The introductory part of this volume includes the definitions of the hypergeometric function and the various symmetry relationships, applications, approximations and interpolations, a summary of some useful formulas on sums of combinatorials, and a bibliography of 66 references. Examples given in applications include sequential procedure, test of the equality of two proportions, distribution of the number of exceedances, Bayesian prediction, and sampling inspection.

The reviewer's immediate reaction to these tables is that the type face is too small for easy reading and that the format makes it difficult to find the values of the indexing parameters. However, considering the 135,874 entries and the 726 pages, it would be difficult to eliminate these faults without prohibitive increase in both the size and cost of this volume.

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2[G, I, X, Z]. Ralph G. Stanton, *Numerical Methods for Science and Engineering*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1961, xii + 266 p., 23 cm. Price $9.00.

This book is designed as a textbook for an introductory course in numerical methods for students in the physical sciences and engineering with a good knowledge of calculus and differential equations. The selection of topics is fairly standard, as one would gather from the following chapter headings: Ordinary Finite Differences, Divided Differences, Central Differences, Inverse Interpolation and the Solution of Equations, Computation with Series and Integrals, Numerical Solution of Differential Equations, Linear Systems and Matrices, Solution of Linear Equations, Difference Equations, Solution of Differential Equations by Difference Equation Methods, and the Principles of Automatic Computation.

The author states that the book was developed from the standpoint of hand and desk-calculator techniques, and justifies this on the grounds of his belief that "the majority of workers in science and engineering can make great use of numerical methods without perhaps ever encountering a problem of sufficient length or complexity to justify programming it for an electronic computer." His final chapter, containing only eighteen pages about automatic computation, seems to confirm one's belief that the author views the modern field of numerical computation with automatic electronic computers as a spectator rather than as a participant.

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3[G, S]. Taro Shimpuku, "General Theory and Numerical Tables of Clebsch-Gordan Coefficients," *Progr. Theoret. Phys.*, Kyoto, Japan, Supplement No. 13, 1960, p. 1–135.

General formulas for the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients $(j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \mid j_1 j_2 j m)$, in the notation of Condon and Shortley [1], have been given by Wigner and by Racah [2], [3]. These formulas are very complex and computationally inconvenient. Shimpuku states: "Here we derive a new general expression of $C - G$ coefficients