

neither is *Mendel*, though a two-page boxed summary of his work is included.)

Whether or not a book for beginning students should emphasize so strongly (and exclusively) the human organism, nearly all instructors recognize that perhaps the biggest challenge in teaching such a course is deciding what to eliminate, not what to add. In any case, this book offers an attractive alternative to the conventional survey textbook.

Rudy G. Koch
University of Wisconsin—
Superior

BIOLOGY AND MAN, by William D. McElroy, C. P. Swanson, and R. I. Macey. 1975. Prentice-Hall, Inc. (Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632). 672 p. \$12.95.

It is unfortunate in this day of increasing sensitivity to the equality of the sexes that throughout this book human beings are almost always referred to as "man." Even the section describing the development of eggs in the ovary is indexed "Reproduction in Man." Prentice-Hall editors would be well advised to obtain a copy of the 11-page "Guidelines for Equal Treatment of the Sexes in McGraw-Hill Book Company Publications."

A second unfortunate decision was to rely too heavily upon simplifying and combining books from the 1969 edition of Prentice-Hall's paperback series *Foundations of Biology* without adequately editing out overlapping material or consistently up-dating. The "Foundations" series was not a textbook; instead, each paperback presented extensive narrative on selected subjects. Used in conjunction with a textbook or for special reading for advanced work, each book of the series was very good. Whether this or any series like it could ever be remodeled into an equally good textbook is not for me to say, but it is clearly evident that this conversion leaves a great deal to be desired.

In regard to subject matter presentation, the focus is so restricted to the human that the book cannot be considered for adoption in general biology courses. Even in the chapters on cellular biology only two pages are devoted to plant cells, ten pages to photosynthesis, and three to plant reproduction. The first 23 chapters form part one under the general title of "Modern Cell Biology" and deal with the cell, its chemistry and structure, reproduction, genetics, development, concluding with evolution and the origin of *Homo sapiens*. Part two presents the organ systems as found and functioning in the human animal in ten chapters along with two chapters that primarily present topics already discussed in part one. Part three, "An Ecological Epilogue," is a single chapter presenting

some basic ecological concepts while showing that many present activities have put the human species on a collision course with ecological disaster.

Each chapter concludes with a summary, a list of very sophisticated questions for thought and discussion, and suggestions for further reading (most of which were published prior to 1968). There is a glossary of terms at the end of the book. Page composition is clean and uncluttered and type easy to read. Figures and diagrams are numerous, clear, and easy to understand. Construction of the book appears adequate for its anticipated use.

George Garoian
Southern Illinois University
at Carbondale

WHERE DO I FIT? A module of the BSCS Human Sciences Program. Exp. ed., 1974. Biological Sciences Curriculum Study (P.O. Box 930, Boulder, Colo. 80302). 310 p. Price not given.

The physical, social, and physiological changes that accompany the shift from youth to adult status form the fabric of the activities offered in this module. Interdisciplinary throughout, the activities are intended for middle and junior high school students. There are 22 activities in the section "Where Do I Fit as a Person?"; 11 activities in "Where Do I Fit as an Organism?"; and 11 in "Where Do I Fit in the Future?"

The teachers guide consists of two parts: the teacher's part in the front, and the student activities in the back. In the teacher's part the activity objectives are clearly stated, and packing lists and evaluation facilitations complete this section. The activities, printed in black on heavy, multicolored construction paper, are poster-like in appearance. Cartoons, charts, diagrams, and sketches are used liberally.

This course is a departure from the usual BSCS style. It has no expository text, addressing itself to the student entirely through open-ended activities and evaluations. To a teacher accustomed to structure and a single discipline this course may seem to lack substance.

Sister M. Pius, S.S.C.
Maria High School
Chicago

Genetics

HUMAN GENETIC NOTES, by M. M. Green. 1975. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. (Reading, Mass. 01867). 225 p. Price not given.

This syllabus is intended for students who have completed a first course in biology, an elementary course in statistics, and have some knowledge of biochemistry. It was developed to minimize the amount of note-taking and to

maximize the amount of listening done by students. Most of the 22 chapters are similar to those in usual textbooks, although they are centered on man. Regrettably, there is no discussion of the interesting and exciting aspects of twinning in man, and the lack of an index is notable.

Alton H. Gustafson
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine

Health

HANDBOOK OF MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES, by Annabelle Cohen. 1975. C. V. Mosby Co. (3301 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 63103). 143 p. \$5.50 softback.

This book presents the general features of microscopic anatomy to those who are preparing to function or are functioning in a hospital atmosphere, in nursing or as technical or paramedical personnel. It stresses the structural organization of cells into tissues, tissues into organs, and organs into systems.

The book is very precise, emphasizing the most important aspects of the microscopic anatomy of the human body. It combines normal with abnormal histology and includes information on malignant and benign tumors of the body tissues.

The first three chapters are general; they introduce primary tissues, histological design of organs, and abnormal tissues. The remaining ten chapters deal with the organization of body systems.

I found this handbook to be good in that it is factual, concise, defines terms in use well, and includes many photomicrographs to illustrate the text. It is easy to read and includes an extensive index that enhances its use as a handbook. The information is practical enough to be useful to any person associated with health sciences.

Willie J. Lanham
Aiken High School—
Schofield Campus
Aiken, S.C.

Microbiology

MICROBIOLOGY, by L. P. Gebhart and P. S. Nicholes. 5th ed., 1975. C. V. Mosby Co. (3301 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 63103). 367 p. \$11.95. *Microbiology Laboratory Manual: A Sequence of Experiments*, 2nd ed., 1975. 98 p. \$5.50.

According to the authors, the major reason for this fifth edition is to "keep the student up to date in the field of microbiology since an ever-increasing