

• **April 11** (PBS) National Geographic Society — “Journey to the Outer Limits” follows the experiences of 19 city-bred youngsters as they participate in the Colorado Outward Bound program. The culmination of the Emmy-award-winning show (first telecast in 1974) is an ascent to the top of the 19,000-foot-high Santa Rosa Peak in the Peruvian Andes.

• **April 12** (NBC) “Caribou: The Incredible Journey” accompanies the 2,000-mile trek taken by 125,000 caribou — from the Yukon Territory to an area north of the Arctic Circle along the Canadian/Alaskan border. The full cycle of calving, feeding and mating is represented in the journey, which commences in April and concludes in the fall. Along the way the caribou face dangers both natural and human. These dangers are compounded by the fact that a caribou calf can only look to its mother for nourishment and care; once she dies it is doomed.

• **April 12** (PBS) NOVA — “Still Waters” traces a year in the life of a pond. Unlike lakes, which are formed by glaciers or other geological phenomena, ponds usually have a fleeting existence. This beaver-built pond in central Massachusetts provides a home for a variety of microscopic life, insects, amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds, otters and, of course, beavers. In addition, though, it also affects the lives of surrounding wildlife. During the pro-

SCIENCE ON TV

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gram, seasonal adaptations are shown, with the slowdown of activity in the winter and the corresponding quickened rhythm in the spring.

• **April 19** (PBS) NOVA — “The Battle for the Acropolis” tells the story of the current attempt to save some of the most

remarkable architecture in the world and of how, ironically, past attempts have resulted in the current predicament. Although industrial pollution threatens to reduce the Acropolis to a pile of dust, scientists cannot agree on a suitable antidote. In addition, iron ties placed in the buildings forty years ago to help preserve them are now rusting and expanding, thus causing cracks. In order to prevent their total destruction, the temples must be taken apart, block by block, and the iron removed. Unfortunately, there is no accurate set of plans for the buildings and no one is even sure exactly where the iron is located.

• **April 25** (PBS) National Geographic Society — “Search for the Great Apes,” originally telecast in 1976, concentrates on two species — the mountain gorilla and the orangutan. The Virunga Mountains of Rwanda, Africa, are the home of the mountain gorilla which, although up to six feet tall and 400 pounds, is really shy; as humans move into the area, the mountain gorilla moves out. Researchers have identified 17 mountain gorilla vocalizations, and can distinguish different gorillas by means of “nose prints” — distinct shapes and patterns of lines and swirls above the nostrils. The orangutan, studied in a rain forest in Indonesian Borneo, is not a tree dweller, contrary to popular belief, but does almost 100 percent of its long distance traveling on the ground.

BETTER THAN RUBIES: A History of Women's Education — Phyllis Stock — Cap Putnam, 1978, 252 p., \$10.95. Charts the course of female education in the Western world from the Renaissance to the present. Examines the curricula and institutions, the intellectual arguments, the social, religious, economic and political influences.

BIOLOGY OF AGEING — Marion J. Lamb — Wiley, 1977, 184 p., graphs & charts, \$12.95. Brings together some of the more important facts and ideas about the nature and causes of aging processes.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF IGNORANCE: Volume 1, Physical Sciences; Volume 2, Life Sciences and Earth Sciences — Ronald Duncan and Miranda Weston-Smith, Eds. — Pergamon, 1977, illus., Vols. 1 & 2, 453 p., hard case combined ed., \$30, soft cover combined ed., \$15; Vol. 1, Physical Sciences, 216 p., paper, \$10; Vol. 2, Life and Earth Sciences, 242 p., paper, \$10. Some of the world's eminent scientists survey the unsolved problems in their fields, giving their personal views on those questions which seem to them most important for the future of the world.

FUTURE ENERGY ALTERNATIVES: Long-Range Energy Prospects for America and the World — Roy Meador — Ann Arbor Science, 1978, 197 p., illus., \$9.95, paper, \$6.95. Humanity's competing choices are considered in relation to the energy prospects and alternatives that contemporary technical knowledge indicates may be available.

GEMSTONES OF THE WORLD — Walter Schumann, translated by Evelyne Stern — Sterling, 1977, 256 p., color plates and drawings, \$12.95. Shows gems in their many varieties, rough and cut, in beautiful color photographs, with accompanying text which gives information useful to both the expert and the layman. Introductory chapters

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provide a survey of gemstones with information on formation, properties, deposits, manufacture, synthesis and imitations.

GEOLOGY ON THE MOON — J. E. Guest and R. Greeley — Wykeham (Crane-Russak Co), 1977, 235 p., illus., \$17.95. Concerned with what has been learned within the last 15 years about the processes that have produced the present face of the moon. The principal processes are meteoritic impact and volcanism. Many photographs enhance the text.

LIVING SYSTEMS — James Grier Miller — McGraw, 1978, 1102 p., illus., \$39.50. Theorizes that simple cells have evolved over three billion years into seven increasingly complex levels of living systems, all of which maintain the same 19 subsystems found in the simple cell. The author then shows how biological and social systems are organized and operate at each of the seven hierarchical levels.

PACIFIC SEASHORES: A Guide to Intertidal Ecology — Thomas Carefoot — U of Wash Pr, 1977, 208 p., color photographs & drawings, paper, \$12.95. The animals and plants that dwell in the intertidal area experience daily changes in conditions as the tides ebb and flow. This book describes how these organisms act and relate to each other and to their environment in shifting, cyclical balances.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION: The Royal Institution, 1799-1844 — Morris Berman — Cornell U Pr, 1978, 224 p., illus., \$17.50. An attempt to clarify the role of England's first major scientific laboratory in the creation of modern scientific society, and the conditions that made that role possible.

TIME BOMB: LNG, The Truth About Our Newest and Most Dangerous Energy Source — Peter van der Linde with Naomi A. Hintze — Doubleday, 1978, 183 p., \$6.95. A readable examination of liquid natural gas shipping and storage. Outlines the dangers and makes suggestions for possible solutions.

VIBRATIONS: Making Unorthodox Musical Instruments — David Sawyer — Cambridge U Pr, 1977, 102 p., illus., paper, \$8.95. Describes in detail how to make a wide variety of musical instruments from simple and inexpensive materials and encourages the invention by the readers of their own musical instruments.

THIS WILD ABYSS: The Story of the Men Who Made Modern Astronomy — Gale E. Christianson — Free Pr, 1978, 461 p., illus., \$12.95. The history of the origins of modern astronomy told through the biographies of Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo and Newton. Explains not just what they did but how they did it.

WORLDS WITHIN WORLDS: A Journey into the Unknown — Michael Marten et al — HR&W, 1977, 208 p., color and b&w photographs, \$14.95, paper, \$7.95. The journey is made through scientific photographs taken with infrared cameras, electron microscopes, radio telescopes and other techniques of electronic vision, as well as through techniques manipulating light in different ways. Views of the human landscape and the microworld that exists inside us to the world in space.