number of really challenging results for the reader to come to grips with, and to mull over later. If this is accepted as a valid criterion, then Wang's book will leave a lot of people unsatisfied.

In matters of presentation, this book leaves a great deal to be desired. It may seem harsh to criticise numerous misuses of language in a book by an author for whom English is a second language. However, it is not only the author who should bear the brunt of such criticism; it is also the persons responsible for the production of his book. When one finds sentence after sentence that does not, by any stretch of the imagination, read decently, and a confusion of similar-sounding but different words (e.g. "conversion" instead of "converse") then the conclusion has to be that the editorial staff neglected their job. On the other side, neither is it unreasonable to express the regret that the author did not trouble to have his typescript read over by a native-speaking colleague.

This book is about a nice circle of ideas with some interesting, still-unsolved problems. The subject does not currently occupy the centre stage of research in harmonic analysis; however, it has some good things to offer, and it is a pity that the present treatment of it was not just that much better.

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Hausdorff compactifications, edited by Richard E. Chandler, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York and Basel, 1976, vii + 146 pp., $16.50.

Work on compactifications began in 1924 with Tietze, Alexandroff and Urysohn. In 1930, Tychonoff characterized completely regular (Hausdorff)