proofs which deduce the theorem using finite group theory have been given by Zassenhaus [17], Brandis [3] and Scott [11, p. 426].

Perhaps the most interesting proofs are those which present the result as a consequence of a more general theory. There are two such proofs in the book of van der Waerden [14]: the first (on p. 203) uses the theory of central simple algebras, the second (sketched on p. 215) relates the theorem to cohomology and the Brauer group (see also, Serre [12, p. 170]). The theorem is also a consequence of the work of Tsen [13] and Chevalley [4]. Further comments on the history of the theorem can be found in an article by Artin [2] and in the book by Herstein [8] where many interesting generalisations are also given. One such generalization is a theorem of Jacobson: a division ring in which $x^{n(x)} = x$ for all $x$ is commutative. Laffey [10] has recently given an elementary proof of this using Wedderburn's theorem and linear algebra similar to that used here. See also [18].

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