Hubble constant (parameter), nor is there any indication as to how the chronometric theory enables one to study the variation of this quantity with distance. Thus it is difficult to evaluate the claim (cf. p. 118) "a further advantage of the chronometric theory over the expansion-theoretic model is that it reconciles the different values (of the Hubble constant) on the basis of different distances to the objects under observation".

I found this a difficult book to read in part because various definitions and derivations were omitted. Nevertheless, I consider that the comparison made above between chronometric theory and general relativistic cosmology an accurate one. I do not agree with comments made by Segal about general relativity and its degree of experimental verification.

This book has not convinced me that chronometric theory is a replacement for general relativistic cosmology, a branch of a theory which contains Newton's theory of gravitation as a limiting case and which provides observed corrections to that theory.

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*Cohomology theory of topological transformation groups*, by Wu Yi Hsiang, Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete, Band 85, Springer-Verlag, New York, Heidelberg, Berlin, 1975, x + 164 pp., $25.00.

The theory of finite (and generally compact) groups of transformations of manifolds had its origins slightly over half a century ago in the work of Kerékjárto [34] and Brouwer [12] showing that periodic transformations of the 2-disk and 2-sphere are topologically equivalent to rotations. (An error in the original proof was later corrected by Eilenberg [20].) Similar results for actions of compact connected groups on 3-space were proved by Montgomery and