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discovering how to make skin cells into stem cells. Building on the discovery, scientists plan to take cells from the skin of a long-dead northern white rhino—a critically endangered subspecies—and conjure up rhino sperm. In the future, such advances may allow us to revive recently extinct species like the passenger pigeon. And woolly mammoths may yet be cloned from cells frozen for thousands of years in permafrost. The rhino embryos could be grown in the wombs of Asian elephants. But what of woolly mammoth culture? Elephant culture is sophistiated, and every bit as vital for survival as their genes. Would we need to teach baby mammoths how to live in Siberia? How would we know what to teach them?

Ackerman's achievement is not without flaws. "The most successful scientist," E. O. Wilson says in The Meaning of Human Existence, "thinks like a poet-wide-ranging, sometimes fantastical-and works like a bookkeeper." Ackerman is clearly fascinated by etymology, but she sometimes gets things wrong. Orangutan does not mean "orange forest people" in Bahasa Indonesia, but simply "forest person." Such peccadilloes are a small price to pay for the beauty of her language. But elsewhere Ackerman's failure to work like a bookkeeper has more serious consequences. Is it really true that 10 percent of women have fallen victim to ovarian cancer in recent decades? The Ovarian Cancer National Alliance says that the lifetime risk is just 1 in 72. And can it possibly be that more than twice as many pregnant women infected with toxoplasma give birth to boys? If so, then countries such as France and Germany, which Ackerman claims have toxoplasma infection rates of 80 to 90 percent, must have serious sex-ratio imbalances. She finishes her book on a note that one suspects is meant to be reassuring: "[O]ur mistakes are legion, but our talent is immeasurable." Indeed.

ckerman's optimistic take does leave us with a kind of hope. She eschews the moralistic boundaries that define "natural" as something separate from us and "unnatural" as the work of man. She, like Wilson, argues that our actions in the world are neither good nor bad—

they're merely human—and if our self is not entirely separate from the rest of the world, or the rest of nature, then our self-interest can't be, either.

Neither book, of course, quite delivers on the promise of explaining the meaning of human life, or the meaning of any individual human life. While evolutionary theory can tell us why we are the way we are, it cannot tell us what sort of person we should strive to be. For that, Wilson argues, we must look to another source. "It is within the power of the humanities and the serious creative arts within them to express our existence in ways that begin at last to realize the dreams of the Enlightenment," he writes. He envisions a marriage of science and the humanities in our near future: "If a species can be said to have a soul, it lives in the humanities." It's an argument subtly advanced by both of these profound works, which together illustrate that our greatest achievements, as well as the solutions to our species' greatest problems, lie not solely in our technological advances but in our study of ourselves and in our enduring search for meaning.

December Index Sources

1 New York City Police Department; 2 New York City Housing Authority; 3 Office of the New York City Comptroller; 4,5 Federal Emergency Management Agency; 6,7 Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; 8 XCOR Aerospace (Mojave, Calif.): 9 Federal Aviation Administration; 10 National Transportation Safety Board; 11-13 Chronicle of Higher Education (Washington); 14,15 U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia; 16 Thomson Reuters (N.Y.C.); 17 Annenberg Public Policy Center (Philadelphia); 18 U.S. Government Accountability Office; 19 Markus Bell, Australian National University (Canberra); 20 U.S. Department of State; 21 Simon Wiesenthal Center (Jerusalem); 22 UNICEF (N.Y.C.); 23,24 Council on Foreign Relations (N.Y.C.); 25 ACTAsia for Animals (High Wycombe, England); 26 DoveLewis Emergency Animal Hospital (Portland, Ore.); 27 U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Atlanta); 28 Starboard Value LP (N.Y.C.); 29 U.S. Mint; 30,31 Penn Schoen Berland (N.Y.C.); 32 Beer Institute (Washington); 33 Beer Marketer's Insights (Suffern, N.Y.)/Harper's research; 34 Nielsen (N.Y.C.); 35 USA Today (McLean, Va.); 36 Sunlight Foundation (Washington); 37,38 Pew Research Center (Washington); 39 Buckingham Palace (London).