

had arisen from it. He proceeds to observe: 'the present state of mathematics is anomalous and deplorable. The light of truth no longer illuminates the road to follow.' The attitude is clear, but it can exaggerate the historical record, as when Gödel's results are described as a 'disaster' (p. 263).

In short, although Kline's later book goes into more detail on the history of logic than the earlier survey, his descriptions suffer from his extreme position as applied mathematician. After referring to G.H. Hardy and L.E. Dickson, he writes, 'Their pure mathematics, like all mathematics created for its own sake, will almost certainly not have any use. However, the possibility is not out of the question...a monkey who types letters at random may produce a play of Shakespearean quality' (p. 296). Kline's zeal obscures his perspective. That zeal is less obtrusive in *Mathematical Thought*, which will remain, for completeness if not for balance, a standard reference.

IN MEMORIAM – WILLIAM C. KNEALE

IRVING H. ANELLIS

Modern Logic Publishing
Box 1036, Welch Avenue Station
Ames, IA 50010-1036, USA

and

THOMAS DRUCKER

304 South Hanover Street
Carlisle, PA 17013-3938, USA

William C. Kneale, who with his wife Martha wrote *The Development of Logic* familiar to all English-speaking historians of logic, died on 24 June 1990. He was 85 at the time of his death. Kneale was better known to his colleagues at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, as a philosopher of science and the author of a book on *Probability and Induction* (1949) which gives an account of the range theory of probability. He was a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and in 1965 succeeded to the White Professorship of Moral