

The National
Association of **Biology Teachers** ^{INC.}

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

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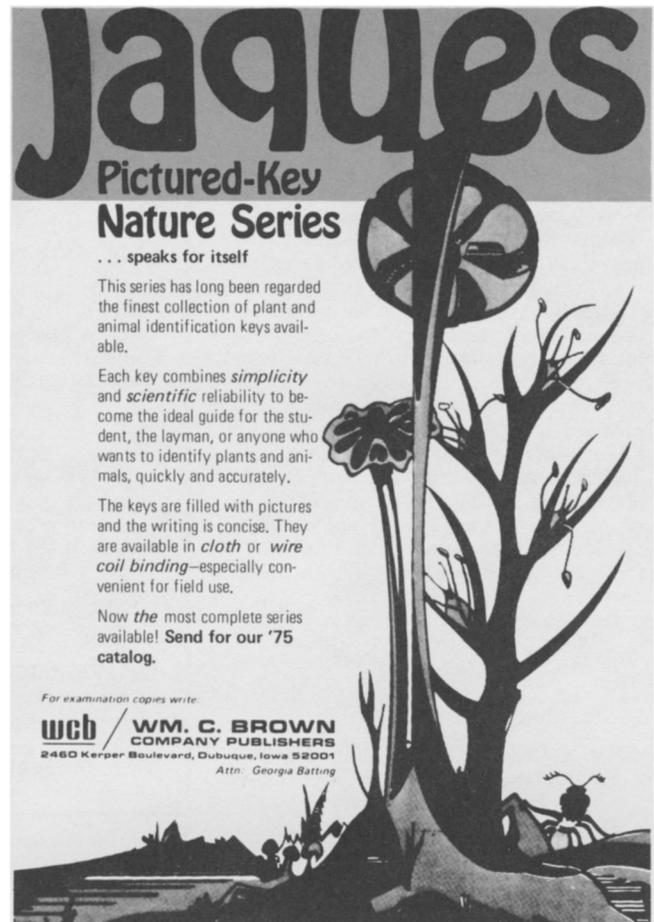
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book is too "big" for many quarter-long courses in microbiology and perhaps for some semester-long courses as well. Depending upon the background of the student, the enthusiasm with which they embrace the subject, and the adroitness of the teacher, the book may or may not have great value. While it would be possible to omit sections, for example, the one on algal symbionts, there may be more information on enzyme synthesis or other topics than it is necessary for the student to know. However, in a course focused specifically on microbes, their physiology, morphology and relation to environmental constraints, I know of no better textbook.

James C. Horton
Cal State College
Bakersfield, Calif.

MICROSCOPIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS, by Dorothy Hinshaw Patent. 1974. Holiday House, N.Y. 160 p. \$5.95 (hardback).

Intended as a basic guide to microscopy, this book should be used by everyone interested in exploring this area. Students in junior and senior high schools will be motivated by this book, which presents and surveys the microscopic animals and plants and intro-

duces the microscope giving worthwhile tips on its use. The author has thought out all steps necessary to begin a successful exploration of this world.

The survey describes microscopic organisms and also gives life histories and culturing techniques. These concise, accurate accounts give enough information to satisfy the avid student and whet the appetite of the more casual one. Photographs and drawings guide the reader. Possible experiments and projects, a list of supply houses, and suggested readings round out the offerings of this well-organized guide to a fascinating world.

M. J. Crumlish
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MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ed. by Bernard A. Briody. 1974. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 707 p. Price not given.

This very specialized textbook provides a voluminous amount of information on microbiology as related to infectious diseases. Briody is the major author and editor with several experts serving as contributing authors. The content, although well defined and organized, is not directed to use by the or-

dinary underclassman microbiology student.

The book has two major emphases although many aspects are included. The first eleven chapters are comprised of general approaches to the topic and include such things as a comparison of the structure and function of prokaryotic and eukaryotic parasites. Other aspects include general characteristics of pathogenic organisms as related to man and, appropriately, host abilities to resist infection. Factors affecting resistance are emphasized through analysis of the immunological interactions. The significance in clinical medicine is then related to the basic pathogenic relationships. The remainder of the book is very specific in its content, demanding much background for effective utilization. Most chapters have special emphasis on certain types of infections.

Each of the chapters on specific types of infections includes an overview and historical review if appropriate. Additionally, such concerns as causative agents, pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis, epidemiology, and prevention and control are dealt with for each major grouping. This brings about continuity in relating the various factors and problems associated with infectious diseases.

Clinical aspects and diagnosis have been interwoven to a high degree.