He thereby solved a number of indeterminate number-theoretic problems which included several solved earlier in a different manner by Diophantus.

The origin of this book is ascribed in the Prologue to a problem posed to Leonardo by John of Palermo, involving a special case of what are now called congruent numbers. These numbers have been discussed in detail by several modern writers, notably Dickson [1] and Ore [2], and are still being investigated.

Professor Sigler has supplemented this careful translation of *Liber quadratorum* into modern English with detailed comments in contemporary mathematical notation and terminology as well as with a brief biography of Leonardo Pisano, which includes an outline of his works. The sources drawn upon for this version are contained in an appended list of 20 references.

Although the original book was written without numbering of theorems, this translation presents the text conveniently in the form of 24 numbered propositions with proofs and the aforementioned subjoined comments.

Regrettably, a number of typographical errors appear in the comments. For convenient reference these are listed with corrections in the Errata section of this issue.

This book clearly reveals Leonardo Pisano as a highly original, ingenious mathematician, unquestionably the greatest number theorist in the period from Diophantus to Fermat. It should be of special interest to all those interested in the history of the theory of numbers.

J. W. W.

1. L. E. DICKSON, *History of the Theory of Numbers*, Vol. II, Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., 1920, reprinted by Chelsea, New York, 1952.
2. O. ORE, *Number Theory and Its History*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1948.

21[65–06].—A. H. P. VAN DER BURGH & R. M. M. MATTHEIJ (Editors), *Proceedings of the First International Conference on Industrial and Applied Mathematics (ICIAM 87): Contributions from the Netherlands*, CWI Tract, Vol. 36, Centre for Mathematics and Computer Science, Amsterdam, 1987, 433 pp., 24 cm. Price Dfl.56.80.

Four applied mathematics organizations, GAMM, IMA, SIAM and SMAI, from Germany, England, the United States and France, joined in organizing the First International Conference on Industrial and Applied Mathematics, which took place in Paris on June 29–July 3, 1987. While no official proceedings of this major event are going to be published, a national committee in the Netherlands decided to invite the Dutch contributors to prepare their manuscripts for publication in this volume. The volume contains 29 contributions, which are presented in seven categories entitled Applied Mathematical Analysis, Scientific Computing, Control Theory and Signal Processing, Computational Geometry, Applied Probability and Statistics, Mathematics of Natural Sciences, Software and Hardware Aspects.

W. G.