

1977 Army field experiment, she notes that the percentage of women in a company was unrelated to its performance ("operational capability"). Rather, in the words of their own commanding officers, the important determinants of success were leadership, training, and morale.

Finally, the issue of physical strength has long been a sticking point regarding the effective utilization of women in the military. One consequence of the backlash in the 1980s was the reassessment of women's assignment to "nontraditional" (that is, non-traditional to women in the private sector) MOS. Certain specialties were assessed as unsuitable for women because of their lesser strength, stamina, and agility and reassigned as men-only jobs. Military leaders trotted out various studies purporting to show that women were "misplaced" with respect to physical strength. And yet, as Stiehm points out, about one-half of the women in the Army were already doing the jobs for which studies claimed they were unsuitable (p. 203). Military planners were thus using a physical-strength criterion to eliminate women's access to certain MOS. This is only one example of how military leaders institutionalize sex differences in opportunity within the military. They also reserve certain jobs for male military personnel rotating back from sea duty, or allot jobs on the basis of men's career development, presumed sex differences in interests, and definition of jobs as combat-related.

The military and civilian leaders who buy the myths Stiehm describes have a problem. Though they have succeeded since 1980 in restricting women's access and mobility within the ranks and in keeping them from combat, they cannot make military women go away. The military is too good a deal for women, especially poor women whose only alternative may be welfare. After all, the military provides secure employment, equal pay for equal work, and benefits for dependents (especially important for single mothers). Stiehm suggests that the military might be looking at the issue backward, that there is really a "man problem" rather than a woman problem. The military, after all, regularly coerces its soldiers to accept a variety of things uncritically (for example, relocation, jobs). Rather than falling back on the assumption that women cannot lead, Stiehm argues that the military needs to coerce men to follow when women do lead (p. 107).

In conclusion, I doubt that even those sympathetic to women in uniform will buy all of Stiehm's recommendations. I wish that, as it might be put in military jargon, Stiehm had prioritized her recommendations. Some seem hopelessly unrealistic (for example, give the Air Force to women). But

we should not be turned off by such recommendations and miss the important issues Stiehm addresses. She boldly challenges us to rethink our prejudices and uncover our ingrained ideas about women in the military. In that she succeeds admirably.

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The Bones from Zhoukoudian

The Story of Peking Man. From Archaeology to Mystery. JIA LANPO and HUANG WEIWEN. Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, and Oxford University Press, New York, 1990. viii, 270 pp., illus. \$29.95. Translated by Yin Zhiqi.

The bones of Peking Man are famous for being both lost and found. They were found during the 1920s and '30s in a former cave near the village of Zhoukoudian, approximately 50 kilometers southwest of Beijing. In 1941, during the Japanese occupation, the bones were crated and sent away for safekeeping. Although stories differ, they appear to have been sent to the U.S. Embassy, after which they disappeared. Rumors about their whereabouts have been circulating ever since. Were they inadvertently discarded as trash, sunk aboard a ship, or hidden for ransom in Japan or the United States?

The Peking Man collection (some specimens are female) is classified as *Homo erectus* and comprises parts of several skeletons—including some well-preserved skulls—dating back between 700,000 and 200,000 years. The excavation of the Zhoukoudian site has been a large-scale, international affair involving scientists from North America, Europe, and Asia on and off for more than 50 years.

Jia Lanpo is a distinguished Chinese archaeologist and Quaternary geologist and the most senior living Peking Man fieldworker, having begun work at Zhoukoudian in 1931. With the help of co-author Huang Weiwen, he tells his side of the Peking Man saga firsthand. Jia Lanpo has no real axes to grind, except perhaps with the former Chinese government because it held up the Peking Man project for years, pronouncing its international character inconsistent with the ideology of "cultural revolution." He discusses the main Peking Man controversies about dating, artifacts, the use of fire, and cannibalism. He also describes, albeit briefly, other early *Homo* sites in China in order to place Peking Man in spatial and temporal context. Jia Lanpo believes that the common ancestors of all *Homo* swept out of

Asia—probably South China—to populate perimeters of the Old World. Some Western scientists will be inclined to call this interpretation Sinocentric.

Historians of science will enjoy Jia Lanpo's tales about the early search for Peking Man among collections of "dragon bones" and his personal recollections of well-known anthropologists like Davidson Black, Franz Weidenrich, Pei Wenzhong, and Pierre Teilhard de Chardin. Unfortunately, many of his book's black-and-white photographs are of poor quality or dubious worth and detract from the publisher's apparent attempt to make the book attractive. The main contribution of *The Story of Peking Man* is that it gives an authoritative Chinese perspective on what is, after all, a Chinese find. It will not spoil Jia Lanpo's story to reveal that, despite hunches, he too does not know what happened to the Peking Man bones. Their fate remains a mystery.

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Natural Clones

A Functional Biology of Clonal Animals.

ROGER N. HUGHES. Chapman and Hall (Routledge, Chapman and Hall), New York, 1990. xii, 331 pp., illus. \$75. Functional Biology Series.

Functional biology seems to be the newest trend in the "organismal renaissance," an amalgamation of what we used to call physiology and functional morphology. As defined in the foreword to this monograph series, functional biology is "the way organisms acquire and then make use of resources in metabolism, movement, growth, reproduction and so on." The goal of the series, then, is to elucidate both how and why organisms of a particular type, in this case clonal animals, work.

The title of the present book notwithstanding, it concerns itself largely with the population and evolutionary consequences of cloning. There are a number of interesting aspects of the subject, such as how clones integrate information and resource use, that are not considered. In fact, no consideration is really given to how the biology of clonal animals differs from that of non-clonal animals, except with respect to reproduction.

The book is organized into seven chapters, beginning with reviews on the nature, mechanisms, and the consequences of cloning, in which the terminology of gametic and agametic cloning is introduced. These chapters are reasonably comprehensive and,