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**AAAS SCIENCE BOOK LIST SUPPLEMENT** — Kathryn Wolff and Jill Storey — AAAS, 1978, 457 p., \$16.50. A selected and annotated guide to reference texts and recreational reading in science and mathematics for junior and senior high school students, college undergraduates, teachers and nonspecialist adults. A supplement to the *AAAS Science Book List*, 3rd ed., 1970.

**CATASTROPHE THEORY** — Alexander Woodcock and Monte Davis — Dutton, 1978, 152 p., illus., \$9.95. Catastrophe theory, a controversial new way of thinking about change, is a mathematical language that uses geometrical shapes (called catastrophes) to transform abstract concepts into concrete visual pictures. The theory is explained for the general reader and examples are given as to how this theory can be used to understand problems in economics, biology, politics and history.

**HEART ATTACK! A Question and Answer Book** — Oscar Roth with Lawrence Galton — Lippincott, 1978, 262 p., \$8.95. A cardiologist answers those questions that have been most frequently asked by his patients. Intended to help patient and family comprehend coronary heart disease and stimulate them to ask more questions of their physician.

**INSECT MAGIC** — Kjell B. Sandved and Michael G. Emsley — Viking Pr, 1978, 128 p., color plates, \$16.95. Spectacular color photographs of insects,

highly magnified, including a wasp bailing out water from its nest, fossil insects embedded in amber, worker ants starting to build a nest, along with an interesting and lively commentary on insects.

**LORIES AND LORIKEETS: The Brush-Tongued Parrots** — Rosemary Low — Van Nos Reinhold, 1977, 180 p., color plates, \$18.95. Lories are among the most beautiful of the world's birds and, to some, among the most intelligent. Native to south-eastern Asia, Australia and Polynesia, these nectar-eating birds play a major role in the pollination of trees and flowering plants.

**MAGIC, SCIENCE, AND CIVILIZATION** — J. Bronowski — Columbia U Pr, 1978, 88 p., \$6.95. From the time in the Renaissance when humans ceased to believe in magic, they have been scientifically inclined. This is the focus of these four essays.

**MOSQUITOS, MALARIA AND MAN: A History of the Hostilities Since 1880** — Gordon Harrison — Dutton, 1978, 314 p., illus., \$15. Humankind's first war against another species—the malaria mosquito—is reconstructed from a military, social and ecological perspective.

**THE NEW BASIC BOOK OF THE CAT** — William H. A. Carr — Scribner, 1978, 253 p., illus., \$9.95. Intended to make it easy for the average cat owner to provide the kind of care that will enable the cat to live for many, long healthy years. Discusses also various breeds, cat shows and breeding. Includes a bibliography.

**PEDIATRIC PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY: The Use of Behavior Modifying Drugs in Children** — John S. Werry, Ed. — Brunner-Mazel, 1978, 416 p., \$19.50. The aim is to bring together in one volume the usable, formal knowledge in this rapidly expanding field. The text is medical, the emphasis is scientific with clinical information included.

**PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST: An Illustrated Guide to the Natural History of Western Oregon, Wash-**

**ington, and British Columbia** — Eugene N. Kozloff — U of Wash Pr, 1978, 264 p., illus., paper, \$8.95. Concentrates on the lowland portions of the Northwest that lie west of the Cascade Mountains. Includes more than 400 species of plants and animals, nearly all of which are illustrated either by drawings, black and white or color photographs. Originally published in hardback in 1976.

**THE PROCESSING OF MEMORIES: Forgetting and Retention** — Norman E. Spear — LEA (Halsted Pr), 1978, 553 p., illus., \$29.95. Contains the evidence that the author feels is most important for the understanding of the processes of retention and forgetting. Research on both humans and animals is presented.

**THE SCREWORM PROBLEM: Evolution of Resistance to Biological Control** — R. H. Richardson, Ed. — U of Tex Pr, 1978, 151 p., charts & graphs, paper, \$6. Examines the possible causes for the resistance to factory-reared flies and the potentially disastrous problems that could result in the now-successful control program. The articles present several new genetic and ecological aspects of the screwworm and its relatives.

**STALKING THE WILD TABOO** — Garrett Hardin — Wm. Kaufmann, 2nd ed., 1978, 284 p., \$11.95; paper, \$4.95. "Thought taboos" can keep a society from ever confronting the consequences of its actions, says this eminent human ecologist. The essays discuss such contemporary "taboos" as abortion, spread of nuclear power, population and learning from failure. Seventeen new essays are included in this revised edition.

**WILD FLOWERS OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES** — Frederick W. Case, Jr. — McGraw, 1978, 40 color slides, 34 p., illus., \$18.95. Wild flowers, says the author, display fascinating structural and behavioral adaptations for survival. For those interested in wild flowers and their habitats, attractive color slides of familiar wild flowers are provided, with information about each plant in its surroundings.

**WILDNESS IS ALL AROUND US: Notes of an Urban Naturalist** — Eugene Kinkead — Dutton, 1978, 178 p., drawings, \$9.95. Essays of special interest to those who live in urban areas for the author tells of some wild creatures and plants that not only survive but prosper in cities and suburbs.

## ... Moon

the photometric data are "noisy," Bowell says that the light from the star seemed to take an unusually long time — about a second instead of one-third of a second — to disappear completely and also to re-emerge to its full brightness. "I'm still wrestling with that one," he says.

Both he and Dunham, meanwhile, tentatively opt for a moon. If it had not been detected by two observers, however, neither would probably have "opted" for anything at all. Irreproducible results are commonly ignored by scientists, or at least filed away along with whatever private opinions they may have inspired.

Combined with the rings of Uranus, however, which were also discovered from multiple occultation observations, the possible moon of Herculina strongly suggests reason to look back at some largely ignored "anomalies" in past observations.

Consider the asteroid 6 Hebe, which occulted a star on March 5, 1977 (only five days, ironically enough, before the occultation by the rings of Uranus). An experienced amateur from Houston named Paul Maley, using only his eye and a 13-cm refractor with a 20-power eyepiece, was out of position to see Hebe's own occultation, but he did see a separate event in which the star disappeared from view for about 0.5 second. Maley makes no claims of moons; it would be unreasonable from a single observation. But at the time, there had been no twice-observed occultation

near Herculina, no rings of Uranus to give the idea some credence.

The large asteroid Pallas occulted the star SAO 85009 this past May 29. Just after the main event, a photometer being operated by Richard Radick of the Prairie Observatory in Illinois recorded another occultation. In fact, says Thomas Van Flandern of the U.S. Naval Observatory (who is now compiling a list of such anomalies), a close look at the photometer strip-chart suggests that the single secondary event could represent an object 1 km across.

A particularly striking example was the Jan. 24, 1975, occultation by the asteroid Eros, noted by many observers in the New England area. "All sorts of people saw things," says Clark Chapman of the Planetary Science Institute in Arizona, who helped to coordinate the results, and at least two observers published references to secondary events, though without drawing conclusions. No one has formally checked the timings for match-ups. Chapman says, but "it probably ought to be done."

Even without occulting stars, other asteroids have produced interesting results. One called 44 Nysa, says Van Flandern, has a light curve shaped remarkably like that of an eclipsing binary star, and 624 Hektor has been theorized from its light-curve to be two large bodies in contact.

Could asteroids with moons be not merely extant, but common? □

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