cal doctrine, considering it both incomplete and fraught with undesirable assumptions. The argument is heavily philosophical in the conventional sense, but the physicist will be interested in the physical illustrations which form part of the historical survey given by the author.

The final article by Nicholas Rescher (University of Pittsburgh) is devoted to a discussion of "The Ethical Dimension of Scientific Research." This takes up such questions as the ethical problems involved in the financial support of research (i.e. who gets the money and why), in the standards of proof (the natural human desire to push one's own preconceived ideas), in the dissemination of research findings (who decides what should be published and when), in the allocation of credit and priority, etc., etc. These are nagging and everpresent problems, whose solutions are in practice admittedly more or less unsatisfactory compromises; it is worthwhile from time to time, however, to face up to them frankly. The author does so in vigorous fashion.

The title of the collection is well chosen, for the matters treated are those in which it is difficult if not impossible to reach definite conclusions accepted by all scientists, since they depend to such an extent on taste and preference. The book, however, should make interesting reading for the philosophically inclined physicist.

R. Bruce Lindsay, who is Hazard Professor of Physics at Brown University, writes frequently on philosophy of science.

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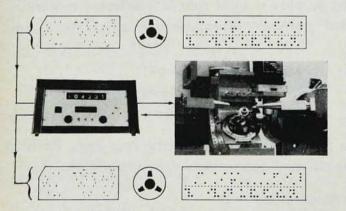
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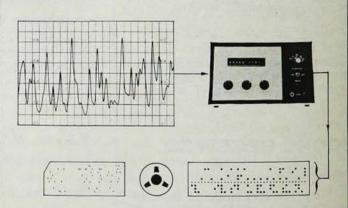
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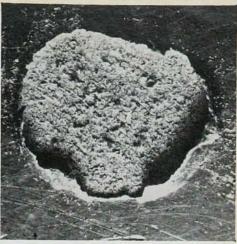
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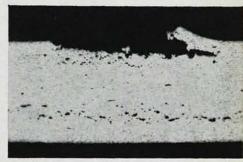
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