that is precisely one of the most stimulating features of
the book; a class could easily spend a profitable hour
discussing any randomly selected page. And
one cannot help but respect the informed judg-
ments of one of biology's great scholars who, in his
94th year, speaks with authority on an astonishingly
broad range of biological, historical, and philo-
sophical subjects, with analytical acuity and with un-
diminished, enthusiastic devotion to the diversity
of organisms and the study of life. Surely Mayr de-
scribes himself when he writes, "[b]eing a biologist
does not mean having a job; it means choosing a
way of life" (p 44).

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GREEN SPACE, GREEN TIME: THE WAY OF SCIENCE.
By Connie Barlow. New York: Copernicus (Springer-
Verlag). $25.00. xxvii + 329 p; ill.; index. ISBN:

Traveling along a highway in Iowa, you drive past
some butterflies. Two years later, a few butterflies
fly by your window on a seventeenth floor in Man-
hattan. Most people wouldn't have noticed the but-
terflies or cared what species they were. Connie Barlow
recognized them as Monarchs and, on both occa-
sions, she realized that they were on their breath-
taking transcontinental migration. They were the same
magnificent species that she, as a child, had reared
from the caterpillar stage, and she was deeply moved.
Throughout this book she emphasizes the value of
childhood experiences. If you are like her, you will
enjoy it—I am and I did.

Advances in science have left little room in the
cosmos for traditional religions. This book is a beau-
tifully written statement of how science, particularly
biology and our resulting wonder at the beauty and
intricacy of the biosphere, can provide the solace
and guidance that we need. Barlow proposes five
axioms, and five of the six chapters deal with one of
the five. The evolutionary epic is her creation story;
her four fundamental values are the pageant of life,
the diversity of life, bioregions (the diversity of ecosys-
tems), and Gaia, the self-renewing, self-regulating
living planet. In the final chapter, Meaning-Mak-
ing, she tries to bring it all together.

The book is enriched by verbatim discussions
with many other scientists and writers, most of them
like-minded. Twenty-one of them appear in black-
and-white photographs at the front of the book.

I had one reservation with the book. As Barlow
repeatedly states, the sixth major extinction in
earth's history is upon us, and it is entirely caused
by human population growth. There is only one so-
lution, and she mentions it but fleetingly: "To re-
verse the world's population trend is therefore not
only a biocentric but an anthropocentric goal" (p
269). Why no mention of contraception, family
planning, women's rights or abortion? The Barlow
doctrine is attractively based and strong on theory
but this and some other examples suggest that its
practical politics still have a little way to develop.

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MODELING DYNAMIC BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS. Model-
ing Dynamic Systems.
By Bruce Hannon and Matthias Ruth; Foreword by
xxvi + 399 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-387-94850-3. [A
CD-ROM is included.] 1997.

This book takes a simple approach to teaching dy-
amic modeling. The first chapter is a good intro-
duction to the subject—it explains why one should
model, describes how one would test models, and
sets forth some basic principles of modeling. Each
of the subsequent 42 chapters contains a specific
eample of a dynamic biology model, ranging
greatly in approach and complexity. The models
cover many aspects of biology, from cellular physiol-
gy to genetics to population dynamics. The book
comes with a run-time version of the modeling soft-
ware package STELLA (for both Mac and PC). Ev-
ery example is included on disk and can be altered,
tested, or elaborated by readers.

Unfortunately, the examples vary tremendously
both in quality and clarity. Some of the models are
clear and concise, while others are described so
poorly that they are useless and extremely frustrat-
ing. In many cases, the description of the model
does not match the diagrammatic representation. I
hope that the numerous typos, especially those
found in equations and model parameters, will be
corrected in future editions.

Although the authors claim not to "endorse any
particular modeling paradigm or software" (p vii),
the entire book is steeped in the use of STELLA
(and to a lesser extent, a related program called
MADONNA). The book often feels like an adver-
sisement for STELLA rather than an introduc-
tion to modeling. Those who wish to learn the principles
of modeling outside of STELLA would find this
book of little value. The run-time version of STELLA
that comes with the book (and is also available free
on the internet) is not fully functional; the retail
version of the program costs approximately $600,
although discounted versions are available for aca-
demics.

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