There are no exercises in the book unless one counts the "proof left to the reader" type. Indeed, a good beginning on a set of exercises might include the above cited examples, and others, with comments and, perhaps, hints.

Some errors are noticeable although certainly not in any great number. In the construction of a Euclidean plane on p. 18 K is assumed to be an arbitrary field yet k is chosen to be an element of K such that $-k$ is not a square. Clearly k cannot be quadratically closed. This same error is repeated on p. 23.

In Theorem 4.2 the existence of a line g is implied by the statement of the theorem; yet the proof of the theorem seems to assume that g exists.

There are relatively few typographical errors, a remarkable feat considering the complexity of some notation and the abundance of subscripts.

This book is a moderately good addition to the literature; its good features outweigh its shortcomings. It should be accessible to patient and persistent beginners and no doubt will be a valuable source for future work on the geometric theory of S-groups.

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Shape theory, by Jerzy Dydak and Jack Segal, Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 688, Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Heidelberg-New York, 1978, vi + 150 pp., $11.80.

Shape theory has come to loom large on the horizon of topology. The literature in the area has grown enormously. More and more research papers assume that the reader is familiar with the results and techniques of shape theory. For the reader who does not have this familiarity, but who wishes to learn, there are difficulties. He may struggle through a paper only to find that the results are superseded by more powerful and completely different techniques. Some results have "standard" errors which may or may not be corrected in the literature. What the newcomer will probably find most irritating is the teeming multitude of approaches to shape theory that he will find. Each approach is derived from a particular viewpoint according to the whim of its originator. Some of these approaches are confused and capable of permanently beclouding the mind as the searcher seeks to find the depth that is not there. Some approaches are so abstract that even experienced mathematicians marvel in wonder at the meaning of it all. To those who are