With the exception of the Chapman theorem, the results italicized in §4 are only available in raw research-paper form. There is a real need, for instance, for an exposition of Taylor's example which does not require the reader go through "$J(X)IV$" by Adams. This material can be given a reasonably self-contained treatment, as can the other examples I have cited of major results in the subject. And all the results cited were available to experts, at least in preprint, before the book was completed. One must conclude that the primary purposes of this book are the education of students and the outlining of the literature. It is not a definitive exposition of the subject, and it is not addressed to the larger topology community.

A striking feature of the book is its huge bibliography which shows that the authors know the kind of history I tried to sketch in §§1 and 2, as well as the recent literature. However, the history is relegated to "who did what when" notes at the end of each chapter (very accurate notes, by the way). Perhaps a broad sweep of history is not to the authors' taste, but I think the subject calls for it. After all, shape theory is hardly elegant mathematics, not even when well written, as in this book. It is technical mathematics, and technical mathematics needs all the justification available.

In summary, this is a book which presents its subject well, but in a rather narrow framework. It is accessible to students at a relatively early stage of their studies, and will direct them to, but not guide them through, the more advanced topics. Those who use elementary shape theory in their work will find this book a convenient reference source.

ROSS GEOGHEGAN

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Riesz spaces II, by A. C. Zaanen, North-Holland Mathematical Library, Vol. 30, North-Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam, 1983, xi + 720 pp., ISBN 0-4448-6626-4

The analytic theory of Riesz spaces, which is the study of linear mappings between Riesz spaces, was initiated by F. Riesz in his 1928 address to the International Congress of Mathematicians held at Bologna. In his address, Riesz emphasized the important role played in analysis by partial order and indicated how classical results concerning functions of bounded variation were related to their order structure. His ideas led to the foundation of the theory of vector lattices, or Riesz spaces as they are known nowadays, with fundamental contributions from H. Freudenthal and L.Kantorovitch in the middle thirties. Freudenthal's contribution was the abstract spectral theorem which bears his name, a theorem whose formal resemblance to the spectral theorem for