

plays in his community, specifically, his students, colleagues, administrative staff, parents, and the community at large.

He shows how the role of the teacher has changed in his immediate community as the history of our nation progressed; he does a rather in-depth study of the present through interpretations of two local teacher surveys and interviews, and he reinforces his interpretations with the results of national teacher surveys. Lortie, finally, speculates on what might occur in the future as he foresees it.

Any teacher, from the beginner to the veteran, will find the reading of this book very worth while, especially Lortie's study of the present. One will be surprised that his thoughts, questions, solutions and even gripes are not peculiar to his situation alone.

There is one serious drawback to the study, and that is Lortie's look into the future. What teachers feel about the future of their role in the community instead of the author's speculation of the future would have been more enlightening. Will the teacher be as militant in the future as he is today—keeping in mind the growing surplus of unemployed good teachers? How does the public's view of the teacher influence his decisions? To what degree is he an educator, moralist, or proxy parent? What does he feel about the rising violence in the schools?

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THE WINDOWS TO HIS WORLD: THE STORY OF TREVOR KINCAID, by Muriel L. Guberlet. 1975. Pacific Books (P.O. Box 558, Palo Alto, Calif. 94302). 287 p. \$9.95.

The biography of this renowned entomologist is aptly titled: the author opens many windows onto the world of a fascinating scientist and teacher to reveal his many interests and activities.

The life of Trevor Kincaid was very closely intertwined with the early history of the University of Washington. The many financial difficulties of a young university throttled by politics and financial worries are dealt with in a way that brings out the unusual qualities of the scholarly Kincaid. Anyone interested in the early beginnings of a university and life on a campus in a struggling city on the West coast can find ample material in this book.

The present-day entomologist will be intrigued with Kincaid's manner of research; he will thrill at the enthusiasm of this tireless entomologist and will appreciate the many hours spent by Kincaid at his microscope.

This book portrays the rewards of persevering efforts in the face of opposition. The reader will be brought face

to face with a problem which plagued the nation—the need for a parasite to control the gypsy moth, which had become a menace to farmers. Kincaid was also instrumental in the success of the oyster industry on the West coast. Probably the establishment of biological stations to facilitate the study of marine life stems from Kincaid's successful founding of the Puget Sound Biological Station.

The reader of "Windows" will be well rewarded for his perusal of this very fine biography.

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General Biology

MAN AND NATURE: PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY, by John W. Kimball. 1975. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. (Reading, Mass. 01867). 514 p. Hardback; price not given.

This is one of several recent textbooks attempting to portray introductory biology with relevant topics. The author succeeds admirably. Two reasons are indicated for the inclusion of a topic: (i) it must be such that any sensitive and concerned person would want to know about it, and (ii) if it does not meet the first criterion it must be essential to the understanding of those topics that do meet the first criterion. In other words, the author is not hesitant to include sufficient background to thoroughly understand a topic he considers relevant. Not all books of this nature do this.

One topic of obvious interest to the sensitive person is feeding the human population, the heading of chapter nine. Included here is a good discussion of SCP (single-celled protein) possibilities, oilseed meal, high lysine corn, protein from the sea, results and limitations of the green revolution, and the usual discussions of minerals, vitamins, and food additives. A topic that, at least for some students, would be relegated to the second reason for inclusion would be the chapter on energy flow through the biosphere. Here the comparison of caloric input and production in industrialized western civilization with that of the primitive Tsembaga tribe of New Guinea provides tremendous food for thought. A sample of other chapter topics are the immune response, the struggle for existence (divided in two parts—populations and parasitism and competing for food), human reproduction, cells and atoms, and the control of the composition of the blood. The 21 chapters are grouped into four parts: the flow of energy and the cycling of material, reproduction, responsiveness, and evolution.

The author makes no claims to having presented a comprehensive text-

book. He has not. Every biologist will find some favorite topics missing or barely mentioned. (For example, there is very little classical embryology.) The many illustrations, both diagrams and photographs, are in black-and-white and various shades of gray and brown. Most seem well suited to the text material. References are given with each chapter with a good number being *Scientific American* articles, particularly those available in offprint form. A glossary and a chart of metric units and metric-English equivalents is also included.

Those teachers looking for an up-to-date, man-centered introductory college textbook with sufficient background to do more than dwell upon symptoms of today's problems with biological ramifications should examine this well written book carefully.

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BIOLOGY: THE WORLD OF LIFE, by Robert A. Wallace. 1975. Goodyear Publishing Co. (15115 Sunset Blvd., Pacific Palisades, Calif. 90272). 511 p. Hardback; price not given.

Several biology textbooks are now available for use in general, college-level survey courses designed for the non-biology major, and Wallace's work is a welcome addition to that cadre.

The book is traditional in its presentation, beginning with a brief look at the history of biology and proceeding through the origin and chemistry of life, the structure and function of cells, reproduction and development, organ systems, and communities and populations. A final chapter includes a description of world resources and pollution. The central unifying theme is evolution and adaptation.

A number of features make this book better than many of its competitors. The first is Wallace's self-admitted "literary flair" which he uses to great advantage in describing some of the more esoteric biological concepts such as energy transformation. His lucid writing style is complemented by a keen sense of humor and an obvious commitment to social issues.

A second positive feature is the thoughtful use of inserts ("boxes") and cartoons which spare the nonscience-oriented reader long discourses on what might otherwise be dull, descriptive information. Finally, the author successfully relates many biologically important topics to everyday situations. For example, in the chapter on reproduction he discusses contraception, sterilization, and abortion. In the chapter on behavior he discusses the "mindbending" drugs—marijuana, alcohol, barbiturates, psychedelics, and others.