

ordering of the universe) cannot even be made, since they involve proper classes. However, it has been shown that, in a certain sense,³ the two systems are equivalent, so that the choice of a system is primarily a matter of taste. In any case, Professor Suppes' book will take its place as the most usable text on axiomatic set theory, and should be a model of lucidity for future textbook writers.

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BRIEF MENTION

Bevezetés a hálóelméletbe (*Introduction to lattice theory*). By Gábor Szász. Budapest, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1959. 225 pp. (Hungarian).

This is a textbook (complete with exercises) on the first-year graduate level; the prerequisites are the bare elements of set theory, algebra, and topology. The exposition is detailed and polished. Table of contents: I, Partially ordered sets; II, Generalities on lattices; III, Complete lattices; IV, Distributive and modular lattices; V, Some special subclasses of the class of modular lattices; VI, Boolean algebra; VII, Semi-modular lattices; VIII, The ideals of a lattice; IX, Congruence relations.

Theory of differential equations. By A. R. Forsyth. New York, Dover, 1960. 13+340 pp., 11+344 pp., 10+391 pp., 16+534 pp., 20+478 pp., 13+596 pp. \$15.00 (set of six vols. bound as three).

The six volumes of this old (1890) standard treatise are reprinted unabridged, combined in pairs into three volumes.

Proceedings of the International Congress of Mathematicians, 1958. Ed. by J. A. Todd. New York, Cambridge University Press, 1960. 64+573 pp. \$12.50.

This volume contains the official record of the International Congress held in Edinburgh in August, 1958. It includes the complete texts of 17 one-hour and 33 half-hour invited addresses, and also a listing by title of the short communications made by members of the Congress.

³ Every sentence of ZFS set theory which is provable in NBG set theory is provable also in ZFS set theory.