

(b) The description of *own* variables do not distinguish whether the static or dynamic interpretation is intended.

(c) The effect of a "go to" into a conditional statement is not spelled out, although an example (p. 75) shows a simple case.

(d) It is not stated whether all the primaries of a simple Boolean are evaluated every time (for consistency in the operation of side effects).

(e) Simple arithmetic expressions are not defined well enough to forbid Bottenbruch's counterexamples: $2a + b$, $a \uparrow -2$, $2(x + y)$.

Following are some misprints and confusing words that were noted:

(a) pp. 34, 76, 251; the characters (, +, 0, ., 5, and) following ENTIER should be taken from the hardware representation character set.

(b) p. 38, rules 3, 4: two characters are chopped off at the end of each of these lines.

(c) p. 84, rule 6: "is by their appearance" means "is by the order of their appearance."

(d) p. 86, ex. 4: for "(A, I, N)" read "(A, 1, N)".

(e) p. 100, rule 4: since call by name is being described, delete "or assigned the value of."

(f) p. 111, rule 8: replace second sentence with: "If there is, rules 4 and 8 on pages 106 and 107 are applicable."

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28 [12].—R. E. SMITH, *The Bases of FORTRAN*, Control Data Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., 1967, vii + 253 pp., 26 cm. Price \$3.50.

A cursory glance through the contents of this book on Fortran would lead one to believe that it is a professional's manual for baseball players. Upon closer inspection, however, one finds that it is an attempt to present the basic concepts of Fortran programming in an appealing, informal way, without causing the reader to become overwhelmed by the subject matter as in the rigid system followed by most books on the subject.

Indeed, the author's approach to programming is quite unusual. The book is studded with most interesting anecdotes, challenging problems and thought-provoking questions seemingly unrelated to programming. Actually they are very much to the point. The ideas are cogent, and the diligent reader might well succeed in his efforts. It is questionable, however, considering the limited number of programs and techniques discussed in detail, that the average reader will be able to cope with the various problems presented in the text. Nevertheless, the approach is commendable. But after having mastered this book, the interested reader would be advised to follow up on this Fortran I presentation.

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