published next year by AK Peters, Ltd. (Wellesley, Mass.) under the title *Logical Dilemmas: The Life and Work of Kurt Gödel*. In it I discuss Gödel's emigration in some detail. There are, however, some gaps in the record that I would very much like to know more about.

Gödel's passport is preserved among his papers at Princeton. It shows that he obtained transit visas, valid for 14 days, from the Russian consulate in Berlin on 12 January 1940. He and Adele entered Russia on the 18th at Bigosovo, a rail junction near modern Druya (on the Russian side of the Latvian border). They went through Moscow (where they stayed) [and] Zabaykalsk enroute to Yokahama. They had intended to board the U.S. ship *President Taft* there, but arrived too late. Consequently, they were forced to remain in Yokahama about 14 days. They finally left on 20 February aboard the *President Cleveland*, which stopped in Hawaii before finally landing in San Francisco on 4 March. They then continued by train all the way across the U.S.

I have searched diligently for reminiscences of the trans-Siberian escape route, but have found nothing. Neither Kurt nor Adele left any, and I have been frustrated in attempts to search the vast Holocaust literature for other accounts. (Basically, the literature just isn't cataloged that way.) I do know of one other mathematician who took that route: Max Dehn. But he left no account of his journey either.

Should anyone else know of other sources, I would be very interested.

QUERY ON NEWTON AND THE FIRST RECURSION THEOREM

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In *Classical Recursion Theory*, (Amsterdam: North Holland, 1989) P. Odifreddi wrote: "The method of proof used for the first Recursion Theorem and its refinements is an old and fruitful one. It was first applied by Newton [1669] to obtain zeros of differentiable real functions f, by starting from any point x_0 and iterating $F(x_n) = x_n - f(x_n) / f'(x_n)$. By the geometrical interpretation of derivative this procedure converges to a fixed-point of x of F such that $f(x) = 0$, whenever the starting point x_0 is sufficiently close to x and the derivative of f is not zero." Is this a widely recognized genealogy for recursion and for fixed points? Does anyone know of any other discussions of such a historical claim? I have the chapter in quesiton photocopied, and did not think to check the reference when I had the book in my hands. To what work of Newton's does Newton 1669 refer? Does anyone know of a methodological discussion concerned with the difficulties involved in making such long range attributions, i.e., that Newton and Church were up to the same thing, etc. I'm not at all hostile to this claim, in fact I hope very much that it can be fleshed out as it corresponds closely with some research on the history of fixed-points I'm looking into, but the problem of anachronism is a legitimate one. Any comments at all wqould be very much appreciated. Thanks in advance.