which make the book most welcome. The book is written in a topological mode, it is true, but it is accessible and suitable for a wider readership, being clear and careful in style, emphasizing the search for the "right" notion and "right" proof. The specialist on the other hand may still find interesting homotopy theory (fibrewise) which is new to him, in the last part of the book.

ALBRECHT DOLD
UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG
MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT

BULLETIN (New Series) OF THE
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
Volume 24, Number 1, January 1991

0273-0979/91 $1.00 + $.25 per page

The logarithmic integral I, by Paul Koosis. Cambridge Studies In Advanced Mathematics, vol. 12, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, New York, New Rochelle, Melbourne, Sydney, 1988, xvi + 606 pp., $89.50. ISBN 0-521-30906-9.

One of the most important and distinctive features usually associated with the class of analytic functions is what is commonly referred to as the unique continuation property. Put in its simplest form it says: if $f(z)$ is defined and analytic on an open set Ω in the complex plane and if either

(1) $f(z) = 0$ on a set with a limit point in Ω, or
(2) $f^{(n)}(z_0) = 0$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$, at some $z_0 \in \Omega$,

then $f(z) \equiv 0$ on Ω. In short, an analytic function is completely determined by its behavior on a rather small portion of its domain of definition. Koosis's book, *The logarithmic integral*, (LI), is in large part concerned with extensions and applications of this basic fact.

By 1892—at the age of twenty-one—Émile Borel had become convinced that it must be possible to extend the uniqueness property to much larger, more general, nonanalytic classes of functions defined, for example, on sets without interior points. To some, however, it seemed highly unlikely that such a program could be carried out in any meaningful way and Poincaré had even constructed certain examples to strengthen the negative point of view. Nevertheless, Borel persisted in his conviction and at his thesis defense of 1894—at which Poincaré was the rapporteur—he