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part must be prepared to encounter numerous and often lengthy quotations from the Greeks, with detailed comments on their significance. Great pains are taken to make clear that although Aristotle has the common reputation (which is correct in the strict sense) of being an antagonist of the atomic theory of Democritus, he did nevertheless believe in the finite divisibility of matter, i.e., the existence of smallest pieces of matter. The author feels that the significance of this has often been overlooked (e.g., by Lasswitz), particularly with reference to atomic theory in the later Middle Ages when the first traces of the modern point of view were beginning to appear.

The student of physics will not find anything particularly new in the second half of the book, devoted as it is to the atomic theory as we know it today, save perhaps for the final chapter on the relation between science and philosophy containing a justification for the existence of a genuine philosophy of nature (Naturphilosophie). The reviewer may have missed the point but he suspects the author is talking about metaphysics here and not what is now commonly accepted as the methodology of modern physical science.

The reviewer found this in general a stimulating book. However, even one who is not a professional historian of science could doubtless find some points to question. It seems that more could have been made of Parmenides in connection with the significance of invariance in modern physics. Moreover Plato's meaning for twentieth-century science is dismissed a bit too cavalierly. A physicist would naturally expect to find a rather lengthy discussion of the part played by the kinetic theory of gases in the development of the atomic theory, but the author dismisses this in a couple of pages and there is no mention at all of Daniel Bernoulli.

Looking at the Stars. By Michael Ovenden. 192 pp. Philosophical Library, Inc., New York, 1958. \$4.75. Reviewed by H. K. Kiess, Washington, D. C.

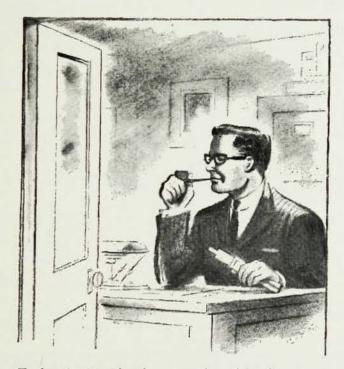
Looking at the Stars is one of a series of books on leisure-time activities. Especially written to interest young people, it has not only the personal touch emphasized by popular science writers, but also the professional authority which they lack; the author has himself made the observations he recommends.

In this little book he manages to cover most of the topics included in an introductory course in astronomy. The first six chapters are devoted to home territory, i.e., our solar system: the sun; the planets, and how they move; time, the seasons, and the calendar; the instruments by which this knowledge is gained. Before journeying into outer space the reader is advised to consult the main features of the celestial map; he is then ready to proceed.

As for the stars, the author considers their various types, distances, motions, sizes, temperatures, masses, and luminosities, evidence for all of which is presented with appropriate diagrams. He describes spectroscopic

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methods for determining composition as well as motion, and with clarity he unravels the clue to the shell star. After describing our galaxy and other stellar systems as far as telescopic methods can reach, he continues the spaceward journey, via radio methods, to penetrate beyond the optical limit.

The final chapter, "See for Yourself", suggests various observations for the reader to make and when to look for what. And we know he is Scottish when he discusses buying a telescope when "you are earning your own living". The conversational tone should appeal to youthful readers, as well as to older ones, who wish to be informed about matters astronomical without resorting to interpretations of technical publications by nonscientist writers. Because the author is an astronomer this book is genuine. Sky photographs are numerous and the illustrations by Mrs. Ovenden are excellent.

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