applications provided by the Global Positioning System (GPS), which is only beginning to approach its full operational phase consisting of 21 satellites in 20,000 km altitude orbits.

This volume contains the proceedings of Symposium 102, Global Positioning System, held at the 125th Anniversary Meeting of the International Association of Geodesy (IAG), August 1989, Edinburgh, Scotland. Papers presented at this symposium meeting are grouped into five sections, titled: Static and Geodynamic Positioning, Orbit Determination, Optimization and Design, Dynamic and Kinematic GPS/INS, Radio Tracking Systems. In each section the first papers are the keynote presentations. They present a comprehensive review of the current status of GPS geodesy with a look towards the future, from the perspective of the presidents of the GPS-related study groups and subcommissions of the IAG. The rest of the sections contain a collection of 29 papers based on the poster presentations. They provide an overview of current research activities in GPS geodesy and thereby complement the keynote presentations.

The volume presents a wealth of information about various aspects of the GPS system and its many applications in geodesy, navigation, and space technology. It is a very valuable reference for any researcher or student in these disciplines who wants to learn about the status of the GPS data processing theory and applications.

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This book on solar prominences is based on the review talks presented at a workshop held in Palma de Mallorca in 1987. The book contains seven chapters. After an introduction by E. R. Priest, three articles by B. Schmieder, O. Engvold, and J.-L. Leroy present observational aspects of solar prominences: physical conditions, relationship with streamers and cavities, the transition region around prominences, and the magnetic field measurements. Then, three articles by J.-M. Malherbe, U. Anzer, and A. W. Hood deal with theoretical topics: formation by radiative and MHD instabilities, static equilibrium models, and the stability of the static equilibria. The presentation is assisted by plenty of illustrations and photographs. The level of the contents is high, and basic knowledge of radiative transfer and magnetohydrodynamics is required. The appropriate audience would, therefore, be solar physics researchers and graduate students. This book is a wonderful contribution from the European solar physics community.

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