

bulk of Russell's writings. And if history is more than a mere list of names, dates and published theorems, but also includes an understanding of the various intellectual and general non-intellectual factors surrounding, coloring, and influencing the work of those who publish the theorems and those who prepare the way for them, then we owe our gratitude to the authors of the introductions and the headnotes for the BREP volumes for helping us understand the biographical, social, and historical background of Russell's work and thought and for giving us a glimpse of Russell at work and of Russell "talking" about his work.

А.Г. Барабашев, *Будущее математики: методологические аспекты прогнозирования*, Москва, Издательство Московского университета, 1991.

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I should like to preface my remarks by suggesting that much of what I am about to say concerning the history of mathematics within the context of this review of Alexei G. Barabashev's book *The Future of Mathematics: Methodological Aspects of Prognostication*, doubtlessly applies, *mutatis mutandis*, with equal force to the history of logic as well.

It seems that there has always been an awareness that mathematics has a history. We can see this, for example, even from the extant writings on *History of Arithmetic* and *History of Geometry* of Aristotle's student Eudemus of Rhodes (fl. ca. 320 B.C.). The importance of history of mathematics for contemporary mathematics was understood by Proclus Diadochus (410 – 485), a geometer and historian of geometry whose *Commentary on Book I of the Elements of Euclid* includes the *Eudemian Summary*, a fragment from