

books OF THE WEEK

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THE AFFLUENT SUBURB: PRINCETON

—George Sternlieb, Robert W. Burchell and Lynne Sagalyn—Transaction Bks. (Dutton), 1971, 277 p., \$9.75. A case study of an exclusive and expensive residential enclave and the special problems this type of community is facing.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL, PART II—

Werner Strauss, Ed.—Wiley-Interscience, 1972, 300 p., diagrams, \$14.95. Topics of authoritative review papers range from emissions, concentrations and fate of gaseous atmospheric pollutants, and air pollution legislation, to thermal deposition of aerosols, and discussion of the literature.

THE EROTIC OCEAN: A Handbook for Beachcombers—

Jack Rudloe—World Pub. Co., 1972, 448 p., plates, illus. by Ingrid Niccoll, \$15. An introduction to the marine life in the various habitats along coasts and estuaries, seen from the specimen collector's point of view who must know the movements of jellyfish, the migrations of squid, the ripeness of sea-urchin eggs and the spawning pattern of polychaete worms.

EXPERIMENTS IN NUCLEAR SCIENCE

—Grafton D. Chase, Stephen Rituper and John W. Sulcoski—Burgess, 1971, 2nd ed., 220 p., illus., paper, \$4.95; Teacher's Guide, \$3. Selected experiments are designed to ground the high school student in the basic techniques and principles of using radioisotopes, with applications in chemistry, physics, biology and industrial fields.

THE FALLING SICKNESS: A History of Epilepsy from the Greeks to the Beginnings of Modern Neurology—

Owsei Temkin—Johns Hopkins Press, 1971, rev. ed., 467 p., \$15. Fully annotated developmental history of epilepsy in Western civilization, traces the interaction of the two opposite attitudes toward the disease—treated either as a demonic possession, or as a natural disease with its seat in the brain.

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS: Principles and Practice—

Alfred Haas—TAB Bks., 1972, 416 p., 380 illus., \$8.95; paper, \$5.95. Updates existing knowledge of electronic devices and systems used in modern manufacturing plants, in industrial control, processing and monitoring applications.

OLDUVAI GORGE, Vol. 3: Excavations in Beds I and II, 1960-1963—M. D. Leakey, foreword by J. D. Clark—Cambridge Univ.

Press, 1972, 327 p., drawings, maps, fold-out charts, tables, \$32.50. Starting with the lowest level, and devoting a chapter to each main level, the author describes the actual process of excavation and the finding of the principal remains of early man, his bones and stone tools, and evidence of the environment in which *Australopithecus boisei* and *Homo habilis* lived between 1.9 and 1.65 million years ago.

SI UNITS—

B. Chiswell and E. C. M. Grigg—Wiley, 1971, 116 p., tables, paper, \$3.50. Presents the units, symbols and rules relating to the standardized SI units in a concise, complete and readily comprehensible manner. Includes a number of conversion tables to allow many commonly used terms in scientific and engineering practice to be readily converted into SI units.

THE SCIENCE OF YACHTS, WIND & WATER—

H. F. Kay—de Graff, 1972, 270 p., photographs, diagrams, \$12.50. Written for the experienced sailor and naval architect, the book discusses the basic operating principles and characteristics of sails, hulls, wind and waves, and their interactions which, when related to sailing, tuning and racing tactics, contribute to good, bad or indifferent results.

THE SKYJACKER: His Flights of Fantasy—

David G. Hubbard, M.D.—Macmillan, 1972, 262 p., \$5.95. Psychiatrist's personality study of hijackers, based on many in-depth interviews analyzed for motivations and correlation of characteristics and similarities in background of these criminal offenders.

SOLID-STATE PROJECTS FOR THE EXPERIMENTER—

Wayne Green, Ed.—TAB Bks., 1972, 224 p., photographs, diagrams, \$6.95, paper, \$3.95. Describes 63 projects such as circuit for a noise clipper, converters, preamplifiers, IF strips, bandpass filters, monitor scopes, and a transconductance tester.

