Although it appears to be primarily intended for students who are not majoring in mathematics, the standard of rigor is rather high; the treatment of Cauchy's theorem is close to that in Ahlfors' *Complex variables*.

The book contains many exercises, most of them rather easy.

In some instances the nomenclature is a bit old-fashioned (functions are allowed to be "multiple-valued," connected = arcwise connected).

Misprints are rather plentiful.

W. H. J. FUCHS

BRIEF MENTION

Reflections of a mathematician. By L. J. Mordell. Montreal, Canadian Mathematical Congress, 1959. 7+50 pp.

A personal account, partly psychological and partly autobiographical, of how mathematics as a subject and as an activity appears now to a distinguished number theorist.

Gödel's proof. By E. Nagel and J. R. Newman. New York, New York University Press, 1958. 9+118 pp. $1.75 paper, $2.95 cloth.

An excellent nontechnical account of the substance of Gödel's celebrated paper *On formally undecidable propositions of Principia Mathematica and related systems*, which makes the leading ideas of the proof intelligible to the nonspecialist.

Conduction of heat in solids. 2d ed. By H. S. Carslaw and J. C. Jaeger. New York, Oxford University Press, 1959. 10+510 pp. $13.45.

A revision of the edition of 1946 carried out by the second author. Two new chapters have been added, one on integral transform notation and one on numerical methods.

Theory of relativity. By W. Pauli. Trans. from the German by G. Field, with supplementary notes by the author. New York, Pergamon, 1958. 14+241 pp. $6.00.

Translated from the article *Relativitätstheorie* in Encyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften, vol. V19, Leipzig, Teubner, 1921.

Mathematics dictionary. 2d ed. By Glenn James and R. C. James. Princeton, Van Nostrand, 1959. 546 pp. $15.00.

An enlargement and revision of the edition of 1949 to cover not only elementary mathematics but basic terms from most branches of