

**Patrizia Guarnieri.** *Italian Psychology and Jewish Emigration under Fascism: From Florence to Jerusalem and New York.* (Italian and American Studies.) xv + 275 pp., figs., bibl., index. Houndmills, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. \$95 (cloth). ISBN 9781137306555.

*Italian Psychology and Jewish Emigration under Fascism* is two books at once. Each is exquisite.

The first tells the story of Italian psychology, from its early efflorescence, through a period of struggle, to its decline under fascism, tracking especially the shifting relations between philosophy and experimental psychology. Here Patrizia Guarnieri, a renowned historian of Italian psychology, criminology, and anthropology, focuses on Francesco De Sarlo (1864–1937), a scholar who held a chair in theoretical philosophy at the Royal Institute for Advanced Studies in Florence and, in 1903, established the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology there. It was the first of its kind in Italy. De Sarlo was a committed experimentalist and positivist, although under the influence of Franz Brentano (1838–1917), who was then living in Florence (and to whom De Sarlo dedicated a book), he embraced “introspective method” as well. Combining observation and introspection offered a “third way” for empirical psychology to develop, which some have called “phenomenological experimental psychology.”

But De Sarlo’s third way was soon embattled. In 1913, Giovanni Gentile (1875–1944) published *The Reform of Hegelian Dialectics*, a crystallization of what became known as Italian neo-idealism, an ideology that in time provided a “tunnel through to Fascism.” Gentile attacked Italian psychology with tenacity, dismissing it as a “pseudo-science” with no capacity to produce “true knowledge.” After Mussolini appointed him Minister of Public Education in 1922, he introduced the “*Riforma Gentile*” that, over time, cleansed academic ranks of the sort of empirical psychologists that De Sarlo trained and employed.

Guarnieri then tells the story of two émigré psychologists, disgorged from Italy. The first is Enzo Bonaventura (1891–1948), a student of De Sarlo who graduated in philosophy in 1913 and received his *libera docenza* in psychology in 1917. Although he never earned a professorship in Italy, in 1924 he assumed the directorship of the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, taking over from De Sarlo. It was a position he held until 1938, when Italian universities were forbidden to employ a Jew. Bonaventura marshaled references and wrote colleagues and organizations working to resettle refugee scholars across the globe, before ultimately settling in Jerusalem in 1939 with his wife and three children and taking a post at the Hebrew University. There he rose to the rank of professor and began training what would become the first generation of Israeli psychologists. After the war Bonaventura investigated the possibility of returning to the Italian academy. This never came to pass: on 13 April 1948 he was killed when the convoy taking him to the Hebrew University campus was attacked by Palestinian soldiers.

The second émigré psychologist was Renata Calabresi (1899–1995), who in 1923 became the first woman to receive a doctorate in experimental psychology, under Bonaventura’s supervision. With her brother, Massimo Calabresi, she published and distributed a leading underground newspaper of the resistance, *Non Mollare*, and she spent a brief period in jail for antifascist agitation. From 1930 to 1938 she worked as an assistant at the Institute of Psychology in Rome; then she too was forced to leave, settling finally in the United States in 1940. Guarnieri follows her path closely: Calabresi found temporary work at the New School and then at Hunter College and finally settled into work as a clinician at a Veterans Administration hospital in Newark, New Jersey. Here, as with Bonaventura, one feels the desperate upheaval of a refugee scholar and registers the degree to which her success, and perhaps her very survival, came to depend on a variety of professional, religious, and personal networks that she summoned, with difficulty and mixed success, to her aid.

*Italian Psychology and Jewish Emigration under Fascism* offers no single, sustained argument. Instead, it provides something much more valuable: flashes of insight, bright like flecks of quartz in beach sand. The early sections of the book will spark the imaginations of scholars willing to complicate their views of the professionalization of new social scientific disciplines. There is much to learn here about the complications of gender in social sciences in the first half of the twentieth century. The later sections of the book provide a

splendid illustration of the workings of sociointellectual networks under stress, illuminating at once their durability, flexibility, and fragility.

The book also provides a master class in the use of archives. Guarnieri shares with her readers her journey of discovery as she finds new sources. Like an architect who leaves beams exposed, she allows us to inspect where the weight of her investigations is borne. Her descriptions of the people she investigates invest them with individuality—each is unmistakable and *sui generis*—yet they are carefully chosen to reflect the times and places in which they lived and worked. Guarnieri's presentation is understated—and all the more effective for her restraint. For these reasons, her book is a model of historical writing at its best.

Noah Efron

*Noah Efron teaches in the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at Bar Ilan University. He has been President of the Israeli Society for History and Philosophy of Science. He is the author, most recently, of A Chosen Calling: Jews in Science in the Twentieth Century (Johns Hopkins, 2014).*

**Janet L. Beery; Sarah J. Greenwald; Jacqueline A. Jensen-Vallin; Maura B. Mast** (Editors). *Women in Mathematics: Celebrating the Centennial of the Mathematical Association of America*. (Association for Women in Mathematics Series, 10.) xii + 405 pp., bibl., index. Cham: Springer, 2017. \$139 (cloth). ISBN 9783319666938.

We have come a long way since the publication of E. T. Bell's *Men of Mathematics* (Simon & Schuster, 1937), a book whose title says it all. Or have we? One wishes that the very timely book under review was not needed; that being a *woman* mathematician was nothing to take notice of. Perhaps that time is not far off.

*Women in Mathematics* (whose subtitle belies the volume's international scope) traces the arc of women's experience of, and contributions to, mathematics over the course of twenty-one fascinating essays, beginning with an early history of Girton College (Cambridge), which opened its doors to five women in October 1869.

As one would expect, the news from these early years is mixed. A number of Girton alumni would go on to have extraordinary careers, despite the fact that Girton alumni were denied Cambridge degrees until 1921, when they were granted titular degrees (i.e., degrees in name only, conferring no membership or voting privileges), and almost three decades would pass before women were admitted as full members of Cambridge in 1948. As for the Royal Society, it did occasionally publish the work of women scientists, but it opened its doors to women as members only in 1945, where previously women were thought to have been disqualified from membership by marriage, which diminished a woman's legal status, according to the common law at the time.

Charlotte Scott is one of the Girtonians whose story is told in Chapter 1. Scott, who earned first class honors on the 1880 Mathematical Tripos, a fifty-hour(!) ordeal spread over nine days, was awarded her D.Sc. degree in 1885, becoming the second woman in Europe (after Sonia Kovalevskaya) to earn a doctorate in mathematics. She immigrated to America in 1885 and went on to become the first head of the mathematics department at Bryn Mawr. Another is Sarah Marks, who was denied membership in the Royal Society on the basis of her marital status (see above) but was nevertheless awarded the 1906 Royal Society Hughes medal for her work on electrical arcs and sand ripples. Other Girtonians of that cohort would go on to have solid careers in mathematics, albeit facilitated by immigration (e.g., to South Africa in the case of Kate Knight Gale) and by nonmarriage.

Of the many women whose biographies are so movingly told in the volume, one in particular stands out: the story of Käthe Hey, Emil Artin's first graduate student (in Germany), as told by Della Dumbaugh and Joachim Schwermer in their essay "Käthe Hey and Margaret Matchett—Two Women PhD Students of