

IN MEMORIAM

(The following memorial notices first appeared in the *History of Logic Newsletter* and are reprinted with permission of Modern Logic Publishing. In the future, all such notices appearing in the *Newsletter* will also appear in the earliest available issue of *Modern Logic*.)

GLENN CLARK

WILLIAM GLENN CLARK, Professor Emeritus at Mount Union College (Alliance, Ohio) died on 9 January 1993. Before coming to Mount Union and serving as long-time chair of the mathematics department there, he served in the US Army as a cryptologist. He was not primarily either a logician or historian of logic; his primary specialty throughout most of his career was group theory. At the time of his death, he was looking forward to publication of his paper "New Light on Peirce's Iconic Notation for the Sixteen Binary Connectives," in Nathan Houser, Don D. Roberts, and James Van Evra (editors), *Studies in the Logic of Charles S. Peirce* (Indianapolis/Bloomington, Indiana University Press; scheduled 1994). The "New Light..." paper was based on a talk he delivered at the Peirce Sesquicentennial International Conference, held at Harvard University in September 1989. The paper is based upon a manuscript of Charles Peirce which Glenn analyzed using his group-theoretic expertise. Glenn's interest in the history of logic was picqued by his work on Peirce's manuscript. When "New Light..." finally appears, it will become the only publication of his professional career.

ALAN H. MEKLER

ALAN H. MEKLER died of cancer on 10 June 1992 at the age of 44. He was born in Toronto, Canada and completed his undergraduate study at York University in Toronto before obtaining his doctorate from Stanford University (Stanford, California) in 1976. He took up his last post at Simon Fraser University (Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada) in 1980. His work in mathematical logic centered around applications of set theory and model theory to algebraic systems, and also included work on ordered algebraic groups, universal algebra, and combinatorics; his publications included "c.c.c. Forcing without Combinatorics," *Journal of Symbolic Logic* 49 (1984), 830-832 and the book *Almost Free Modules: Set-theoretic Methods* (North-Holland, Amsterdam/New York/Oxford/Tokyo, 1990) which he co-authored with Paul C. Eklof.

JOHN G. KEMENY

JOHN GEORGE KEMENY was born in Budapest on 31 May 1926 and died on 26 December 1992 in Hanover, New Hampshire. He emigrated to the United States in 1940, and after completing his secondary education at New York City's George Washington High School, earned his undergraduate degree (B.A., 1947) and doctorate (1949) in mathematics at Princeton University, specializing in logic and writing his thesis under the direction of Alonzo Church, while also having all the requirements for a Master's degree in philosophy except the comprehensive examination. As a graduate student at Princeton, he also served as Albert Einstein's research assistant. In an interview with Lynn A. Steen (p. 163 of D.J. Albers & G.L. Alexanderson (editors), *Mathematical People: Profiles and Interviews* (Boston/Basel/Stuttgart, Birkhäuser, 1985), 153–165), he declared that Church was the "single mathematician who had the greatest influence" on him. He taught philosophy at Princeton from 1951 to 1953, and mathematics and philosophy at Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire) from 1953 until his retirement, serving as the mathematics department chairman from 1955 to 1967, building up the department's graduate and undergraduate programs, and as Dartmouth's president from 1970 to 1982.

Best known for his work in the early 1960's with Thomas Kurtz in creating the computer language BASIC and for developing techniques for time-sharing to enable faculty and students to use computers in the classroom and office, much of his research time at Dartmouth was devoted to probability theory. He authored an undergraduate textbook on finite mathematics and several research papers in logic, for example "Models of Logical Systems," *Journal of Symbolic Logic* 13 (1948), 16–32 and "A New Approach to Semantics, I–II," *Journal of Symbolic Logic* 21 (1956), 1–27, 149–161.

MAX ZORN

MAX AUGUST ZORN, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics at Indiana University, Bloomington since 1971 died on 9 March 1993. Born in 1906, he received his Ph.D. from the University of Hamburg in 1930 under the supervision of Emil Artin and taught at the University of Halle and the University of Hamburg before emigrating to the United States in 1934. He taught at Yale University and the University of California at Los Angeles until becoming Professor of Mathematics at Indiana University in 1946.

He has been immortalized in the history of set theory through his paper "A Remark on Method in Transfinite Algebra," (*Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* 41 (1935), 667–670) as the creator of the maximal principle known as *Zorn's Lemma*, which is equivalent to the Axiom of Choice. The history of Zorn's Lemma is given by Paul J.

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Campbell, "The Origin of Zorn's Lemma," *Historia Mathematica* 5 (1978), 77-89, according to whom the Maximal Principle was first named "Zorn's Lemma" by Artin. Some, of more imaginative bent, have preferred to attribute the baptism of Zorn's Lemma to the mutli-cephalitic "Bourbaki."

