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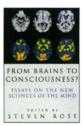
100 Easy-to-Grow Native Plants: For American Gardens in Temperate Zones—Lorraine Johnson. Each page of this guide is devoted to a specific variety of native plants and offers a color picture depicting its glory. Find out how much moisture is

required to maintain a black-eyed Susan and learn about the best companions for a New England aster. Entries stipulate height, blooming period, exposure, habitat, range, the types of wildlife the plant attracts, propagation tips, and related species. Firefly, 1999, 160 p., color photos, paperback, \$19.95.



Clone Age: Adventures in the New World of Reproductive Technology—Lori B. Andrews. An attorney specializing in reproductive law assesses the scientific progress within the field and the associated legal ramifications. While many infertile people delight at the opportunity to have their

own child and other parents genetically alter their child's fate, these options are rife with ethical dilemmas, which are slowly being played out in court. Andrews contemplates the financial motivations in reproductive technology, including those for the scientists associated with what is now a \$2 billion industry. H Holt, 1999, 264 p., hardcover, \$25.00.



From Brains to Consciousness? Essays on the New Sciences of the Mind—Steven Rose, ed. As coordinator of a 2-day symposium titled "Minds, Brains, and Consciousness," Rose thought it wise to shape the meeting's talks into chapters for a book. This is the end result. Among the contributors:

Roger Penrose, who discusses why computers must lack understanding but why there may be hope in this area; and neuroscientists Susan Greenfield and Wolf Singer, suggesting how visual awareness may be generated. Princeton U Pr, 1998, 278 p., b&w photos/illus., hardcover, \$29.95.



The Hunting Apes: Meat Eating and the Origins of Human Behavior—Craig B. Stanford. Sure to rile other anthropologists, Stanford postulates that the advancement of human intelligence is founded in our carnivorous origins. He bases his thesis on a 5-year study of wild chimpanzees and mon-

keys—which share 98 percent of their genes with humans—and of existing hunter-gatherer societies. These observations lead him to believe that not only does meat protein make for a physiologically stronger brain, but also that this craving initiated tool-wielding hunting parties and associated culture. Moreover, the ways in which meat was meted out underlies the control of females within these cultures. Princeton U Pr, 1999, 253 p., b&w photos, hardcover, \$24.95.





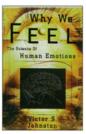
Natural Cat Care and Natural Dog Care-Bruce Fogle. An accomplished veterinarian addresses trends toward holistic care for pets by educating owners about the natural lifecycles, instincts, behavior, and physical needs of dogs and cats. Identical headings in each book address methods of behavior-based training, how puppies and kittens develop, and nutritional requirements. A survey of natural remedies-including herbals, massage, and even acupuncture-leads into a discussion of the animals' physiology. Fogle outlines

symptoms and causes of a host of ailments typical of dogs and cats and includes natural remedies. The author seeks to ensure healthy pet lifestyles in order to head-off problems and illnesses. Both books Dorling Kindersley, 1999, 160 p., color photos/illus., hardcover, \$24.95 each.



The Quest for Unity: The Adventures of Physics—Étienne Klein and Marc Lachièze-Rey. The quest for a Theory of Everything has enchanted and vexed scientists throughout the ages. The ancient Greeks sought one fundamental element. Galileo unified Earth with the heavens by discovering valleys

and mountains on the moon. Isaac Newton devised a theory to describe the motion of Earth and of the celestial bodies. Albert Einstein defined a unified space-time concept, but a unifying theory encompassing both the universe as a whole and its elementary constituents eluded him. Today, string theorists like Brian Greene propose answers to questions that stumped Einstein. It is these tales that fill this retrospective of the pursuit of a grand Theory of Everything that would wholly define the universe and the field of physics. OUP, 1999, 158 p., hardcover, \$25.00.



Why We Feel: The Science of Human Emotions—Victor S. Johnston. In Johnston's opinion, our feelings are like virtual reality. He proposes "that we must eventually accept the fact that our conscious experiences depend on the nature of our evolved neural processes and not on the nature of the events in the

world that activate those processes." In this sense, do eggs really smell rotten? Does sugar taste sweet? Is tissue damage really painful? Or, have we evolved to believe these things? Johnston formulates the idea that sensory feelings are founded in evolutionary processes of adaptive illusions, which are now woven into our brains. His ideas are based on emerging findings in fields from neurobiology to computer science. Perseus Bks, 1999, 210 p., hardcover, \$26.00.

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