

could not have been influenced by the French physician Barbeyrac, with whom he was alleged to have studied. The discussion of the influences on Sydenham's theory tends to be somewhat thin, however. For example, Dewhurst does not make clear that Sydenham was an Aristotelian in philosophy, who rejected the mechanical concept of nature but who recognized an order in nature expressed in a hierarchy of creatures. This position is most clearly stated in the *Theologia rationalis* reprinted in this volume. Indeed, Dewhurst hardly comments on this document. Yet he might have referred the reader to R. S. Westfall's *Science and Religion in Seventeenth-Century England* (Yale University Press, 1958), where it is discussed in an appropriate context, namely, the development of a concept of natural religion among the scientists of 17th-century England.

The other writings in the second part deal with the use of anatomy in medicine, coughs, smallpox, dysentery, intercurrent and intermittent fevers, pleurisy, the four constitutions, and the art of medicine. All in all this is a useful book to have and a welcome addition to the literature on Sydenham.

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Neoliberal Economics

Public and Private Enterprise. The Lindsay Memorial Lectures given at the University of Keele, 1964. JOHN JEWKES. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1966. 100 pp. \$2.25.

Presumably the main object of an endowed lectureship is to give distinguished authors an opportunity to express their old ideas in a new and more palatable form for a more general public. These three lectures conform admirably to the purpose and may be strongly recommended to anyone who wishes to get the principal ideas of John Jewkes in a compact and attractively written form. Jewkes is perhaps the leading representative in England of what might be described as the "neoliberal" school of economists, who might be described perhaps as free-market Keynesians. They do not usually deny the necessity for economic policy designed to maintain

full employment; apart from this, however, they are suspicious of the intervention of the state, particularly in regard to manipulating the price system. They are dubious of the value of planning, especially where this involves detailed forecasting; and they have a great deal of faith in what might be called a well-regulated invisible hand, with the price system performing most of the functions of the allocation of resources and even the distribution of income. The keystone of their attack on the planned economy is the virtual impossibility of detailed forecasting, and here, of course, it is very easy to collect and present horror stories of failures in forecasting, although it is not so easy to demonstrate that these have had any disastrous consequences. Jewkes's first lecture essentially deals with this problem. In the second lecture he goes on to analyze in greater detail the arguments in regard to the proportions of the economy which should be in public and in private enterprise. Here again the attack on the nationalized industries, mainly on the grounds that they are too large organizations and have diseconomies of scale, is fairly easily made. In this lecture there is also an attack on educational planning, which again is a favorite subject of the neoliberals. Jewkes, however, is much milder than some of the neoliberals. He would certainly not advocate turning education or health back to private enterprise, and seems to give at least a mild benediction to the present British model. The third lecture he devotes mainly to an attack on the "growthmanship" of the British National Economic Development Council (familiarily called Neddy), and it concludes with a plea for the civilizing effect of a free market as producing equality, status, a constant social learning process, and a distribution of the decision-making power. He concludes with a mild plea even for a free market in land.

This little volume is by no means a treatise, and it is not intended to be one. It is somewhat casual in its arrangement and by no means complete in its coverage of the subject. In a short space, however, it can give the reader a good deal of insight into a school of thought which should not be dismissed lightly, even if one does not agree with it; and it may be recommended on these grounds.

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Set-Theoretic Mathematics

Fundamentals of Abstract Analysis. ANDREW M. GLEASON. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1966. 416 pp., illus. \$13.75.

The purpose of this text is to explain the relation of set-theoretic mathematics to mathematics itself. The following excerpts from the preface are refreshing and give some indication of the views of the author and his purpose in writing this book:

... the books [on "modern" mathematics] that I have seen all explain the axiomatic method, not the set-theoretic point of view. There are mathematicians who claim that there is no difference between mathematics and set theory. . . . No mathematician of my acquaintance would abandon his field if an apparently insurmountable contradiction were discovered in the general concept of subset. Obviously, mathematics has a real content which transcends the inadequacies of our efforts to formalize it. . . . It is unfortunate that the technical devices necessary to maintain an abstract approach often obscure the origins of the problems they are designed to handle. The result has been a widening of the intellectual gap between pure and applied mathematics. . . . Those who find the precision of set-theoretic formulations fascinating often lose sight of mathematics itself, while those who are repelled by formalisms often dismiss all abstractions as mere axiom-pushing and turn a blind eye to the insights that abstraction may provide. . . . I do not suggest any retreat from abstraction, far from it, but I do believe that our students will find set-theoretic mathematics easier to understand and at the same time more valuable if it is presented with a frank acknowledgement that it is only one of the possible ways to record mathematical ideas. . . . It is a very abstract and highly formalistic book, but at several strategic places I have tried to point out how formalism is related to the elusive "real mathematics" which exist only in our intuition.

The basic ideas in this book should be mastered by all students who desire to become mathematicians. The book is a welcome addition to the class of "modern" mathematical texts concerned with the foundations of mathematical analysis and should prove to be one of the best in this category. It can be recommended not only to the student of mathematics but also to the philosophically inclined non-mathematician. The book will do very little to bridge the gap between pure and applied mathematics, but this appears to be not the author's intent.

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