1. J. BRILLHART & J. L. SELFRIDGE, "Some factorizations of $2^n \pm 1$ and related results," *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 87–96.
2. SAMUEL YATES, "Factors of repunits," *J. Rec. Math.*, v. 3, 1970, pp. 114–119.

56[10].—RUDOLF KOCHENDÖRFFER, *Group Theory*, McGraw-Hill, London, 1970, vii + 297 pp., 24 cm. Price £5.–

This book, an English translation of the original 1966 German edition, provides an excellent introduction to group theory, with the emphasis placed on finite groups. Besides the standard topics, some fairly recent theorems (e.g., on Carter subgroups of solvable groups) are included.

The book is written very straightforwardly, with a minimum of notation and a maximum of clarity; in this respect, it compares favorably with other texts, such as *Group Theory* by W. R. Scott, which cover somewhat more ground at the expense of readability. There are 127 exercises, many of them being examples for the general theory (of these, however, 49 are concentrated in the first two chapters).

The author's choice of topics shows (in the reviewer's opinion) excellent taste. There are 13 chapters, as follows: groups and subgroups, homomorphisms, Sylow subgroups of finite groups, direct products, abelian groups, extensions of groups, permutation groups, monomial groups and the transfer, nilpotent and supersoluble groups, finite p-groups, finite soluble groups, miscellaneous topics (e.g., the Burnside Problem), representations (including proofs of theorems of Burnside and Frobenius). There is a useful bibliography of books and articles.

JAMES HUMPHREYS

Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences
New York University
251 Mercer Street
New York, New York 10012

57[12].—R. DUBUC, G. LAMBERT-CAREZ, M. GRATTON, L. ROY & A. SHAPIRO, *Dictionnaire Anglais-Francais, Francais-Anglais de l'Informatique*, Dunod, Quebec, 1971, xi + 214 pp., 22 cm. Price 24F, paperbound.

This book contains some six thousand words and phrases from the area of computer science, both in English and in French. Contrary to the usual concepts of lexicology, the authors have not attempted to record the current usage of the French scientific language in the field of computers. Rather, they have tried to invent a new language, since they feel that the current usage involves too much borrowing from the English vocabulary. While nobody can dispute this fact, it appears doubtful that their endeavor will have any measure of success. There seem to be two reasons for this: The first reason is that it is far from certain that French speaking computer specialists actually feel the need to purify the professional jargon they have been using for many years. The second reason for the probable failure of this enterprise is the proposed vocabulary itself. Many of the French words or phrases have been coined by the authors themselves, using some standard Latin or Greek roots, prefixes and suffixes. Besides the fact that one would expect the book to indicate clearly which phrase is extracted from the existing literature and which one is a creation of the authors, it turns out that many of the new words are unbelievably pedantic. Although most of these neologisms are, in fact, logically derived from the appropriate