effectively to help illustrate the algorithms. Several chapters are concluded with case studies: examples of programs which can occur in practice. The final chapter deals with an input-output scheme which the author admits is not ALGOL, and the reviewer hopes will never be.

This text is on the other end of the scale from that of Naur, which was evidently written for the experienced programmer. It is probably more suitable for the beginner than those of Bottenbruch or Dijkstra. However, the reader is not warned that ALGOL has imperfections, nor is he given an indication of the precise manner in which the syntax is defined. The author gets into trouble by not making clear the distinction between procedure-identifier and function-designator. Thus the statement (on page 76) that a function name "must never appear anywhere but on the left-hand side of an assignment statement", will probably convince many readers falsely that the recursive factorial procedure on page 79 is incorrect.

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65[Z].—JAMES A. SAXON & WILLIAM S. PLETTE, *Programming the IBM 1401: A Self-Instructional Programmed Manual*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey, 1962, xv + 208 p., 23 cm. Price $9.00.

The sub-title of this book; namely, *A Self-Instructional Programmed Manual*, describes the special feature of its design. It is a text on the 1401 designed for study without the aid of a teacher. In order to accomplish this purpose, frequent problems are provided, with the answers given on the immediately succeeding pages. The answers are accompanied by comments which help to clarify any errors that may have been made by the student.

This general technique seems very useful, and can certainly assist in the initial training of 1401 programmers, with a reduction in the time required by an instructor.

Considering the space demands of this special method of presentation, the text provides a good coverage of the fundamentals of programming. Machine language, flow charting, symbolic coding, assembly programs, input and output, editing features, and subroutines are only briefly mentioned.

With the completion of this text, the student has acquired a good start in 1401 programming.

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66[Z].—RAJKO TOMOVIC & WALTER J. KARPLUS, *High-Speed Analog Computers*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1962, xi + 255 p., 22 cm. Price $9.95.

This book presents the material on electronic devices and circuits which combine to constitute the repetitive type of analog computers (where a solution can be displayed on a cathode ray tube) and on applications of such computers to engineering problems. Professor Tomovic is associated with the University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He has written a book (entitled *Calculateurs Analogiques Répétitifs*, published in Paris in 1958) from which the present volume was derived. The co-author, Professor Karplus of the University of California, author of other books on analog com-