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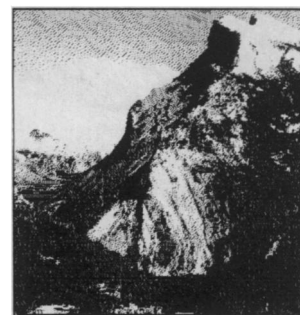
The Atlas of the Living World — David Attenborough, Philip Whitfield, Peter D. Moore and Barry Cox. A well-illustrated look at the changing patterns of life. Explains for the general reader the physical forces that shaped the Earth and the biological processes that allow living things to flourish there. The book surveys habitats, such as desert or tundra, and the niche patterns of the plants and animals living in those habitats. Outlines the dynamics of migration, colonization and human habitation as well as the continuing evolution of the planet. The book, according to the foreword, "addresses the most crucial questions of planet management into the next century." An appendix catalogs the distribution of the least and most successful bird and mammal families, and offers useful charts of the plant and animal kingdoms. HM, 1989, 220 p., color & b/w illus., hardcover, \$39.95.

Brainstorming: The Science and Politics of Opiate Research — Solomon H. Snyder. The codiscoverer of the opiate receptor in the brain describes the political maneuvers and scientific research that led to the 1972 isolation of the brain's center of pain and pleasure. Writing for the general reader, Snyder relates subsequent advances in receptor research that have revolutionized our understanding of the brain, emotions and addiction. Harvard U Pr, 1989, 208 p., illus., hardcover, \$22.50.

Reading the Mind of God: In Search of the Principle of Universality — James Trefil. Explores the history, current understanding and future role of the principle of universality, which states that the laws of nature discovered here and now in earthly laboratories operate everywhere in the universe, have done so since the beginning of time and will continue to do so forever. The author delves into the lives of Newton, Halley, Herschel, Kelvin and Darwin, attempting to uncover how these scientists came to this principle. Cites examples such as Newton's insight that an apple falling to the ground and the moon orbiting around Earth work by the same principle. Scribner, 1989, 232 p., illus., hardcover, \$18.95.

Sea Otters: A Natural History and Guide — Roy Nickerson. The playful sea otter, once believed extinct, is making a comeback along the Pacific Coast. Captivating photos and text recount the history of this smallest marine mammal and evaluate the otter's prospects for survival. Chronicle Bks, 1989, 96 p., color & b/w illus., paperback, \$12.95.

Visualization: The Second Computer Revolution — Richard Mark Friedhoff and William Benzon. The authors maintain "that the ultimate impact of visual computing will eventually match or exceed the tremendous societal changes already wrought by computers." Beautiful full-color images of everything from simulated landings on aircraft carriers to fractal forests complement the authors' explanations of how and why we use the computer to make images and their descriptions of the concepts and techniques involved. Abrams, 1989, 214 p., color illus., hardcover, \$49.50.



Computer Simulation Modelling: A Tool For Achieving Sustainable Development December 3 to 9, 1989

Sustainable development of resources is the challenge of our time. Computer models can provide a viable tool for resource managers, strategic planners and environmental analysts to achieve this goal in the decision-making process.

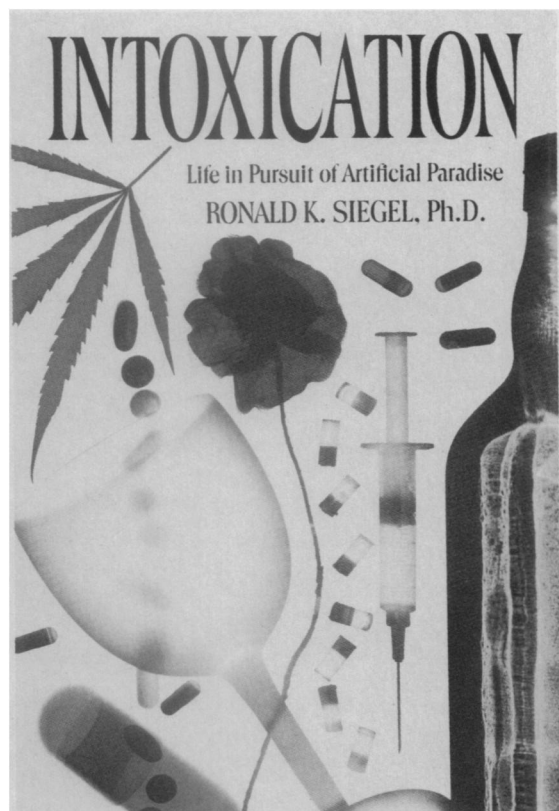
Practical and theoretical presentation will help you to design environmentally sustainable projects.

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The Banff Centre
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Dutton, 1989, 390 pages, 9" x 6 1/2", hardcover,
\$19.95 ISBN 0-525-24764-5

Years of study have shown that the pursuit of intoxication is inevitable and unstoppable. And experience has taught us that supplies of illegal intoxicants will never disappear. Siegel's research has shown dramatically, however, that people can be taught to use powerful drugs safely and non-addictively even in an unsupervised, nonmedical environment. Siegel believes that we, as a society, must commit ourselves to the discovery and manufacture of completely safe, non-addictive intoxicants. Many of these types of drugs exist in nature. In Australia, we meet adorable koala bears addicted to the aromatic oils of eucalyptus leaves. In Malaysia, we learn about the ferocity of tigers after they've tasted fermented durian, an enormous, armored fruit with an intoxicating, custard-like center. On the plains of Africa, we encounter elephants who seasonally make a habit of getting drunk off the fermented fruit of the native *Borassus* tree. Somehow, though, the intoxicant-seeking animals rarely develop the kind of devastating addictions their human cousins seem so prone to. Why is that, Siegel wonders, and what can we learn from it?

—from the publisher

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