equations as something "which Cauchy never even wrote" is obviously a wrong translation, what was meant being something like "which Cauchy did not write here". I have kept a list of dozens of lesser errors, but at least this translator does not fall to the depths of rendering Abel's famous statement "Cauchy est 'fou'" by "Cauchy is a fool" [**3**, p. 25].

The presentation of the book is scandalously bad, especially for a publisher with a great tradition of excellence. Apparently it was reproduced from a "camera-ready text," as the saying goes. The result is ugly and hard to read. The paper is flimsy and tears easily.

The foregoing review does not do justice to the book. To those mathematicians who would like to know how classical analysis developed, I can only say, Read it!

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Empirical processes with applications to statistics, by Galen R. Shorack and Jon A. Wellner, Wiley Series in Probability and Mathematical Statistics, John Wiley and Sons, New York, Chichester, Brisbane, Toronto, Singapore, 1986, xxvii + 938 pp., $59.95. ISBN 0-471-86725-X.

This is an impressive book, the result of a colossal undertaking by two people who have witnessed much of, and contributed to, the modern development of empirical processes and their applications to statistics.

In their preface, on the main objectives of their study, the authors write:

> The study of the empirical process and the empirical distribution function is one of the major continuing themes in the historical development of mathematical statistics. The applications are manifold, especially since many statistical procedures can be viewed as functionals on the empirical process and the behavior of such procedures can be inferred from that of the empirical process itself. We consider the empirical process per se, as well as applications of order statistics, rank tests, spacings, censored data, and so on.