of humans. A major achievement of the book has been to present a detailed baseline understanding of alcid status and ecology and a thorough and critical review of present threats to alcids.

Clearly *The Atlantic Alcidae* will be indispensable to any student of alcid biology and a valuable source of ideas for seabird biologists in general. It also deserves to be read by marine biologists, conservationists, ecologists, and evolutionary biologists. Chapters by Birkhead and Harris on ecological adaptations for breeding and by Gaston on chick development make excellent use of comparisons between species (perhaps it is a shame that Pacific species were not dealt with here) and also make use of comparisons between colonies of the same species. This approach can be highly rewarding. For example, the discovery that chick weight at fledging varies inversely with colony size has important implications for understanding influences of intraspecific competition for food around colonies. Chapters by Bradstreet and Brown are equally stimulating, being careful accounts of the relationships between alcids, their food supplies, and the oceanographic environment, a subject about which rather little has been known until recently.

I hope this book will receive the ultimate accolade: imitation. Sequels dealing with the Pacific Alcidae and the penguins would seem appropriate, as this approach to seabird ecology clearly has great merit.

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Some Other Books of Interest

Design for Research. Principles of Laboratory Architecture. SUSAN BRAYBROOKE, Ed. Merle Westlake, technical consultant. Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1986. xx, 193 pp., illus. $39.95.

In the 1950's the Nuffield Foundation commissioned what was, according to Braybrooke, "thought to be the first systematic attempt to study laboratory design." The results of that study, which focused on the physical characteristics of the laboratory environment and how space and facilities were actually used by scientists, were reported in *The Design of Research Laboratories* (Oxford University Press, 1961). Literature on the subject since then has been "very scant" (one recent generally accessible article is F. Drake and C. Williamson's "The efficient laboratory," *New Scientist* 12 June 1986). Meanwhile, some "famous tours de force" of laboratory design have raised "serious questions of functional inadequacy" and efficient laboratories have "tended to be competent architecture, no more." The present work, by a group of architects and engineers, represents an effort to produce "a totally new study of the state of the art and future directions in laboratory design." The research has been focused on three issues: flexibility, safety, and quality of environment, with regard to the last of which the editor observes that "scientists, introduced to attractive, modern facilities tailored to their real needs, have been known to comment that the surroundings 'were too good for them.' " The first chapter of the book, "A design approach" by John Weeks, which includes discussion of the historical evolution of the laboratory and of ergonomic considerations, emphasizes that "the most enduring requirement in the design of research facilities is the maintenance of the ability of the users to use the facilities in an ill-defined way." Two subsequent chapters by Bryant Putnam Gould include an outline of matters that must be taken into account in devising and presenting a "program" for a proposed facility. There follow a chapter on service systems—electrical and mechanical, ventilation and exhaust, waste disposal, fire protection, water purification, and so on—by Joseph P. Loring *et al.* and one on lighting by Newton F. Watson *et al.* Most appealing to casual readers is likely to be Bradbrooke's "Design in practice," a 56-page array of photographs, plans, and sections of six modern research facilities, with brief descriptive text. The volume concludes with an appendix presenting a comparison of three types of environmental and service-distribution systems—service corridor or central core, interstitial, and vertical—with respect to flexibility, safety, and construction and maintenance costs. The volume generally is extensively illustrated and includes an index.—K.L.

Harvard University Press. A History. MAX HALL. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1986. xii, 257 pp., illus. $20.

Readers with a curiosity about how academic book publishing is carried on have a relatively small literature to turn to. One historical example that comes to mind is *Development of Science Publishing in Europe* (A. J. Meadows, Ed.; reviewed in *Science* **212**, 776 [1981]). For the contemporary scene there are Coser *et al.*'s *Books: The Culture and Commerce of Publishing* (reviewed in *Science* **216**, 862 [1982]) and Walter W. Powell's *Getting into Print: The Decision-Making Process in Scholarly Publishing* (University of Chicago Press, 1985), a case study of two commercial houses. The present account of one of the larger university presses is largely an administrative history with relatively little information about day-to-day operations, but in naming names and titles it provides some concreteness lacking in the works by Coser *et al.* and Powell, whose characters are kept discreetly anonymous. As with other university presses, Harvard's activities have been centered on areas other than natural sciences. Readers with a particular interest in science publishing will, however, find some information about the press's first concerted efforts in science publishing following World War II, some background on the development of its publications in evolution and animal behavior, and an account of how the press came not to publish *The Double Helix*. Observers of scientists and their doings more broadly might find interest in the account of the fortunes of the press during the Harvard presidency of James B. Conant, who, already dissatisfied with the press, was led by the lack of enthusiasm with which his own collection of patriotic lectures to undergraduates was greeted to the conclusion that "one might just as well drop the book into the Atlantic Ocean" as to have it published by the press.—K.L.

Books Received

Acid Deposition. Long Term Trends. Committee on Monitoring and Assessment of Trends in Acid Deposition, National Research Council. National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1986. xiv, 506 pp., illus. Paper, $24.50.

Adenovirus DNA. The Viral Genome and Its Expression. Walter Doerfler, Ed. Nijhoff, Dordrecht, 1986 (U.S. distributor, Kluwer, Hingham, MA). xiv, 458 pp., illus. $72.50. Developments in Molecular Virology.

Alexis Carrel. L'Ouverture de L'Homme. Yves Christen, Ed. Félin, Paris, 1986. 205 pp., illus. F 89. Les Hommes de Connaissance.

American Archaeology Past and Future. A Celebration of the Society for American Archaeology, 1935–1985. David J. Meltzer, Don D. Fowler, and Jeremy A. Sabloff, Eds. Published for the Society for American Archaeology by the Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC, 1986. 479 pp., illus. $35; paper, $19.95.

Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells. K. Takahashi and M. Konagai. Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1986. xii, 225 pp., illus., + plates. $68. Translated with revisions from the Japanese edition (Tokyo, 1983) by F. R. D. Apps.

An Analysis of the Early Cultural Sequence of the Nepeña Valley, Peru. Donald A. Proulx. Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, 1985. viii, 359 pp., illus. Paper, $15. Department of Anthropology Research Report no. 25.

Animal Behavior. Psychobiology, Ethology and Evolution. David McFarland. Benjamin/Cummings, Menlo Park, Calif., 1985. xiv, 576 pp., illus. $28.95.

Arms Control Verification. A Guide to Policy Issues for the 1980s. William F. Rowell. Ballinger (Harper and Row), Cambridge, MA, 1986. xviii, 169 pp., illus. $24.95. A Harvard Program on Information Resources Policy Book.

Antarctic Treaty System. An Assessment. Polar

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