F.A. MEDVEDEV

Im May 1993 we learned that historian of mathematics FEODR ANDREEVICH MEDVEDEV died, alone and unexpectedly, in his home in Moscow. The exact date of his death is unknown, and may have been dead for several days when his body was discovered in his paprtment by concerned friends from the Department of History of Mathematics of the Institute for History of Science and Technology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Medvedev was born on 18 February 1923 and was a student of historian of logic S.A. Yanovskaya. He specialized in history of real analysis, theory of functions, and especially set theory. Tributes to his life and work are planned for publication in *Modern Logic*.

HIU FAI ("HILFRID") CHAU

HIU FAI CHAU, known as "Hilfrid" to his friends, died one week after suffering an automobile accident near Bath, England on 30 May 1993. Chau took his Bachelor's and Master of Science degrees in the Department of Computing at Imperial College, London. He was twenty-five and in the second year of his Ph.D. research program at the time of his death and had been preparing to take part in his first international conference with a talk on "A Proof Search System for a Modal Substructural Logic Based on Labelled Deductive Systems" at LPAR'93 - 4th International Conference on Logic Programming and Automated Reasoning, being held in Saint-Petersburg, Russia.

A.P. YUSHKEVICH

ADOL'F PAVLOVICH YUSHKEVICH died recently (late July 1993). While recovering from a heart attack suffered during the winter, he was working in the kitchen when he was

scalded by some spilled liquid he had been boiling. His burns were extensive and serious and he died in the hospital.

Yushkevich was born on 15 July 1906 in Odessa, and educated at Moscow University from 1929 to 1940, receiving his Dr. Physics in 1940. His specialty was history of mathematics and he held posts at Moscow University since 1940 and Academy of Sciences since 1945. He served on the editorial board of *Historia Mathematica* from 1983 to 1990.

FRIEDRICH KAULBACH

FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN SIMON JOSEF KAULBACH died at his home in Bonnhoff bei Heilsbronn on 10 May 1992 following a long and painful illness. He was born in Nürnberg on 15 June 1912 and studied physics, mathematics, and philosophy in Erlangen, Freiburg, and München. His mathematics teachers included Carathéodory, Krull, and Zermelo. His doctoral thesis *Zur Logik und Kategorienlehre der mathematischen Gegenstände* of 1937 was written at Erlangen under the direction of the mathematician Otto Haupt and the philosopher Eugen Herrigel.

Bertrand Russell's claims that Frege was largely ignored by his contemporaries (see, e.g., p. 71 of Russell's *My Philosophical Development*; p. 71; *Principles of Mathematics*, p. 501; *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy*, p. 11), and that his *Principles of Mathematics* (1903) almost single-handedly brought Frege to the belated attention of the logical community (e.g. *Principles of Mathematics*, p. 501; *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy*, p. 11) can be easily contested simply by referring to the reviews of Frege's *Begriffsschrift* (1879) that were collected in "Appendix I" of G. Frege (T.W. Bynum, editor), *Conceptual Notation and Related Articles* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1972), 210–235 — including reviews by such important and well-known logicians of the period as, for example, Ernst Schröder and John Venn. But it is impossible to deny the importance of the scholarly work for Frege studies of Friedrich Kambartel, Friedrich Kaulbach, and their circle, and their rôle in preserving the surviving writings of Frege. As a professor at Münster from 1959 onward, Kaulbach joined with Kambartel to become a leader in Frege studies, and together with Kambartel, he was indeed one of the founders of what Joon Fang called the "Frege-Industry" (see THIS JOURNAL (1993), 147). Together with Kambartel and Hans Hermes, he prepared and compiled for publication Frege's *Nachgelassene Schriften* (Hamburg, Felix Meiner Verlag, 1969). His publications on Frege included a history of the Frege *Nachlaß*, written jointly with Kambartel and Hermes for the *Nachgelassene Schriften*, and a paper of his own on "Die neue Ansatz und die geometrische Erkenntnisquelle," also written for and appearing in the *Nachgelassene*

Schriften. Kaulbach had a continuing interest in philosophy and most of his original papers — as opposed to his publications as editor—were in philosophy. But for logicians, it is his work in Frege scholarship that is of paramount interest and importance and for which he will be remembered.

A full obituary of Kaulbach by Christian Thiel appears in Volker Peckhaus (editor), *Erlanger logikhistorisches Kolloquium*, Heft 6, Forschungsberichte (April 1993), 7–14.

PAUL ARTHUR SCHILPP

PAUL ARTHUR SCHILPP, best known as the founder of the “Library of Living Philosophers” and editor of the books in that series, died in St. Louis, Missouri on Monday, 3 September 1993 at age 96. Bertrand Russell, Alfred North Whitehead, Rudolf Carnap, and Willard Van Orman Quine were among those to whom books in the series were devoted.

Schilpp taught philosophy at the College of Puget Sound in Washington state, the University of the Pacific in California, and Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois before taking up his post at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale in 1965. He was professor emeritus since 1982. He also served as a long-time member of the board of directors of the Bertrand Russell Society (BRS) and for over thirty years was a consultant in philosophy to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. He was a recipient of the first BRS Award at a BRS meeting at the University of Chicago (June 1980) and elected an honorary BRS member. In his Award acceptance speech he discussed his relations with Russell and his regard for Russell’s work.

The Editor