The case $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ is discussed in a similar manner.

There is a brief discussion of the case where the parameters of all the members of a pencil are equal, the case where the axes of the base complexes of a pencil are parallel, and the case where the axes of all members of a pencil are identical.

The memoir is well printed with only a few minor misprints. It seems to this reviewer that the first two parts of the memoir are unnecessarily repetitive. The third part on cycles and sequences is interesting and is more compactly written.

ALICE T. SCHAFER

NEW JOURNAL

Journal d'Analyse Mathématique. Vols 1, 2. Jerusalem, 1951, 1952–53.
Vol. 1, 8+386+26 pp.; vol. 2, 8+381+23 pp. $20 per volume;
40% discount to individual members of mathematical societies.

Although there have been and still are a number of mathematical journals specializing in restricted fields, this is, I believe, the first to take analysis in general as its avowed specialty. As such, it is welcome to analysts, and should be welcome to other specialists at least for its effect in decreasing the pressure on other journals. The average length of the papers is appreciable: the two volumes contain 15 and 17 papers, respectively. Indeed, in a day when most authors are under pressure to emulate Landau in compression, although infrequently in clarity, of mathematical exposition, this journal is one of the last refuges of the long paper and the typographically complicated formula. One must be grateful to the editor, B. A. Amirà, for his courage, and to the organizations and individuals which have subsidized the publication so far. The journal is evidently going to be one of the indispensable components of any serious general mathematical library.

This is intended to be an international journal, and it has an international editorial board. In the first two volumes, an overwhelming majority of the papers originated in the U.S.A. or France. Both well-established names and relative newcomers appear in the list of authors. The languages of the journal are English and French; the extra pages at the ends of the volumes contain summaries in Hebrew. The typography of the formulas is excellent, but the pages have an unconventional look which can be traced to the wide spacing between the lines of the text and the use of spaced-out roman instead of italic type for statements of theorems and the like.

R. P. BOAS, JR.