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Review of Jewish Tradition and the Challenge of Darwinism, Geoffery Cantor and Marc Swetlitz, eds.

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biological anthropologist and is eminently qualified to accomplish this goal. He edited or coedited four previous volumes on anthropological genetics, the first in 1973, and the last in 1984. Given the tremendous gains in the field in the last 20 years, this is a timely collection.

This volume nicely balances discussion of the methods currently driving anthropological genetics with the research questions to which the technology is being applied. Included are chapters on race, gene mapping, field methods, anthropological genetics and demography, molecular markers, quantitative traits, ancient DNA, forensics, fluorescence, and the human diaspora. The chapters are thorough and nicely reflect the state of the art.

The authors are, by and large, well established in their fields, and some even contributed to Crawford's earlier volumes. Although the air of authority these authors lend the book is valuable, considering how quickly technologies are changing, it might have been profitable to have balanced their contributions with more chapters by younger anthropologists who are thinking about the questions and technologies in innovative ways that have not yet become well integrated into anthropological genetics.

But perhaps this reflects the fact that edited volumes are going the way of the dial telephone. Science publication has shifted toward review articles and rapid publication, and an edited volume such as this is quickly out of date. This is most obvious in the chapters that include a discussion of Neanderthal history; several important papers analyzing Neanderthal nuclear DNA appeared after the book went to press, immediately rendering these chapters incomplete. In addition, the volume omits some important topics (e.g., primate genetics, the peopling of Asia), which Crawford explains in the preface is due to authors not delivering promised chapters—presumably because the payoff-to-work ratio is not in an edited volume's favor.

A more glaring omission, this one conceptual, is the area of developmental genetics and what the understanding of how traits are made can bring to evolutionary theory. The emphasis in this book, and in biological anthropology generally, on the details of human evolution at the expense of evolutionary theory and principles seems a curious one, since human evolution must be understood within the framework of that theory. But this is an omission that Crawford's volume could not have solved single-handedly.

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JEWISH TRADITION AND THE CHALLENGE OF DARWINISM.

Edited by Geoffrey Cantor and Marc Swetlitz. Chicago (Illinois): University of Chicago Press. \$60.00 (hardcover); \$24.00 (paper). xii + 260 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-226-09276-3 (hc); 0-226-09277-1 (pb). 2006.

This volume, separated into three parts, contains contributions from ten authors on the impact of evolutionary biology on Judaism. The first part (three chapters) covers historical responses of Jewish thinkers to evolution, and the final part (four chapters) discusses more contemporary responses to evolution. Part 2 (three chapters) addresses the uses and abuses of evolutionary thinking in both anti-Semitism and Zionism.

Parts 1 and 3 highlight the variety of implications that Jewish thinkers have drawn from their knowledge of evolution. The work of these thinkers has ranged from many attempts to reconcile scientific and religious understandings of creation and the natural world, to the notion that evolution is a non-issue for Jewish belief and practice, to a few examples of outright rejection of evolution. A recurrent theme in these chapters is that because Judaism has historically emphasized a nonliteral interpretation of the Bible, Jews of a variety of backgrounds have been able to accommodate both their religion and their understanding of evolution.

Although the use of Social Darwinism in eugenics and anti-Semitism is well known, and is covered in one chapter in this volume, two other chapters discuss how evolutionary ideas were adopted by Zionists in arguing for a Jewish homeland. Evolution played a major role in European thinking about race in the early 20th century, and Zionism was, for many at the time, a racial movement dedicated to reuniting and strengthening the Jewish race.

This book would be useful in a course on science and religion. It would be even more helpful if authors took the time to explain the basic concepts of Judaism for readers with a minimal background. Several of the chapters could be improved by clearly distinguishing between what is known and believed about evolution now and what was believed about evolution in the past. With only these minor objections, I feel that this volume will provide fresh perspectives and new ideas to consider for scholars interested in the interaction of evolution and religion.

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EVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS: THEORIES OF LIFE.

By Martin A Nowak. Belknap Press, Harvard University Press. 363 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-674-02211-1 (hc); 0-674-02212-9 (pb). 2006.

The most remarkable thing about this written textbook is not its length. Its perspective on evolutionary biology, chapter by chapter, is built in part on the work of that Nowak has made to the field in the last few years. The author has, in fact, distinguished himself as one of the leading figures in evolutionary biology, developing new approaches to provide new insights into a wide range of phenomena that are of great interest and importance.

This volume serves well as an introductory course in mathematical evolutionary biology, but it also has the qualities of a delightful read. General reduction to the subject will be aided by the structure makes it ideal for use in the classroom with the essentials of the subject. If you want an introduction to evolutionary biology like no other book that I know of, this is like being the wonderful world of Maynard Smith and (not to mention Nowak's mentor, Karl Sigmund, and Hofbauer).

Nowak does not provide a detailed introduction to evolutionary theory, but the details of population genetics and those are topics well covered. The author reserves his efforts for the most interesting, provide a unique and authoritative approach to the subject. game-theoretic approaches to evolution, fitness landscapes and replicator dynamics, the evolutionary game theory, other diseases, and the evolution of cooperation. How, he weaves these disparate threads into a meaningful and beautiful narrative. If you invests time or money in this book, you will not be disappointed.

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INTEGRATED GENOMICS: A LABORATORY COURSE.

By Guy A Caldwell, Shelli K. Caldwell. Chichester (United Kingdom): John Wiley & Sons. 2006. \$65.00 (paper). xx + 500 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-470-09501-6 (pb). 2006.

Most undergraduate scientists have the experience that is akin to attending a cooking school. "Here an