and not many illustrative examples. Thus, in §2.15 only seven explicit integrals which can be found using residues are mentioned. The discussion of the last on page 119 with integrand $(\ln z)^2/(1+z^2)$ is inadequate, since if I_1 is the integral from 0 to ∞ and I_2 is that from $-\infty$ to 0, some nontrivial manipulation is needed to show that $I_2 = I_1 - \pi^3/2$, a preliminary to $2I_1 - \pi^3/2 = -\pi^3/4$, which then gives the result correctly stated at the end of 2.153.

The omission of examples together with the brevity of the exposition, explain how the author has managed to include so many topics in a single volume. But on the whole, this book may be highly recommended to any reader desiring a broad knowledge of function theory from a compact presentation.

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Contributions to the theory of games, Vol. 4. Ed. by A. W. Tucker and R. D. Luce. (Annals of Mathematics Studies, No. 40.) Princeton University Press, 1959. 9+453 pp., $6.00 (paperbound).

This is the fourth, and at present writing intended to be the last, volume on the theory of games in the present series. It is devoted to n-person games, which are very much more complicated than two-person games because formation and disruption of coalitions and making side payments are permitted. The present volume, as its predecessors, is prefaced by an introduction which describes the general state of the theory and summarizes the contents of each paper. This introduction is itself an excellent review and makes further comment here unnecessary. The general remarks made by the reviewer in his review of the preceding volume of this series (Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. vol. 65 (1959) pp. 101–102) apply here as well.

J. WOLFOWITZ

Lie groups. By P. M. Cohn. (Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, No. 46.) New York, Cambridge University Press, 1957. 7+164 pp., $4.00.

It is only in recent years that the study of Lie groups as global objects has come to be considered a subject of general interest. Until that time, it was customary to study only the "group germ" of a group which, upon analysis of the best-known literature, was some unspecified neighborhood of the identity element of the group. Among the familiar works along this line we find Eisenhart's book on continuous groups, while a quite recent discussion of the same nature is found in a chapter of Schouten's *Ricci calculus* (second edition).