



INSECTS

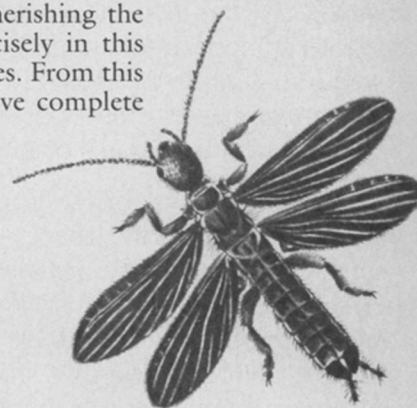
Their Biology and Cultural History

By Bernhard Klausnitzer

The fundamental concept of this book is to introduce to the reader references to insects dating from early and recent times, and by commenting on the examples, to show how knowledge has developed to the state in which it exists today, how ancient much of that knowledge is, and the point of view from which man regards certain species of insects, while leaving others largely ignored. More material on the cultural history of insects has found its way into the manuscript than had originally been intended. Attempts at judicial pruning served rather to emphasize the fundamental intention than to efface it. Finally I gave up the attempt, cherishing the modest hope that perhaps it is precisely in this aspect that the book's individuality lies. From this point of view, it is difficult to achieve complete unity of text and illustration. Many of the pictures and captions provide additional information that is intended to heighten the impression of the infinite diversity of the insect world.

— from the introduction

Universe Books, 1987, 237 pages,
9 3/4" x 10 7/8", hardcover, \$40.00
ISBN 0-87663-666-0



Science News Books
1719 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Please send _____ copy(ies) of *Insects*. I include a check payable to Science News Books for \$40.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling (total \$42.00) for each copy. Domestic orders only.

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The Elements of Graphing Data

William S. Cleveland

This book is about graphing data in science and technology. It contains graphic methods and principles that are powerful tools for showing the structure of data. Many of the methods and principles are new; many others are old, but not widely known. The prerequisites for understanding the book are minimal. A few topics require a knowledge of the elementary concepts of probability and statistical science, but these topics can be skipped without affecting comprehension of the remainder of the book. The material is relevant for data *analysis*, when the analyst wants to study data, and for data *communication*, when the analyst wants to communicate data to others.

— from the preface

Wadsworth, 1985, 323 pages, 9 1/2" x 6 1/2", hardcover, \$31.95
ISBN 0-534-03729-1

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"Scientists spend a large part of their training learning how to do science; and very little learning how to communicate it . . . But at the very least, they could be encouraged to read a book such as this." *Nature*.

". . . an exceptionally thorough book of fundamentals which ought to have a broad impact in the science community, particularly among those who write for publication and make presentations to managers."

Applied Spectroscopy.

A Brief History of Time:

From The Big Bang to Black Holes

By Stephen M. Hawking
Introduction by Carl Sagan

Hawking gives an historical overview of cosmology from the early Greeks to modern times and makes accessible the two great theories of twentieth-century physics: Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, which encompasses the vast scale of galaxies, and quantum mechanics, which operates on the tiny scale of subatomic particles.

When these two theories, currently at odds, are successfully combined, the resulting theory will resolve all the yet-unsolved mysteries of the universe. Hawking maintains that the time is near when science succeeds in this. "If we do discover a complete theory, it should in time be understandable in broad principle by everyone, not just a few scientists. Then we shall all, philosophers, scientists, and just ordinary people, be able to take part in the discussion of why it is that we and the universe exist. If we find the answer to that, it would be the ultimate triumph of human reason — for then we would know the mind of God," he writes.

Among the questions he contemplates are: What is the nature of time? When an expanding universe collapses, will time run backward? Will we "remember" the future? Are we actually part of a universe with at least eleven dimensions? Will holes in the fabric of spacetime permit astronauts to visit other galaxies or move through time? Will the "big bang" theory be replaced by the notion of the universe as a continuum with no boundaries?

— from the publisher

Bantam Books, 1988, 6 1/4" x 9 1/4", 198 pages, hardcover,
\$18.95 ISBN 0-553-05243-8

Science News Books, 1719 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Please send me _____ copy(ies) of *A Brief History of Time*. I include a check payable to Science News Books for \$18.95 plus \$2.00 postage and handling (total \$20.95) for each copy. Domestic orders only.

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"With the chapter called 'Black Holes Ain't So Black,' things begin rapidly to pick up: 'One evening . . . I started to think about black holes as I was getting into bed. My disability makes this rather a slow process, so I had plenty of time . . .' Hawking goes on to tell us about his discovery that small black holes should actually be powerful energy sources. His explanation for this represents the first successful attempt to combine theories of gravity and quantum mechanics."

— Rudy Rucker, for
the Washington Post