were expected of the men who had been ordained or were training for ordination.

In *The Archaeology of Gender* Wall examines the role of women in the separation of men's and women's spheres from the end of the Revolution to the 1830s in New York City. She addresses the question of when the home and the workplace became separated and is particularly interested in the role of women in creating the domestic sphere and in shaping the spatial separation between genders.

The changing social landscape of the city and the stylistic changes in public and private architecture reflecting and reinforcing those changes are shown. Wall also documents the changing composition of the household, addressing family size and new relationships between family and other household members as male employees moved out and female domestics moved in. The archeological data—remains of ceramic table and tea ware—provide a basis for discussing the ritualization of family meals and the importance of ritualized space and artifacts for negotiating the social place of a woman's home. Wall concludes that both women and men were active agents in creating the separate spheres.

Although she places her study in the context of a changing market economy and developing capitalism in the new Republic, Wall stops short of connecting these factors with the consumer choices that supplied the material for ritualizing the domestic sphere. Her decision to focus on the setting of the household is not inappropriate, however, and her data demonstrate how historical archeology brings a needed dimension to studies of consumer choice; that is, it provides information about what people actually used in their households and neighborhoods.

Wall makes effective use of many sources of data—ceramic remains, city directories, tax and census records, maps, and illustrations—to discuss a number of factors pertinent to gender-related cultural change. She provides an honest discussion of potential sampling problems with both her documentary and her archeological data. Her discussions of her data, methods, and logic are clear enough to be understandable and useful for several different disciplines. Wall ends (p. 163) with a quote from Foucault: "People know what they do; they frequently know why they do what they do; but what they don't know is what what they do does."

I can't think of a better reason for doing the kind of historical archeology shown in these two books. To raise awareness of our own histories—particularly of the details, the everyday choices, that affect who we have become and how we have defined the categories that divide us and according to which we live our daily lives—is to help



Vignettes: Titular Judgment

Starting in the mid-1980s, with the publication of the conservative theorist Allan Bloom's The Closing of the American Mind: How Higher Education Has Failed Democracy and Impoverished the Souls of Today's Students, there has been a steady stream of books insisting that the universities are letting the nation down. Their titles and subtitles tell the story: Killing the Spirit: Higher Education in America; Profescam: Professors and the Demise of Higher Education; The Moral Collapse of the University, Inside American Education: The Decline, the Deception, the Dogmas; Illiberal Education: The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus; In the Company of Scholars: The Struggle for the Soul of Higher Education; Up the University, and Impostors in the Temple: American Intellectuals Are Destroying Our Universities and Cheating Our Students of Their Futures. . . .

No one who reads this literature could mistake its intended audience. The argument is framed less to engage colleagues in a serious discussion than as a call to arms.

—Kenneth Prewitt, in The Research University in a Time of Discontent (Jonathan R. Cole, Elinor G. Barber, and Stephen R. Graubard, Eds.; Johns Hopkins University Press)

Most of the attacks on the university are ostensibly criticisms of trends in scholar-ship; but their authors tend to know very little about these trends and don't waste much time examining them. What they do know is that readers find it easy to believe that people as profoundly professionalized as professors are insular, self-aggrandizing, politically motivated characters who have perfected a theoretical apparatus that conveniently excuses their using their positions to exercise power as they see fit. One of the titles of these books says it succinctly: "Tenured Radicals." Emphasis on *tenured*.

—Louis Menand, in "The Trashing of Professionalism," New York Times Magazine 5 March 1995

ourselves understand how what we do affects us and our future.

Barbara J. Little U.S. National Park Service, Washington, DC 20242, USA

Other Books of Interest

The Sipuncula. Their Systematics, Biology, and Evolution. EDWARD B. CUTLER. Comstock (Cornell University Press), Ithaca, NY, 1995. xx, 453 pp., illus. \$69.95 or £50.95.

