

which one has to return, each time with a specific problem in mind.

One of the most interesting aspects of the book lies in the inherent disclosure that difficulties in running a laboratory seem to arise less often from the technical problems involved than from the personnel problems involved. Thus the evidence indicates that the fitting of a research group into a sales or production organization is not an easy task. For example the chapters on Selecting Projects for Research and Evaluating the Results of Research clearly show the effects of necessary compromise between the several groups. It is safe to assume that most companies have experienced similar problems.

The book contains chapters (among others) on the philosophy and objectives of research, the research director's job, research budgets and reports, characteristics of the research man as well as his procurement and selection, salary policies, personnel policies, design of a research laboratory, tools and helpers, the translation of research into new products, the evaluation of research, patent policy and patent pools (the article on the latter makes an interesting case for a highly debatable subject), public relations, and research in Europe. While most of the book is of high quality such a chapter as that on Research in America and Europe is so short as to be both superficial and misleading.

The book contains a bibliography of some seven hundred references as well as such addenda as sample personnel and patent forms. Written by men working directly on the fields concerned, the work is certainly a comprehensive endeavor. It is unfortunate for physicists (inasmuch as they must become more interested in such topics) that this first attempt is so overwritten and repetitious.

Howard A. Robinson
Armstrong Cork Company

Greek Science

A SOURCE BOOK IN GREEK SCIENCE. By Morris R. Cohen and I. E. Darkin. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. New York, 1948. 579 pp. \$9.00.

This book is part of the series, "Source Books in the History of the Sciences," published under the auspices of several scientific societies under the general editorial supervision of Gregory D. Walcott, Edwin G. Conklin and Harlow Shapley. Source books in astronomy, mathematics, physics and geology have already appeared. After the death of Professor Cohen in January, 1947, Professor Darkin of the College of the City of New York, who had collaborated with Cohen on the selection and translation of the material, took the final editorial responsibility. The result of the conscientious and discriminating work of the two scholars is this exceptionally useful anthology. It contains English translations of the most interesting contributions of the Greeks and Romans on mathematics, astronomy, mathematical geography, physics, chemistry, geology, meteorology, biology, medicine and physiological psychology.

This book will be welcomed by all who want to study the ideas of the classical authors on science and are not

able, or have no patience, to read the original Greek or Latin texts, many of which are not even easily available. The publication will counteract the tendency to quote from second hand sources, the cause of so many serious misunderstandings. The present collection, with its broad pattern of subjects, should appeal—in the words of the editors—to those thoughtful readers who wish to achieve some understanding not only of the foundations of modern science, but of a vital element in our humanistic tradition as well.

There we find together, in rich variety, some of the most important sections of the works of Euclid, Archimedes, Pappus, Ptolemy, Hero, Aristotle, Vitruvius, Lucretius, Pliny, Theophrastus, Celsus and Hippocrates. Some unusual texts are included, such as a translation of a Leyden papyrus on the imitation of precious metals, and of a Stockholm papyrus on pigments and dyes. The editors have added commentaries, which occasionally amount to independent essays on certain aspects of Greek science. Added are extensive bibliographical references, which show that very little of any importance has escaped the editors (we miss Eva Sachs' book on the five Platonic bodies, E. J. Dijksterhuis' book on the Elements of Euclid, in Dutch, and material in the Russian language). It seems petty to cavil at the choice of material of so excellent and comprehensive a selection, but we believe that the account in Aristotle (Physics VI, 9) of Zeno's four paradoxes might well have been included. On the other hand, we are grateful for the inclusion of several texts on musical theory.

We believe that Professor Darkin can be proud of his labor of love, which has provided English reading people with a book of the greatest use to all who like to understand our classical heritage. There will be many who, like this reviewer, are delighted with this opportunity to enrich their knowledge of Greek science in its many ramifications.

D. J. Struik
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Books Received

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 38, Part 3, THE FREEZING OF SUPERCOOLED WATER. By N. Ernest Dorsey. 328 pp. The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., 1948. \$1.75.

ELEMENTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES. By Lawrence A. Ware. 203 pp. Pitman Publishing Corporation, New York, 1949.

EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE ATOMPHYSIK. By Wolfgang Finkelburg. 339 pp. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1948. DM 28.

THE KELLEY STATISTICAL TABLES. Revised. Truman Lee Kelley. 223 pp. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1948. \$5.00.

THE OPTICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE DIFFRACTION OF X-RAYS. By R. W. James. 623 pp. G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London, 1948. \$17.50.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BERKELEY SYMPOSIUM ON MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY. Edited by Jerzy Neyman, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1949. \$7.50.