for the specialist to have the theorems stated in their full generality and to be able to find computations as complete as those given in §29, but for the less experienced it would have been easier if certain results had been obtained as directly as possible without exploring "all the interesting byways."

Nevertheless, the reading of this treatise, no matter how difficult, will always be a rewarding experience for anybody interested in abstract harmonic analysis.

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Introduction to the Theory of Partially Ordered Spaces by B. Z. Vulikh, translated by Leo F. Boron. Gordon and Breach, New York, 1967. xv + 387 pp.

This title first appeared in Russian in 1961; the present translation appeared in print in 1967, and the reviewer's copy appeared in his mail in 1971. There is little difference perceptible between the reviewer's copies of the English and the Russian editions, so one might at first suppose that this book is more an historical document than a work of present interest. It is pleasant to report that this supposition is false; even though the book includes none of the beautiful and far-reaching results that functional analysis in partially ordered spaces has produced since about 1957, its treatment has many virtues and its contents perennial interest. In this late review, then, it seems appropriate to try to place the work in perspective, to examine briefly what it does and at a little more length what it does not do.

Hewitt's review of the Russian edition (MR **24** #A3494) describes the book as "an updated, abridged, and elementary version of the monograph *Functional analysis in partially ordered spaces* (Russian) by Kantorovič, Vuli(k)h and Pinsker (GITTL, Moscow, 1950; MR **12**, 340)," and gives a chapter-by-chapter list of the contents. One may thus omit the list here, and expand on the description by saying that this is primarily a book about vector lattices, usually complete or σ-complete, which is not really a simple introduction to but a fairly complete account of their theory. The theory, which began its development in the middle thirties, was itself fairly complete by the middle fifties. Two rather old-fashioned characteristics of the theory are particularly notable: its preference for convergence defined in terms of the lattice-order relations to norms and topologies (only two of the thirteen chapters of the present book deal with normed, or even Fréchet, spaces), and its lack of negative surprises (representation theorems show that the examples of vector lattices that come naturally to one's mind are pretty typical, and when one needs a counterexample a fairly familiar