

—. 1922. *Neubegründung der Mathematik. Erste Mitteilung*, Abhandlungen aus dem Mathematischen Seminar der Hamburgischen Universität 1,157-177; wieder in: David Hilbert, *Gesammelte Abhandlungen*, Bd. 3: *Analysis, Grundlagen der Mathematik, Physik, Verschiedenes, Lebensgeschichte*, 2. Aufl., Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg/New York 1970, 157-177.

MEHRTENS, Herbert. 1987. *Ludwig Bieberbach and 'Deutsche Mathematik'*, *Studies in the History of Mathematics*, hg. v. Esther R. Phillips, Mathematics Association of America: Washington, D.C. (= *Studies in Mathematics*; 26),195-241.

P.S. 1934. *Neue Mathematik—Ein Vortrag von Ludwig Bieberbach*, *Deutsche Zukunft* 8, 15.

SCHARLAU, Winfried (Hg.). 1989. *Mathematische Institute in Deutschland 1800–1945*, Vieweg: Braunschweig/Wiesbaden (=Dokumente zur Geschichte der Mathematik; 5).

SCHOLZ, Heinrich 1943. *Was will die formalisierte Grundlagenforschung?*, *Deutsche Mathematik* 7 (1942-44), H. 2/3 (1943), 206-248.

TOBIES, Renate. 1991. *Warum wurde die Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung innerhalb der Gesellschaft deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte gegründet?*, *JDMV* 93, 30-47.

TOPELL, Michael (Hg.). 1991. *Mitgliedergesamtverzeichnis der Deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung 1890-1990*, DMV: München.

Patrick J. Hurley, *A concise introduction to logic*, Belmont, Calif., Wadsworth Publishing Co., third edition, 1988.

Reviewed by

Irving H. ANELLIS

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

Hurley's book is a standard introductory textbook aimed primarily at philosophy students. It covers the usual topics, from informal fallacies and syllogistics to propositional and first-order functional logic, and inductive logic. It is organized in such a flexible way that it can be used either as a textbook for an informal logic course for liberal arts students, as an introductory undergraduate philosophy course in formal logic, or as an introductory symbolic logic course for upper division philosophy undergraduates or graduate students.

This textbook's uniqueness and interest for historians of logic are the two pages (pp. 6-7) that provide a "Note on the History of Logic." It is one of the few recently published introductory logic textbooks in English since the appearance of Howard De Long's *A profile of mathematical logic* (Reading, Mass., Addison-Wesley, 1970) I know that offers a

survey of the history of the subject (the only other one being the English edition of A.D. Getmanova's *Logic* (Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1989), which offers an entire chapter—76 pages—of history, but which does not present first-order functional calculus).

The first page-and-a-quarter of Hurley's "Note" covers ancient and medieval logic. A brief paragraph centers on Leibniz. The remaining half-page is devoted to logic in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, from De Morgan to Gödel, and culminates with a brief mention of non-classical logics and the application of logic to the electronic circuitry behind computers.

No one believes that it is possible to adequately cover even the highlights of the history of logic in two pages. But the presence of these two pages offers the instructor with an interest in the history of logic an "excuse," not otherwise available or obvious, to introduce students to that history, expanding on the sketch offered by the text to whatever extent the syllabus and the instructor's inclinations, interest and knowledge permits. The introduction of a historical framework may perhaps even convince students that logic is more than the drudgery of an assortment of "plug-and-grind" exercises. The historical sketch and the opportunities it can afford us to talk to our students about the history of our subject therefore makes Hurley's text a welcome addition to the vast array of otherwise nearly indistinguishable introductory texts.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

vol. 3, p.6, ll. 4, 9: change "Schölzer" to "Schlözer"

vol. 3, p. 48, l. 6 and accompanying footnote: The assertion that Peirce accused himself of psychologism in 1909 is based upon C.J. Dougherty, *C.S. Peirce's critique of psychologism*, in *Philosophy in the Life of the Nation* (New York, Bicentennial Symposium of Philosophy, 1976), 237-241. Dougherty implies that Peirce was a psychologist until 1896; but according to Nathan Houser of the Peirce Edition Project, Dougherty's implication is seriously misleading, even blatantly incorrect. Moreover, a search of archival materials at the Peirce Edition Project has failed to locate any papers or manuscripts of Peirce in which Peirce accused himself of psychologism in 1909.

vol. 3, p. 200, l. 2: change "Лобаческой" to "Лобачевской"

vol. 3, p. 200, l. 5: change "Лобаческий" to "Лобачевский"