The brief introduction repeats the specifications concerning these tables. They were computed on an IBM STRETCH and the MANIAC II. The output was placed on cards and paper tape prior to printing in the present form.

D. S.

1. V. L. GARDINER, R. B. LAZARUS & P. R. STEIN, "Solutions of the diophantine equation $x^3 + y^3 = z^3 - d$," *Math. Comp.*, v. 18, 1964, p. 408–413.

67[F].—D. H. LEHMER, "On a problem of Störmer," *Illinois J. Math.*, v. 8, 1964, p. 69–79, Tables I, II, III.

The problem of the title consists of finding all pairs of integers N, $N-1$ such that both numbers have as their prime divisors only primes contained in a preassigned set. For instance, if the set is that of the six smallest primes, an example is

$$N = 123201 = 3^6 \cdot 13^2, \qquad N - 1 = 123200 = 2^6 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11.$$

In Table I Lehmer gives *all* 869 pairs where the set consists of the 13 smallest primes, 2 through 41. Embodied in this are also all solutions where the set is that of the t smallest primes, with $t = 1(1)13$. Factorizations of N and $N - 1$ are also given if $N > 10^5$; for smaller N the author suggests the use of existing factor tables.

In Tables II and III he gives the analogous pairs of *odd* numbers N, $N - 2$ and N, $N - 4$, respectively, for the set of the first 11 primes.

The text of the article gives the underlying theory and mentions several number-theoretic applications.

D. S.

68[G].—WOLFGANG KRULL, *Elementare und klassische Algebra, vom modernen Standpunkt*, Band I, Walter De Gruyter & Co., Berlin, 1963, 148 + 31 p., 16 cm. Price 3.60 DM.

This is the third edition of a Göschen book which first appeared under the title *Elementare Algebra vom höheren Standpunkt* in 1939. The second edition appeared under the present title in 1952. Since the book carries the volume number I, it seems that a sequel is planned. The book deals with polynomial equations and does include some chapters on their solutions, as is customary in books of this type; it also includes an account of the Sturm theory. However, the first edition included a whole chapter on numerical calculation of the roots. The book is written by an expert who had helped shape the modern treatment of this subject. "Modern" means here, of course, "abstract"; hence, the book is not of immediate concern for the readers of this journal. The day may come when "modern" may mean "numerical".

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69[G].—FRANK M. STEWART, *Introduction to Linear Algebra*, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, 1963, xv + 281 p. Price $7.50

This book is written in the belief that "linear algebra provides an ideal introduction to the conceptual, axiomatic methods characteristic of mathematics today". Accordingly, the symbolism, and to some extent the phraseology, is borrowed from