This is a book "designed to bring together everything known about" its subject, a group, now considered a phylum, of unsegmented vermiform marine coelomates. More specifically, it is intended as "the first replacement" for the 1883 German monograph by Selenka et al. and as an updating and expansion of several more recent works in various languages. The introductory material in the volume includes a checklist of species and a glossary of anatomical terms as well as a brief historical

and biological summary of the group and information on techniques for handling specimens. Over 200 pages are then devoted to the systematics of the group, divided into six families (sipunculids, golfingiids, phascolionids, themistids, phascolosomatids, and aspidosiphonids) and 18 genera; a number of species are described individually, with information on distribution, and for others references are cited. Part 2 of the book is a review of sipunculan biology that covers the group's ecology, integument and muscle systems, coelomic cells and immune system, respiration, genetics, biochemistry, excretory, digestive, and nervous systems, and reproduction (which may be sexual or asexual) and regeneration. Part 3 is devoted to zoogeography and evolution. Here the author attempts to apply what is known about endemism and "centers of cladogenesis" to individual genera and describes a hypothetical ancestral sipunculan; he notes that material in this section is "descriptive and general" and somewhat speculative and expresses the hope that, given that the phylum is of "manageable size" for phylogenetic analysis, further work, especially applying biochemical and genetic approaches, will help to "unravel the remaining evolutionary mysteries." The work ends with appendixes listing species of uncertain affinity, a bibliography of some 900 entries, and taxonomic and subject indexes. The illustrations include line drawings and electron micrographs.

Katherine Livingston

The Biological Chemistry of Magnesium. J. A. COWAN, Ed. VCH, New York, 1995. xvi, 254 pp., illus. \$59.95.

Though magnesium ion is the fourth most abundant cation in cellular organisms, its biological chemistry has until recently been "viewed in terms that are simplistic" or even considered "just plain boring," according to the editor of this volume. The book is an attempt to demonstrate the importance of the problems to be addressed and the advances that have been spurred in the past few years by the "pivotal role" of magnesium in nucleic acid biochemistry. Cowan begins by offering an overview of the abundances of and forms taken by magnesium in the natural environment and in living organisms, its physicochemical properties, its biochemical roles, thermodynamic considerations, and the difficulties that the "general spectroscopic silence" it shares with other alkali and alkaline earth metals present for researchers. Methodological matters are more extensively dealt with in the next two chapters, in which T. Drakenberg reviews direct and indirect physical methods for studying Mg²⁺ biochemistry, considering detection, equilibria, kinetics, and data treatment, and A. Tevelev and Cowan discuss metal substitution as a probe. In chapter 4, D. Porschke, noting that Mg²⁺ is required for most biological processes involving polynucleotides, discusses the binding of the ion to singlestranded polynucleotides, to single-stranded oligonucleotides, and to the transfer RNA anticodon loop and describes the general dynamics of ion (Na+) binding to doublehelical DNA, which is not yet directly analyzable for Mg²⁺. In a chapter that begins with the statement "RNA science inevitably becomes magnesium science," D. Smith gives an account of Mg^{2+} as the catalytic center of RNA enzymes. There follow two chapters in which C. B. Black and Cowan together discuss magnesium-dependent enzymes in nucleic acid biochemistry and in general metabolism. Cowan then discusses the binding of the ion to phosphates and sugars, various families of antibiotics, ionophores, and nucleic acids, and R. L. Smith and M. E. Maguire, considering Mg²⁺ transport systems from a molecular genetic point of view, report on their laboratory's recent work with Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli. In a final chapter A. Romani and A. Scarpa discuss regulation of cytosolic Mg²⁺ in the heart. Each chapter has its own reference list, and there is a subject index for the volume as a whole.

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Books Received

Adaptation and Natural Selection in Caves. The Evolution of *Gammarus minus*. David C. Culver, Thomas S. Kane, and Daniel W. Fong. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1995. xii, 223 pp., illus. \$39.95.

