

with $\alpha = m^{1/3}$ and $n = 1, 2, 3,$ or 6 . Reference is made to Markoff's table to $m \leq 70$ which is reproduced in [1]. The present table is much to be preferred. We may discount Markoff because of typographical and other errors, and because his units are not given uniformly as in (1), but in a variety of forms:

$$\begin{aligned} &55 + 24 \cdot 12^{1/3} + 21 \cdot 18^{1/3}, \\ &5/(5 - 2 \cdot 15^{1/3})^3, \\ &(1 + 23^{1/3})^6/9(3 - 23^{1/3})^9, \end{aligned}$$

etc. The form (1) has several advantages including a quicker, more accurate way of estimating the regulator.

The brief text mentions the methods of Voronoi and Billebič but gives no clue how the present table was computed. It required five hours of computer time. For $m = 239$, A is 188 digits long (and so $Q(239^{1/3})$ presumably has class number 1). These digits are printed 79 to a line with no spacing. I would hate to proofread it.

D. S.

1. B. N. DELONE & D. K. FADDEEV, *Theory of Irrationalities of the Third Degree*, Transl. Math. Monographs, vol. 10, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, R. I., 1964, p. 304.

16 [12].—CLIVE B. DAWSON & THOMAS C. WOOL, *From Bits to If's, An Introduction to Computers and Fortran IV*, Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, 1971, xii + 157 pp., 21 cm. Price \$2.50.

This pocket book paperback makes for light, informative reading. It introduces the Fortran IV language in a somewhat breezy manner and the two authors are to be congratulated for not getting bogged down by too much technical matter.

The repertoire of Fortran IV is treated in a methodical manner and each of the nine chapters contains a set of exercises, with answers included for some of them. Programming techniques, per se, are not included. As the authors point out, the book is intended to serve as a basis and its object is to whet the appetite of the novice. This it should do admirably.

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