

tion, number of publications and awards, rank of employing institution, and positions held. Among the explanations he cites are the liberalization of occupational and social stereotypes; an increased demand for scientists, especially during the Sputnik scare of the late 1950s; the proliferation of top-notch state universities; and the affirmative action requirements of the federal government, a prime source of funds. Cole concludes that there is no bias against hiring women in the scientific community. He demonstrates that salary discrimination has diminished, but not disappeared. During the early 1920s, women scientists earned only 54 percent as much as their male counterparts did. By 1954, their salaries were between 84 and 89 percent of men's; the same was true in 1975, the last year for which Cole supplies data.

**THE WINE OF LIFE AND
OTHER ESSAYS ON
SOCIETIES, ENERGY &
LIVING THINGS**

By Harold J. Morowitz
St. Martin's, 1979
265 pp. \$10

Morowitz, a Yale professor of molecular biophysics and biochemistry, has a noble goal. He is determined to make "hard" science enjoyable and germane. He often succeeds. His title essay recounts the heated feud between Claude Bernard, a physiologist from Beaujolais, and Louis Pasteur. "What stands," observes Morowitz, "is the whimsical idea that the ultimate confrontation between these two giants of French science revolved around the issue of . . . how grape juice becomes wine." Discussing the production of human hair, skin, and nail cells, Morowitz discredits shampoos and hair conditioners purportedly containing "protein." "What hair preparations contain is not protein but a collection of amino acids. To sell someone amino acids and maintain that it is protein is like selling someone a pile of bricks and [pretending] that you are selling them a house." Reacting to a popular assertion (found on a greeting card) that the chemicals making up the human body are worth a mere 97¢, Morowitz executes some calculations of his own. If all the body's ingredients, including hemoglobin, DNA, and crystalline insulin, are counted, everyone of us, he finds, is a six-million-dollar man.