STROKE REHABILITATION: A Guide to the Rehabilitation of an Adult Patient Following a Stroke—

Harry T. Zankel, M.D.—Thomas, C. C., 1971, 284 p., photographs, charts, \$15.75. Practical manual based on 40 years of clinical experience, emphasizes measures that will provide maximum recovery in view of the patient's disability.

UNDERWATER SCIENCE: An Introduction to Experiments by Divers—

J. D. Woods and J. N. Lythgoe, Eds.—Oxford Univ. Press, 1971, 330 p., color plate, drawings, \$13. Experienced British divers write about the impact of the new methods in their scientific disciplines, ranging from archeology and geology to fish behavior and fluid dynamics. Others review psychological aspects of man's behavior under the sea.

VIBRATING MOLECULES: An Introduction to the Interpretation of Infrared and Raman Spectra—

P. Gans—Chapman (Harper), 1971, 236 p., diagrams, tables, \$11.25. The theoretical analysis of the spectra of mainly inorganic molecules is developed in a unified manner on mathematical foundations, qualitative and quantitative applications of symmetry and group theoretical methods are covered, as well as application of the group frequency concept.

WHAT COMPUTERS CAN'T DO: A Critique of Artificial Reason—

Hubert L. Dreyfus—Harper, 1972, 259 p., \$8.95. An examination of artificial intelligence, of what has actually been accomplished in cognitive simulation, and of the assumptions underlying persistent optimism. Considers alternatives to traditional assumptions in view of limitations set by non-programmable human capacities involved in all forms of intelligent behavior.

WORKERS UNDER STRESS: The Impact of Work Pressure on Group Cohesion—

Stuart M. Klein—Univ. Press of Ky., 1971, 123 p., diagrams, tables, \$7.50. Reexamines, on the basis of a carefully controlled study in six manufacturing plants, old assumptions concerning the effects of management action on group cohesion in the industrial setting.

to the editor

Shuttle vs. Grand Tour

Please allow a mild objection to your headline "Grand Tour a victim of shuttle" (SN: 1/29/72, p. 71). Isn't it more a matter of the Grand Tour's being a victim of those who forced NASA to choose between it and the shuttle? With very little more money, we could easily have had both.

As you point out, the demise of the Grand Tour is not the end of outer-planet exploration; it merely makes it more difficult. We can still visit each planet individually. Even Pluto will be only a 10-year flight away with the ion drives expected in the 1980's. Of course, the Grand Tour would have reached it in nine years and visited two other planets plus assorted moons on the way; thus the net effect of the budget cut (as usual) will be to allow the same studies, but make them less efficient and *more* expensive in the long run.

As for the shuttle, it means a good deal more than additional jobs for aerospace workers. Aside from cutting the cost of space flight by 10 times or more, it offers a great advantage from a scientific viewpoint; it will carry passengers. Instead of spending years in astronaut training, as they must now, scientists who wish to perform experiments in space will have little more to do than simply get into the shuttle and perform them (often with off-the-shelf equipment, thanks to the shuttle's large cargo space and gentle acceleration). Unmanned experiments, too, will be larger and simpler to design (the latter because of the shuttle's ability to repair them).

Therefore, I find myself agreeing with NASA: If you *must* choose between the shuttle and the Grand Tour (or any other single program), the shuttle is the key to the whole future of space exploration and is the one you have to pick.

James A. Loudon
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L.S.B. Leakey Foundation

A statement in the Oct. 16, 1971, SCIENCE NEWS that L. S. B. Leakey had recently set up a foundation to raise funds for his research was in error. The L. S. B. Leakey Foundation was established in 1968 by a group of "interested and distinguished laymen and scientists . . . to encourage and support relevant international research focusing upon the understanding of man's origins and environmental future." It was named in honor of Dr. Leakey and his family for "the enormous contributions they have made. . . ." In the past two seasons it has awarded \$200,000 in grants. Edwin S. Munger, professor of geography at California Institute of Technology, is president. Further information can be obtained from the foundation, 1100 Glendon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024.—Ed.

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