clearly acknowledged. The "punch line" on page 86 is "should then be expressible" in line -7: beneath this simple phrase there lurks nothing less than Church's Thesis!

A few misprints were detected, as well as some slips, but none likely to cause difficulty.

R.A. Staal, The University of Waterloo

Report on Injective Modules, by Tsai Chi - Te. Queen's papers in pure and applied mathematics, No. 6, Kingston, 1966. 243 pages. $3.00.

This useful report includes many results on injective modules which have not previously appeared in book form. Proofs are given in great detail and there are few misprints. The bibliography includes ninety entries.

The book is divided into two parts, the first entitled "general properties of injective modules" and includes the proof of the existence of injective hulls, and the structure theory of the injective hull of a finite dimensional module and its ring of endomorphisms. The second part is called "injective modules over various rings" and these rings include principal ideal domains, Dedekind domains, Prüfer rings, integral domains, semi-simple (completely reducible), finite dimensional algebras (over a field) and rings with chain conditions.

W.D. Burgess, McGill University

Abstract Theory of Groups, by O.U. Schmidt. Translated from the Russian by F. Holling and J.B. Roberts; edited by J.B. Roberts. W.H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, 1966. vii + 174 pages. $5.00.

The Russian original of this book was published in a small edition in 1916, at a time when Burnside's treatise was the only large scale work on group theory in existence. An apparently unchanged second edition appeared in 1933. It is truly regrettable that this work had not been made generally available much earlier. But it seems that few copies, if any, have ever left the USSR. An unchanged reprint appeared in 1959 in a small volume of Selected Works on Mathematics of Otto Schmidt (together with his original papers on group theory, all translated into Russian). Thus the book became accessible.

The first part, Chapters 1 - 4 (about one third of the whole work) includes the definition and the simplest consequences, as well as most general theorems concerning invariance, homomorphism, automorphisms together with a good deal of information on finite groups and permutation groups. Most proofs are clearly given with finite groups in mind; notions of infinite set theory are not introduced. The second part, Chapters 5 - 10, deals with finite groups only; it includes Landau's theorem, several