

imposed by quantum mechanics on models of matter are discussed at length, with many illustrative analogies.

This book is an impressive review of physical theory and philosophy. It also serves to remind us that there is no way to compel nature to give comprehensible answers when we ask inappropriate questions.

Donald Chaney
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THE PARABLE OF THE BEAST, John Bleibtreu, 305 pp., \$6.95, The Macmillan Co., New York, 1968.

The Parable of the Beast displays an impressive series of instances of man's breakthrough in glimpses of the underlying philosophy of biological creation. The scientific characteristics and functions of life in its lower as well as its more advanced forms are related with meaningful reference to man.

The plan, the design, the beauty, and the purpose that underlies the biological creation is presented in a style created to hold the attention and interest of a reader without specific scientific orientation. When unusual terms are used, they are defined, or an explanation is implied in an understandable context. The author has a feeling for and relates well with the general reader. The chapter on *Sociality*, especially exhibits this point in recounting the life and work of the Russian Prince, Petr Alekseyevich Kropotkin.

The book is rewarding reading, not only from the scholarly point of view, but enjoyable from the viewpoint of the aesthetic.

Sister Mary Ivo Miller
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SCIENCE: MEN, METHODS, GOALS, Boruch A. Brody and Nicholas Capalid, Eds., 343 pp., \$8.00, W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York, 1968.

A collection of readings in the physical sciences grouped around the headings of: 1) Nature of scientific theory (reductionism, realism, instrumentalism), 2) Discovery and justification of scientific theories (classical), and 3) Science and mathematics (measurement, arithmetic, geometry). The editors' comments are extensive and helpful. There is no index.

THE GAME OF SCIENCE, Garvin McCain and Erwin M. Segal, 178 pp., Cole Publishing Co., Belmont, California, 1969.

A paperback to be used as a supplementary text and to explore the meaning of science, scientific attitudes and methods, the life of the scientist, and something of the scientific establishment. It is told in an informal style

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but not breezy. There is a bibliography and index.

It is hard to see in what traditional course this book might be an assignment, although there is no quarrel with the idea that it would be useful reading for the beginning science student. The divisions are: attitudes, concepts, rules, ideas, inquiry, scientists, ethics, and social implication. The authors do well on their treatment of scientific ideas.

An interesting book for teacher and student.

TOWARDS A THEORETICAL BIOLOGY, C. H. Waddington, Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 234 pp., 1968.

This book is essentially the result of a 1966 bull session at Lake Como by erudite, chiefly Anglo-American scientists. Of the 19 participants only one was from France and one from Switzerland. The aim of the symposium was to attempt to formulate a core of concepts and methods around which theoretical biology could grow to the current stature of theoretical physics. The week's work only indicated the necessity of further discussion and interchange. The bulk of the book consists of a series of unconnected articles mostly written subsequent to the symposium, although a few reprints of articles originally appeared in *Science* as early as 1961. The reporting of free, intense, and stimulating symposium discussions might have been far more

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