America's Struggle Against Poverty, 1900-1994. James T. Patterson. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1995. xiv, 309 pp. Paper, \$16.95. New edition of America's Struggle Against Poverty, 1900-1985 (1986).

The Biblical Flood. A Case Study of the Church's Response to Extrabiblical Evidence. Davis A. Young. Eerdmans, Grand Rapids, MI, and Paternoster Press, Carlisle, Cumbria, UK, 1995. xiv, 327 pp. Paper, \$19.99.

Cell Culture Engineering IV. Improvements of Human Health. Barry C. Buckland et al., Eds. Kluwer, Norwell, MA, 1995. viii, 376 pp., illus. \$182.50 or £117 or Dfl. 285. Current Applications of Cell Culture Engineering, vol. 1. Reprinted from Cytotechnology, vol. 15 (1994).

Chaos and Determinism. Turbulence as a Paradigm for Complex Systems Converging toward Final States. Alexandre Favre et al. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD, 1995. xxviii, 177 pp., illus. \$45; paper, \$19.95. Translated from the French edition (Paris, 1988) by Bertram Eugene Schwarzbach.

Democratic Dilemmas in the Age of Ecology. Trees and Toxics in the American West. Daniel Press. Duke University Press, Durham, NC, 1994. viii, 168 pp. \$34.95; paper, \$15.95.

Ecological Disaster. Cleaning Up the Hidden Legacy of the Soviet Regime. Murray Feshbach. Twentieth Century Fund, New York, NY, 1995. x, 157 pp., illus. Paper, \$9.95. Twentieth Century Fund Report.

The Fibromyalgia Syndrome. Current Research and Future Directions in Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, and Treatment. Stanley R. Pillemer, Ed. Haworth Medical, Binghamton, NY, 1995. xx, 184 pp., illus. \$29.95. Reprinted from the *Journal of Musculoskeletal Pain*, vol. 2, no. 3 (1994). From a conference, Washington, DC, May 1993.

Galaxies and Other Deep-Sky Objects. Gary Mechler. Knopf, New York, 1995. 192 pp., illus. Paper, \$7.99 or \$C10.95. National Audubon Society Pocket Guide.

Haldane's Daedalus Revisited. Krishna R. Dronamraju, Ed. Oxford University Press, New York, 1995. xvi. 147 pp. \$29.95.

Introduction to the Physics of Electrons in Solids. Brian K. Tanner. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1995. xviii, 246 pp., illus. Paper, \$24.95.

lon Chromatography. Joachim Weiss. 2nd ed. VCH, New York, 1995. xii, 465 pp., illus. \$95.

Johnson and Volpe's Patterns and Experiments in Developmental Biology. Leland G. Johnson. 2nd ed. Brown, Dubuque, IA, 1995. x, 229 pp., illus. Spiralbound, \$36.25.

Ketenes. Thomas T. Tidwell. Wiley, New York, 1995. xvi, 665 pp., illus. \$69.95.

Laboratory Studies of Vertebrate and Invertebrate Embryos. Guide and Atlas of Descriptive and Experimental Development. Gary C. Schoenwolf. 7th ed. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1995. xxvi, 306 pp., illus. Paper, \$37.

Mammals of the South-West Pacific and Moluccan Islands. Tim Flannery. Comstock (Cornell University Press), Ithaca, NY, 1995. 464 pp., illus. \$75.

The Many Faces of Science. An Introduction to Scientists, Values, and Society. Leslie Stevenson and Henry Byerly. Westview, Boulder, CO, 1995. xii, 257 pp. \$55; paper, \$18.95.

The Natural History of Alcholism Revisited. George E. Vaillant. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1995. xvi, 446 pp., illus. \$39.95; paper, \$16.95. Expanded edition of *The Natural History of Alcholism* (1983).

Ocean Environmental Management. A Primer on the Role of the Oceans and How to Maintain Their Contributions to Life on Earth. Ernst G. Frankel. Prentice Hall PTR, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1995. xvi, 381 pp., illus. \$60.

Physical Electrochemistry. Principles, Methods, and Applications. Israel Runbinstein, Ed. Dekker, New York, 1995. viii, 595 pp., illus. \$150. Monographs in Electroanalytical Chemistry and Electrochemistry.

Quantitative Sociodynamics. Stochastic Methods and Models of Social Interaction Processes. Dirk Helbing. Kluwer, Norwell, MA, 1995. xx, 335 pp., illus. \$130 or £84 or Dfl. 200. Theory and Decision Library, Series B, vol. 31.

Racism or Attitude? The Ongoing Struggle for Black Liberation and Self-Esteem. James L. Robinson. Insight (Plenum), New York, 1995. xiv, 269 pp. \$24.95.

Schizophrenia. An Integrated View. Rasmus Fog, Jes Gerlach, and Ralf Hemmingsen, Eds. Munksgaard, Copenhagen, 1995. 436 pp., illus. \$72 or £45 or DM 101 or DKK 400. Alfred Benson Symposium, 38. From a symposium, Copenhagen, Denmark, June 1994.

Statistical Methods for Engineers and Scientists. Robert M. Bethea, Benjamin S. Duran, and Thomas L. Boullion. 3rd ed. Dekker, New York, 1995. xxii, 652 pp., illus. \$69.75. Statistics: Textbooks and Monographs, vol. 144.

Talking Their Way Into Science. Hearing Children's Questions and Theories, Responding with Curricula. Karen Gallas. Teachers College Press, New York, 1995. x, 116 pp., illus. Cloth, \$36; paper, \$16.95. Language and Literacy Series.

Technological Collaboration for Europe's Survival. The Information Technology Research Programmes of the 1980s. Vassiliki N. Koutrakou. Avebury, Aldershot, Hants, UK, 1995 (U.S. distributor, Ashgate, Brookfield, VT). xxii, 310 pp., illus. \$68.95.

The Trouble with Computers. Usefulness, Usability, and Productivity. Thomas K. Landauer. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1995. xiv, 425 pp., illus. \$27.50.

Unified Symmetry. In the Small and in the Large. Behram N. Kursunoglu, Stephen Mintz, and Arnold Perlmutter, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1995. viii, 255 pp., illus. \$79.50. From a symposium, Coral Gables, FL, Jan. 1994

Volcanoes of the World. A Regional Directory, Gazetteer, and Chronology of Volcanism During the Last 10,000 Years. Tome Simkin and Lee Siebert. 2nd ed. Geoscience, Phoenix, AZ, in association with the Smithsonian Institution, Global Volcanism Program, Washington. DC. 1994. xii, 349 pp.. illus. \$25.

Voltammetric Methods in Brain Systems. Alan A. Boulton, Glen B. Baker, and Ralph N. Adams, Eds. Humana, Totowa, NJ, 1995. xvi, 349 pp., illus. \$99.50. Neuromethods, 27.

The War Against Hepatitis B. A History of the International Task Force on Hepatitis B Immunization. William Muraskin. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1995. iv, 248 pp., illus. \$29.95.

Publishers' Addresses

Below is information about how to direct orders for books reviewed in this issue. A fuller list of addresses of publishers represented in *Science* appears in the issue of 26 May 1995, page 1220.

Comstock Press. Order from Cornell University Press, P.O. Box 6525, Ithaca, NY 14851–6525. Phone: 800-666-2211 (outside NY state); 607-277-2211, Fax; 800-688-2877; 607-277-6292.

Plenum Publishing Corp., 233 Spring St., New York, NY 10013–1578. Phone: 800-221-9369; 212-620-8000. Fax; 212-463-0742.

University of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park Ave., No. 102, Tucson, AZ 85719. Phone: 800-426-3797: 602-621-1441. Fax: 602-621-8899.

VCH Publications, Inc., 303 NW 12th Ave., Deerfield Beach, FL 33442–1788. Phone: 800-367-8249; 305-428-5566. Fax: 800-367-8247; 305-428-8201.