

Book Reviews

many years. As well as from his written works, Professor Lindeboom draws important information from his letters, in which he was able to speak more freely. Thus, we learn of his vivisection of animals' hearts and how he tried to explain observations on his incorrect theories. These latter, as well as his more positive contributions, also stimulated research fruitfully. After general chapters, Descartes' physiology is dealt with in detail, and then his views on life prolongation.

This is a remarkably useful book because not only does it present Descartes' biological and medical theories, but it also gives a useful survey of his life, his medical friends, his role as a scientist, his philosophical and scientific background, and his philosophy. It deserves a wide audience because it is the only book in English which deals with a vital phenomenon of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

JAMES R. MOORE, *The post-Darwinian controversies. A study of the Protestant struggle to come to terms with Darwin in Great Britain and America 1870-1900*, Cambridge University Press, 1979, 8vo, pp. xi, 502, £18.00.

It is claimed that this is the first book that looks in detail at the religious debates generated by evolutionary theory in the last few decades of the nineteenth century. It deals in particular with Protestant responses to Darwin after 1870 seen in accurate historical context.

The first section 'Historians and historiography' discusses the so-called conflict between science and theology and its unhealthy effects. What is needed is a revised view of the controversies over evolution that have derived from this "military metaphor", based on an analysis of the underlying intellectual struggle to come to terms with Darwin. The second part 'Darwinism and evolutionary thought' examines the "Darwinism" of Darwin himself and the main currents of post-Darwinian evolutionary thought. Part III is 'Theology and evolution', and it contains the responses of twenty-eight Christian controversialists. The affinities of Darwinism with orthodox theology are demonstrated and they explain the paradoxical acceptance by those professing the latter. Moreover the associations between evolutionary theories and liberal and romantic theological speculation also help to explain it.

Dr. Moore has written an important and unique book. It is well written, and nearly a third is occupied by notes, bibliography, and index. It will achieve deservedly wide popularity.

HAMILTON CRAVENS, *The triumph of evolution. American scientists and the heredity-environment controversy 1900-1941*, Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1978, 8vo, pp. xvi, 351, illus., \$17.50.

Professor Cravens presents the first scholarly history of the heredity-environment controversy in the American natural and social sciences. He carefully analyses the post-1900 evolutionists in the fields of psychology, genetics, evolutionary theory, anthropology, and sociology, who first produced the controversy in the 1920s. They were also responsible for the theory of interaction of heredity and environment in determining man's nature and culture. From this came the coherent interdisciplinary, evolutionary science which could explain and perhaps predict man's behaviour. The resolution of the controversy has important implications for the study of race,