review, is supplemented by 236 pages of appendices that bring the book up-to-date, and provide a more systematic treatment of some topics from the French version. In summary, the authors have prepared a valuable reference for mathematicians and engineers.

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Bounded analytic functions, by John B. Garnett, Academic Press, New York, 1981, xvi + 468 pp., $59.00.

The book under review belongs to an area which, for want of a better term, I shall call one-dimensional function theory. "Function theory" should be interpreted here, not in the old sense of the theory of functions of a complex variable, but rather in a broader sense encompassing both the analysis of functions, holomorphic or not, and the analysis of spaces of functions. The settings for one-dimensional function theory are primarily the unit disk and the upper half of the complex plane together with their boundaries, the unit circle and the real line, respectively.

One-dimensional function theory is not a branch of mathematics in the way that, say, operator theory and low-dimensional topology are. Perhaps it does not even deserve a name of its own. The operator theorist seeks to understand the structure of operators, the low-dimensional topologist to understand the structure of three-dimensional and four-dimensional manifolds. The practitioner of one-dimensional function theory is aware of no comparable ultimate goal. This in part reflects the status of one-dimensional function theory as a handmaiden of several other, more coherent, disciplines—operator theory, theory of Banach spaces and topological vector spaces, prediction theory, systems theory, theory of commutative Banach algebras—which it provides