

century; Germain, Lovelace, and Kovalevskaya the 19th. Eighteen of the women were alive at the turn of the century; the remainder were born after 1900. In the interest of achieving a certain historical perspective, only those born before 1925 or now deceased are included. All are American or European.

Jeanne LaDuke's introduction stresses the preliminary and provocative nature of the compilation: "It suggests questions rather than themes, issues rather than syntheses." Alice Schafer's foreword lists some of these questions. The essays themselves suggest other historical issues worth pursuing. They include the experience of women mathematicians in the scholarly emigration of the 1930s, changes in the life of science wrought by World War II, the extent and import of collaborative work in mathematics, funding for mathematical research, and the growth of such fields as applied mathematics, computer science, and mathematical logic.

With its thoughtful essays (which range from the depressing to the inspiring), bibliographies, and summary of sources of biographical information, the volume should prove useful both as a reference work and as a stimulus for further investigations of the history of women in mathematics. The volume is attractively designed and features a sturdy library binding and alkali paper.

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## Some Other Books of Interest

**The Latest on the Best.** Essays on Evolution and Optimality. JOHN DUPRÉ, Ed. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1987. xiv, 359 pp., illus. \$27.50. A Bradford Book. Based on a symposium, Stanford, CA, April 1985.

The Conference on Evolution and Information held at Stanford University, from which this volume is derived, brought together representatives of the disciplines of biology, anthropology, psychology, and economics to consider issues of the relation between natural selection and adaptation (or optimization). In part 1 of the volume, methodological issues are taken up in contributions by P. J. Richerson and R. Boyd (on cultural evolution), John Beatty, and Philip Kitcher. Part 2 consists of papers by and an exchange between Elliot Sober and John Maynard Smith having to do with the modeling of evolution and an essay by Richard C. Lewontin the intent of which is "not to refute optimality theory but to demand its nontrivial formulation." In part 3, John M.

Emlen and John E. R. Staddon examine the optimality approach as applied in evolutionary ecology and in comparative psychology, respectively. Part 4 is devoted to applications of optimality considerations to human behavior, with contributions by Eric Alden Smith on ecological anthropology, Roger N. Shepard on cognition, Leda Cosmides and John Tooby on behavioral evolution, Jack Hirshleifer on the utility of emotional responses, and John Dupré on the generalizability of optimality theory to cultural phenomena. The volume includes an introduction in which Dupré provides an interpretative summary of its contents, as well as name and subject indexes.—K.L.

**The Psychology of Women.** Ongoing Debates. MARY ROTH WALSH, Ed. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, 1987. xiv, 484 pp. \$40; paper, \$12.95.

This volume presents its subject in the form of essays reprinted from various sources to serve as expositions of "yes" and "no" answers to a series of questions about women chosen by the editor. The volume opens with a historical introduction by Walsh, who also provides a brief exposition of each question, with suggestions for further reading. Part 1 of the text considers issues of psychoanalytic theory: whether it is relevant to women (S. Chehrizi; H. Lerman) and whether women are masochistic (N. Shainess; P. J. Caplan). Part 2 deals with questions pertaining to psychological health: whether women are more likely than men to be mentally ill (W. R. Gove; M. Johnson), whether menstruating women are "at the mercy of raging hormones" (K. Dalton; R. D. Koeske), and whether menopause is a deficiency disease (P. W. Budoff; J. B. McKinlay and S. M. McKinlay). In part 3, under the rubric "new theories and evidence," are discussions of whether women fear success (M. S. Horner; M. A. Paduli), "Is androgyny a solution?" (S. L. Bem in two essays), whether "mothering behavior" contributes to the devaluation of women (N. Chodorow; A. S. Rossi), and whether women "speak in a different moral voice" (C. Gilligan; A. Colby and W. Damon). The remainder of the book is devoted to "social issues": whether sex differences in mathematics achievement are biologically grounded (C. P. Benbow and J. Stanley; J. S. Eccles and J. E. Jacobs), whether mothers should stay home with young children (B. L. White; J. C. O'Connell), whether abortion causes psychological harm to women (J. D. Osofsky and H. J. Osofsky; K. M. Lodl, A. McGettigan, and J. Bucy), whether lesbianism is a sickness (N. Gartrell; C. W. Socarides), and whether pornography is harmful

to women (R. Green; N. M. Malamuth). Except in the case of the last three questions the "yes" answers are placed first. The answer essays range in length from about 5 to over 40 pages. Research findings are cited and discussed, but it is recognized that many of the questions and their answers have ideological components and are not simply matters of empirical verification. The volume includes name and subject indexes.—K.L.

**Advances in Physiological Research.** H. McLENNAN, J. R. LEDSOME, C. H. S. MCINTOSH, and D. R. JONES, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1987. x, 505 pp., illus. \$89.50. Based on a congress, Vancouver, B.C., June 1986.

The present volume consists of a selection of review lectures from the 30th congress of the International Union of Physiological Sciences. Opening the volume are five historical papers, dealing with the development of physiology in British Columbia, the lives of Michael Sarrazin ("the father of Canadian physiology") and Walter B. Cannon, research on central nervous system synapses since the time of Charles S. Sherrington, and controversies over the Gaskell effect. Among the more general of the 21 papers that follow are a lecture entitled "Fads and fallacies in contemporary physiology" by Ernst Florey and the August Krogh lecture, an account by the late Kjell Johansen of his own research on the environmental physiology of organisms ranging from cephalopods to giraffes. Erik Torebjörk, in the Adrian-Zotterman lecture, describes experiments bearing on the validity of the pattern theory of cutaneous sensation, and J. Szentágothai discusses the architecture of neural centers. Topics of remaining papers include the generation of rhythmic movements, the computational study of vision, muscle mechanics and energy metabolism, thyroid hormones and the evolution of endothermy, diving in ducks, and water-salt homeostasis. The volume, printed from typescript, includes an index.—K.L.

## Books Received

**Advances in Epileptology.** 16th Epilepsy International Symposium (Hamburg, Sept. 1985). Peter Wolf *et al.*, Eds. Raven, New York, 1987. xxviii, 787 pp., illus. \$166.

**Advances in Local Area Networks.** Karl Kümerle, Fouad A. Tobagi, and John O. Limb, Eds. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, New York, 1987. xii, 604 pp., illus. \$ 56.50. Frontiers in Communications.

**AIDS.** Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Other Manifestations of HIV Infection. Gary P. Wormser, Ed. Noyes, Park Ridge, NJ, 1987. xlv, 1103 pp., illus. \$98.

**Alcohol and Addictive Behavior.** P. Clayton Rivers, Ed. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE,