cialists in the experiments. She documents the presence of Rudolph, Wernher von Braun, and many of their Paperclip associates in the midst of the human devastation at Nordhausen. For each of the scores of names introduced, Hunt provides evidence of Nazi sentiment and activity. And she scathingly indicts specific American military and civilian officials who, motivated by Cold War exigencies or bureaucratic opportunism, shielded useful Germans from war crimes investigation and public scrutiny.

The vivid focus on specific enterprises effectively dispels the myth of innocuous association conveniently promulgated for so long and displays the skills of a seasoned television investigative reporter. Yet there are problems with the way the story is told. The power of television emanates from the immediacy of its images and the visceral character of the emotions they can arouse. In the CNN report Hunt could skillfully position a Dora survivor in front of a display of rockets associated with von Braun's German design team, thus guaranteeing that a subliminal connection between Nazi concentration camps and German rocket scientists in the United States would be made. The medium of print, however, allows a reader time to reflect on both content and presentation. For example, as Hunt fires out names and information and implicitly places practically all Paperclip personnel under suspicion, one wonders actually how many of the more than 1000 experts brought to the United States under the program were indeed "ardent Nazis." Only a few percent of that number figure in this book, and it would seem that to begin to address the question adequately a thorough survey of the Nazi Party records at the Berlin Document Center would be required. Furthermore, though Hunt notes an occasional confrontation between Germans who had and Germans who had not viewed the Nazis favorably, the latter are given no voice here.

The tone of *Secret Agenda* clashes rather strongly with that of Tom Bower's *Paperclip Conspiracy* (1987), which tells much the same story in more measured fashion and gives a more balanced sense of who participated in the program. Bower, a BBC producer, also weighs the contrast between the prewar and the postwar perceptions of the value of scientific research in British and American military circles, stressing how decisive such research had come to be considered by battle-hardened junior officers who had to outflank hide-bound superiors during the war. (These junior officers often emerged as the managers of intelligence and technological programs in the postwar period.) Along with the perception that pragmatic deception had become endemic comes Bower's judgment of the overwhelming success of Paperclip and other programs designed to exploit German expertise and keep it from the Soviet Union. The result is more nuanced but less provoking than Hunt's presentation.

A different kind of contrast is offered by historian John Gimbel's more sympathetic treatment of the Cold Warrior position. In his *Science, Technology, and Reparations* (1990), he places Paperclip in the context of war reparations (both military and commercial) that were an important national interest in the postwar world. Elsewhere he has argued that Paperclip involved no secret cover-up, conspiracy, or criminal activity, since so many responsible people in and out of government knew exactly what was happening and formally approved it: Paperclip was simply a natural outcome of the defeat of Germany and the onset of the Cold War, and even revisions of criteria for favorable security reports were "procedurally unremarkable" (*International History Review* **12**, 464 [1990]).

However, the historical context into which Paperclip and other projects must be fitted is the ambiguous boundary between World War II and the Cold War. The Cold War is sometimes dated from the Truman Doctrine of 1947 or the Berlin Crisis of 1948, but in the world of technical intelligence it started well before the end of hostilities and was directed at anyone who could conceivably drag the United States into another war. Explicit efforts to mislead the American public flowed at least as much from a distrust of prewar isolationist sentiment and traditional American military unpreparedness as from the cynicism regarding democratic institutions that Hunt suggests.

Of course, Hunt is concerned less with placing Paperclip in its historical context than with generating a new context for assessing such ventures. From the vantage point of the end of the Cold War, what were initially moral compromises seem blatant perversions when maintained over decades: "Certainly no one can argue with the urgent postwar need to obtain German scientists' knowledge. Yet the way that was done seems unthinkable today. Was it really necessary to cover up Nazi crimes? Evade presidential policy? Harbor murderers?"

These are serious questions of means and ends, and their correlatives are being asked in every area where the Cold War has affected our lives and our institutions. For the sake of the democratic ideals we claim to hold, such questions must be asked. Although they are often phrased in terms of the past, the way we answer them has everything to do with our future, including how we deal with Soviet specialists whose expertise could soon appear on the open market.

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Some Other Books of Interest

Major Events in the History of Life. J. WILLIAM SCHOPF, Ed. Jones and Bartlett, Boston, 1991. xvi, 190 pp., illus. Paper, $28.75. From a symposium, Los Angeles, Jan. 1991.

Though nominally a "proceedings," this volume is different from others of the genre—the symposium of origin was intended not for specialists but for first- and second-year college students, and the results are presented not by some rapid-reproduction process but in the polished format of the textbook. Six authors (whose biographies are given in the opening pages) present the history of life on earth in as many chapters. Stanley L. Miller opens the story with a discussion of prebiotic organic synthesis, beginning with the geological setting and including results of relevant laboratory experiments and evidence from extraterrestrial sources. Schopf then gives an account of "the oldest fossils and what they mean," covering the Precambrian from the earliest microfossils through the emergence and decline of eukaryotic phytoplankton. In chapter 3 Bruce Runnegar recounts the evolution of the earliest animals, beginning with a summary of the Metazoa as viewed cladistically and proceeding to the Ediacarian fauna, the "small shelly fossils" of the Burgess Shale, and the "Cambrian explosion." The earliest plants are then taken up by John B. Richardson, with emphasis on adaptations that enabled them to colonize the land environment and a postulated "spore-based evolutionary succession" culminating in the Late Devonian. Proceeding to more generally familiar forms, John H. Ostrom then recounts "vertebrate successes" up to the origin of birds, with particular attention to dinosaurs and their departure. The only mammal given more than passing attention in the volume is the hominid family, whose evolution through the Pleistocene is treated by Philip V. Tobias in the final chapter; here major anatomical and relevant environmental events are identified, and Tobias sets 2.5 million years ago as the point at which cultural and behavioral mechanisms became driving forces in the evolutionary process. Each chapter has its own reference list (or suggestions for further reading),

and a glossary and subject index are included at the end of the volume.

—KATHERINE LIVINGSTON

Advances in Child Neuropsychology. Vol. 1. MICHAEL G. TRAMONTANA and STEPHEN R. HOOPER, Eds. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1991. xvi, 239 pp., illus. $49.50.

Having recently emerged as "a distinct focus of research and practice," the field of child neuropsychology is, according to the editors of this new series, at a stage when "innovative ideas, well-conceptualized questions, and exemplary approaches. . .can play an especially critical role." Hence this effort to provide a "forum for exemplary work" and an "authoritative distillation of information" for both researchers and practitioners in the field. In the inaugural volume the subfield of developmental neuropsychology is represented by one paper, by D. L. Molfese on the use of auditory evoked responses from newborns to predict language skills. Three papers deal with abnormal situations—E. B. Fennell and J. P. Mickle on behavioral effects of head trauma, H. G. Taylor *et al.* on the sequelae of *Haemophilus influenzae* meningitis, and A. D. Curley on behavioral disturbances associated with seizure. Issues of assessment and treatment are dealt with respectively by K. Hugdahl, discussing the use of dichotic listening techniques, and M. Ylvisaker *et al.*, reviewing cognitive rehabilitation following brain injury. In an epilogue the editors mention as topics to be represented in future volumes the examination of normal developmental parameters for processes such as attention, neuropsychological effects of various abnormalities and pathologies, and innovations in assessment and intervention programs. The volume concludes with author and subject indexes.—KATHERINE LIVINGSTON

Books Received

The African Elephant. Twilight in Eden. Roger L. DiSilvestro and Christopher N. Palmer, Ed. Page Chichester, photographer. Wiley, New York, 1991. xviii, 206 pp., illus. $34.95. A National Audubon Society Book.

An Agenda for Antiquity. Henry Fairfield Osborn and Vertebrate Paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, 1890–1935. Ronald Rainger. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, 1991. xiv, 316 pp., illus. $37.95. History of American Science and Technology Series.

Alcoholism. A Molecular Perspective. T. Norman Palmer, Ed. Plenum, New York, 1991. x, 366 pp., illus. $89.50. NATO Advanced Science Institutes Series, vol. 206. From an institute, Il Ciocco, Italy, Aug. 1990.

The Behavioral Ecology of Efe Pygmy Men in the Ituri Forest, Zaire. Robert C. Bailey. University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor, 1991. xviii, 144 pp., illus., + plates. Paper, $15. Anthropological Papers, no. 86.

Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Fishes. Vol. 1, Phylogenetic and Biochemical Perspectives. P. W. Hochachka and T. P. Mommsen, Eds. Elsevier, New York, 1991. xx, 361 pp. $130.

The Biology of *Latimeria chalumnae* and Evolution of Coelacanths. John A. Musick, Michael N. Bruton, and Eugene K. Balon, Eds. Kluwer, Boston, MA, 1991. 446 pp., illus. $199. Developments in Environmental Biology of Fishes, 12. Reprinted from *Environmental Biology*, vol. 32, parts 1–4 (1991).

Characterization of Advanced Materials. William Altergott and Edmund Henneke, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1991. x, 183 pp., illus. $69.50. From a symposium, Monterey, CA, July 1987.

Chemical Deception. The Toxic Threat to Health and the Environment. Marc Lappé. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, CA, 1991. xvi, 360 pp., illus. $27.

Chemicals for the Automotive Industry. J. A. G. Drake, Ed. Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, U.K., 1991 (U.S. distributor, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL). viii, 201 pp., illus. Paper, $37.50. From a symposium, York, U.K., Sept. 1990.

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Digital Image Processing. Concepts, Algorithms, and Scientific Applications. Bernd Jähne. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1991. xiv, 383 pp., illus., + plates. Paper, $59.

Directional Ocean Wave Spectra. Robert C. Beal, Ed. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1991. xvi, 218 pp., illus. $65. Johns Hopkins Studies in Earth and Space Sciences. Based on a symposium, Baltimore, April, 1989.

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Ecology, Economics, Ethics. The Broken Circle. F. Herbert Bormann and Stephen R. Kellert, Eds. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, 1991. xviii, 233 pp., illus. $26.50.

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The Enzymes. Vol. 19, Mechanisms of Catalysis. David S. Sigman and Paul D. Boyer, Eds. 3rd ed. Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 1991. x, 459 pp., illus. $99.

From Humans to Computers. Cognition through Visual Perception. V. V. Alexandrov and N. D. Gorsky. World Scientific, Teaneck, NJ, 1991. viii, 203 pp., illus. $42; paper, $22. World Scientific Series in Computer Science, vol. 22. Translated from the Russian.

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