tial fraction expansion for $1/p(z)$. This idea can be made useful in various ways, particularly by Rutishauser's *qd* algorithm, which is developed in full detail and applied to entire functions as well as to polynomials. Anyone seeking information on how to calculate zeros will be well advised to consult these two chapters.

Some years ago there was a college president who said that he could accept functional architecture as long as it was "functional for use." This superficially fatuous remark makes, on reflection and considering the vogue use of the adjective, a good deal of sense. In the same vein, Henrici's book is about applied complex analysis for use. By using topics from it, any course that is oriented toward applications can be made more realistic and more useful; an abstract course that nevertheless acknowledges the mundane utility of the subject by including some applications can do so more intelligently. There is surely satisfaction in knowing whether one has to do with a pure existence result or with one that makes it possible to calculate something reasonably accurately in a reasonable amount of time. The algorithmic approach has also led to the formulation of a number of results in simpler or more elegant forms than are usually given. I think that Henrici has shown that his approach has a good deal to contribute to our understanding of complex analysis.

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Buildings of spherical type and finite BN-pairs, by Jacques Tits, Lecture Notes in Mathematics, no. 386, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1974, 299+x pp., $9.90

The relationships between certain algebraic, analytic and geometric structures and root systems in Euclidean spaces have been a source of methods and ideas that have had a profound impact on various parts of mathematics. Some particularly fruitful instances of this interaction are E. Cartan's classification of semisimple Lie algebras over the complex