The book was written to become a text at the upper-division level. One may assume that the dozen or so universities that have 1604's have already been made aware of its potential usefulness in this role. It can be recommended also for the library of any non-academic computing center that has this machine. The big question is, of course, whether it would be suitable as a textbook at those institutions that do not have a 1604. The authors have attempted to some extent to make an affirmative answer possible by separating material that can be treated in general terms from that which is heavily 1604-dependent. However, its value would seem to be greatest as a supplementary reference rather than a text if a 1604 is not available.

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34[Z].—R. WOOLDRIDGE & J. F. RACTLIFFE, *An Introduction to ALGOL Pro-gramming*, Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, N. J., 1964, x + 131 p., 21 cm. Price $4.20.

This book is an addition to the rapidly growing list of introductory and tutorial texts on ALGOL programming. At the beginning, the reader is made familiar with a simple paper-tape oriented computer system and some basic notions relating to it; such as program, memory, input and output. In the following chapter, ALGOL is introduced by means of a short sample program. The sequel proceeds through the explanations of numbers, identifiers, expressions, arrays, and loops. A special chapter is inserted on input and output. The last chapters are devoted to the ALGOL block-structure and to procedures. A summary of the "main features of ALGOL" concludes the text.

The book is heavily oriented towards the ALGOL system implemented on the Elliott computers. This allows for the addition of a chapter on input-output, which discusses in detail the *read* and *print* operators of the Elliott-ALGOL system. The book is therefore particularly valuable to users of Elliott computers. For the reader interested in ALGOL 60, or implementations of ALGOL on other machines, this strong orientation is of questionable value, although the authors promise to anno-tate any "deviation of ALGOL 60" from Elliott ALGOL. For example, in the re-viewer's opinion, the mandatory occurrence of *switch* declarations with the purpose of acting as label declarations ought to have been mentioned as a peculiarity of the Elliott system, and not as the general rule, which ALGOL 60 allows to be disre-garded.

Also, example 7 does not seem to yield the expected results.

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