author cites as a noteworthy phenomenon an example of a continuous game where every pure strategy is employed in the optimum strategy. Such examples are commonplace in the statistical literature; several interesting ones (designed for another purpose) are to be found in Ann. Math. Statist. (1950) p. 190. Other citable results are those on the equivalence of behavior strategies and mixed strategies under general conditions (Ann. of Math. (1951) p. 581), and nontrivial results on the elimination of randomization (Ann. Math. Statist. (1951) p. 1 and p. 112).

The above criticisms should be regarded as directed at minor blemishes of a highly meritorious piece of work. The mathematical public is indebted to the author for an excellent and highly readable book, which this reviewer read with pleasure.

J. WOLFOWITZ

Leçons d'analyse functionelle. By F. Riesz and B. Sz.-Nagy. Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó. 8+448 pp. About $7.50.

This work is superb.

For the field which it covers, it cannot be approached now nor will be soon by other books. It is not presented as a treatise for specialists, the essential purpose of which is to report advanced and complex results. Nor is it written as a textbook for the young student. Its aims are much higher and much more elegant. And in accomplishing these aims its authors have put together a magnificent advanced treatise and a most excellent though not elementary text. The purpose of the work is to set down, within the spirit and context of the undertaking, a certain coherent and central portion of mathematics in final and definite form. And within the spirit of the undertaking, this version is final and correct. Whether it is the only possible such version is another question, the answer to which is not important at this point. The hallmark of the work is its balance and good taste: in the choice of subjects, in the extent and detail in which they are developed, in the methods used to present them, and in the critical question of style and exposition.

The subjects treated are the modern theory of integration and differentiation, and the theory of linear operators which is based upon these concepts. Thus we find discussion of the space L^2 of square integrable functions, of abstract Hilbert space, of the space C of continuous functions. The latter is connected to integration theory by the fundamental correspondence between linear functionals and measures. This leads to a brief treatment of the spaces L^p, $p \geqq 1$, of reflexive spaces, and finally, of Banach spaces. For these various