are charming and, for the most part, accurate—except for the curious omission of testicles. Perhaps, after all, that is what the book lacks.

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Metabolism

METABOLISM: A BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES CURRICULUM STUDY BOOK, by Ingrith D. Olsen. 1973. Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York. 214 p. Price not given.

Ingrith Olsen and BSCS have produced an excellent single-topic book. Its brevity is its charm; and it will serve as either a supplement to other sources or as an introduction to the biochemistry of metabolic processes. In either case, the reader will need a basic biochemical background and some personal confidence in understanding the molecular bases of life. This book could prove useful to the advanced-biology student in high school, to the student in an introductory biochemistry course in college, or to the high-school biology teacher, as a reference work.