

information led to new insights, while in other instances this flow was blocked by various social and ideological factors.

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G.E.R. Lloyd, *Magic, Reason and Experience. Studies in the Origins and Development of Greek Science*. Duckworth, London / Hackett, Indianapolis, 1999. Paperback edition. ISBN1-85399-602-5 (UK); 0-87220-528-2 (US). £15,95.

This is the paperback imprint of the 1979 edition. From a thoroughly modernistic paradigm of science, Lloyd examines the Greek authors between the 6th and the 4th century BCE. Scientific inquiry, for him, centres around the notion of a specific type of argumentation (*reason*), as well as empirical research (*experience*). Opposed to this paradigm is the notion of *magic*. Magic is older than science. This anthropological hypothesis then supplies Lloyd with a framework from which to approach his theme: how Greek authors thought about magic, accepted it or opposed it, and how science emerged from these criticisms of magic. Lloyd is then able to supply an answer to the question of why the Greeks specifically invented science, and what social, economic, ideological and political factors hindered or enhanced its growth and development.

He concludes that the various forms of rhetoric supplied the dialectic necessary to extend the boundaries of science. Deductive reasoning, however, was a hindrance in the testing of theories and led to scientific dogmatism.

Lloyd's book remains a classic. It would be interesting to pursue Lloyd's research further to supply answers to questions such as, 'How widespread was the scientific world-view?' 'Did scientists adhere only to this world-view?' and 'What role did the mythological concretisation of abstract ideas play in the rapid advancement of scientific thought?'

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