

homotopy property of Euclidean 3-space. Subsequently, Cesari showed how to avoid the use of this theorem by ingenious analytic devices. Both of these alternative approaches are treated fully in the book. One finds here also the first exposition in book form of the fundamental *Cesari representation theorem*, which states that every surface (this term being taken in the appropriate precise meaning explained in the book) of finite Lebesgue area admits of a conformal representation (in a certain generalized sense) such that in terms of this representation the Lebesgue area is given by the classical integral formula. An important feature of the book is the generality of the mappings which occur as representations of surfaces. Indeed, Cesari operates with mappings from plane sets of a general type which include open sets and finitely connected Jordan regions. From the point of view of general methodology, the following feature of the book is of special interest. Cesari notes that several of the fundamental theorems of the theory are concerned with a given individual representation of the surface, and he suggests that in such cases the proofs should be made in terms of the given representation, without using the existence of more favorable representations for the same surface. In carrying out this program throughout the book, he devises novel and most instructive proofs for several fundamental theorems and develops remarkable new methods. This feature of the book should give much food for thought even to the most seasoned specialist in the field. To the reader interested in applications, the Appendix on the Weierstrass-type integral developed by Cesari should be especially valuable.

The presentation is careful, precise, and concise throughout. Both for reference and for study, the book is an invaluable addition to the literature on surface area theory.

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Additive Zahlentheorie. Part I. Allgemeine Untersuchungen. By Hans-Heinrich Ostmann. (Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete, New series, no. 7.) Berlin, Springer, 1956. 7+233 pp. 29.80 DM.

The author has chosen to present additive number theory from the point of view of the theory of density of sets of integers. The largest part of this volume is devoted to the development of this theory and closely related topics, but certain other parts of additive number theory are included.

The basic concepts are the system Σ of sets \mathfrak{A} of non-negative integers and the operation $\mathfrak{A} + \mathfrak{B} = \{a + b; a \in \mathfrak{A}, b \in \mathfrak{B}\}$. Their proper-