Gillian Barker was awarded the PSA Women's Caucus Prize in Feminist Philosophy of Science for her recent book, *Beyond Biofatalism: Human Nature for an Evolving World*. This prize is awarded biennially for the best book, article, or chapter published in English in the area of feminist philosophy of science within the five years prior to each PSA meeting. The winner receives an award of $500, which is presented at the PSA meeting.

This book is an excellent synthesis of over three decades of ongoing work in philosophy, evolutionary biology, and the social sciences, on the scope and limits of evolutionary psychology, and its import for addressing social and economic inequalities, and the coming challenges associated with climate change. The book is clear, well-conceived, and beautifully written. It's a wonderful example of how critical assessment of evolutionary thinking about human behavior matters in the context of social and political philosophy. The book details objections to talk of "human nature" and cost-benefit thinking in the context of discussion of sex roles, altruism, and outgroup antagonism. It also draws attention to the importance of phenotypic plasticity, the complexity of reaction norms, and niche construction in human behavior. The book makes a persuasive argument that there is a great deal more flexibility in human behavior than many evolutionary psychologists tend to suppose, and that the prospects for change and improvement in all our lives are (as a consequence) far more optimistic. The author connects a variety of different literatures that are typically not drawn together in philosophy; work by philosophers of biology on evolutionary psychology, development, and genetics, work by social scientists on behavior and social roles, and work in political philosophy on justice, capabilities and inequity.

The Women's Caucus would also like to give honorable mention to Hannah Rubin and Cailin O'Connor's "Discrimination and Collaboration in Science" (Philosophy of Science (85:3). The article engages with literature and themes central to feminist philosophy of science. It employs game theory to demonstrate how minority status negatively affects epistemic authority in academic collaborations, shedding light on the epistemic merits of diversity in collaborative work.

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Julia Bursten and Anya Plutynski
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