consisting of modification of some of those already mentioned, are briefly stated with citation of references. Chapter 1 ends with an interesting discussion of criteria for the comparison of different algorithms.

The statement of the translation editor that this is the only book in English which deals extensively with the approximate solution of integral equations (with Cauchy kernels) may still be true. At least this reviewer could find no other. However, for the case of convolution equations there is the excellent and extensive work by Gohberg and Fel'dman [7], which forms an effective complement to the present book, since the approach and the methods in the two monographs are quite distinct for the most part.

One feature of the book which aids the reader is to set off passages which can be omitted on a first reading or are suitable "for a reader with an advanced mathematical training", by a vertical line within the margin of the text. The book is "closely written", in the sense of the theorem-proof style, sometimes proceeding without clear motivation from the readers point of view. However this style has the advantage of the presentation of a large amount of material in a short compass, and of clearly setting out what is known and not known. For a book on numerical analysis there are remarkably few numbers included. The only example noticed where any details of calculation were cited was the computer solution of the system which arose in dispersion theory (p.263)

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D. H. Hyers

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Nonparametrics: *Statistical methods based on ranks*, by E. L. Lehmann, Holden-Day, Inc., San Francisco, and McGraw-Hill International Book Company, Düsseldorf, Johannesburg, London, Mexico, New York, Panama, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Toronto, 1975, xvi + 457 pp.

The methods taught in the standard basic statistics course assume that the observations come from a normal (Gaussian) distribution. Students are taught that the best estimate of the average or typical value of a population is the