of mathematical programming, this book would have been more meaningful and interesting to the reader if some of the basic theorems had been included.

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28 [X].—R. L. ACKOFF & P. RIVETT, *A Manager's Guide to Operations Research*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1963, x + 107 p., 22 cm. Price $4.25.

This is a remarkable little book, which this reviewer and many practitioners of the art will heartily recommend to management personnel who ask, "What is operations research? Where can I find out about it in a form I can underatand?" The practical experience of the authors in dealing with management and their knowledge of the field are readily apparent throughout the pages of the book.

The two major chapters expand on the nature of operations research and describe the form and content of typical problems that lend themselves to such an approach. The shorter chapters are concerned with the relationship with other management services and the organization and administration of operations research. Differences in practice between the United Kingdom and the United States are identified, but one is more struck by the essential similarity. In addition to the major textual content there is included a list of consultants, schools and universities offering courses in operations research, a list of firms, arranged by industry, that use operations research, and an annotated bibliography. Ackoff's and Rivett's contribution should receive an enthusiastic response; the enthusiasm is merited.

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29 [X].—ALAN S. MANNE & H. M. MARKOWITZ (editors), *Studies in Process Analysis*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1963, viii + 427 p., 26 cm. Price $14.00.

As used by the editors, "process analysis" identifies studies "which approach the analysis of industrial capability through models reflecting the structure of productive processes." Process analysis should be differentiated in this sense from a capability analysis based on gross national product or the input-output studies which are founded on inter-industry product flows. In an introductory chapter, the editors state that "input-output analysis fail to account for alternate methods of production," seeing this as a major drawback to this type of approach. This may be true in a narrow sense, but comprehensive linear programming models based on input-output analysis have been formulated and used in which resource substitutability has been incorporated. This point is discussed by Dorfman, Samuelson, and Solow in *Linear Programming and Economic Analysis* (New York, McGraw-Hill, 1958).

Process analysis involves a model-building activity, the development of appropriate computational algorithms, and the application of model and algorithm to