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ASSOCIATION FOR SYMBOLIC LOGIC, *In memoriam: George Boolos*, ASL Newsletter (July 1996), 1. Brief obituary of George Boolos.

Н. М. БЕСКИН, *Воспоминания о московском физмате начала 20-х годов*, Историко-математические исследования **34** (1993), 163–193. The author provides his memories of the Physico-Mathematical faculty of Moscow University in the early 1920s. While not directly relevant to the history of mathematical logic or set theory during this period, some figures who are prominent in the history of Moscovite schools of mathematical logic and set theory during the early soviet period are recalled, including in particular Mlodzievskij (Młodzejewski), Luzin, and Zhegalkin.

Herbert BREGER, *A restoration that failed: Paul Finsler's theory of sets*, in Donald Gillies (editor), *Revolutions in Mathematics* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1995), 249–264. Breger argues that Finsler's set theory was unable to

compete with **ZF** because (1) it was carried out in a philosophical style which at the time was already outdated and (2) it was shown by Reinhold Baer that Finsler's system was inconsistent. (For a review of the entire collection, see M. Amnell, "Review of *Revolutions in Mathematics*, edited by Donald Gillies," Modern Logic **4** (1994), 89–93.)

Rudolf CARNAP, *Metalogik/Metalógica*, Mathesis **11** (1995), 137–192. Geman-Spanish publication by Jesús Padilla-Gálvez of the contents of materials in folders WK14–16 at the Wiener Kreis Archiv in the Rijkarchief, Haarlem, The Netherlands. This is material on Carnap's earliest work on metalogic, later expanded upon in the first publication (1934) of his *Logische Syntax der Sprache*. The material being published was first presented at conferences on metalogic in Vienna at the Mathematics Institute on June 11, 18, and 25, 1931. (See also the entry on PADILLA-GÁLVEZ.)

Roger L. COOKE [Р. Л. Кук], *Архив Лузина*, Историко-математические исследования **34** (1993), 246–255. Detailed description of material in the Luzin archives by the foremost American expert on Luzin and his school. A list of Luzin's published papers is included.

Ángel Nepomuceno FERNÁNDEZ, *Lógica y práctica matemática*, Mathesis **11** (1995), 201–216. The author asserts that the underlying logic of mathematical practice is first-order logic, but that second-order logic can be used for philosophical study of mathematical practice.

Donald GILLIES, *The Fregean revolution in logic*, in Donald Gillies (editor), *Revolutions in Mathematics* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1995), 265–305. Argues that the "Fregean revolution in logic" is "a change from an Aristotelian paradigm, whose core was the theory of the [categorical] syllogism, to a Fregean paradigm, whose core was propositional and first-order predicate calculus." As evidence of Frege's initiation of this revolution, Gillies argues (pp. 267, 287) that Frege's goal in the *Begriffsschrift* was to develop a program in support of the logicist thesis that "arithmetic could be reduced to logic," and that in the *Begriffsschrift*, Frege attacks syllogistic as inadequate (insofar as he considers it at all), discards much of it, and reduces the fragment that remains valid in first-order logic into terms of first-order logic. Boole, on the other hand is seen (p. 287) as preserving Aristotelian logic because his program consists merely of "reducing traditional logic to algebraic formulae and manipulations." In making this claim for the Boolean program and distinguishing it from the Fregean program, however, Gillies fails to take into account Boole's own assertions in Chapter 1 of *An Investigation in the Laws of Thought* on the frailties of Aristotelian syllogistic and of his rejection there of large parts of Aristotelian syllogistic. (For a review of the entire collection, see M. Amnell, "Review of *Revolutions in Mathematics*, edited by Donald Gillies," Modern Logic **4** (1994), 89–93.)

F. KAMMAREDDINE and T. LAAN, *A reflection on Russell's ramified types and Kripke's hierarchy of truths*, Journal of the IGPL **4** (no. 2, March 1996), 195–124.

Ljubiša D. KOČINAC, *Djuro R. Kurepa (1907–1993)*, Filomat **8** (1994), 115–127. Obituary of Kurepa, with a sketch of his life and an summary of his work in mathematics, especially his work in set theory and topology.

Ф. А. МЕДВЕДЕВ, *Н. Н. Лузин о неаррхимедовом времени*, Историко-математические исследованияя **34** (1993), 103–228. Exposition and analysis of Luzin's conception of non-archimedean time, which was developed from the standpoint of set theory and the theory of analytic functions.

Jesús PADILLA-GÁLVEZ, *La metalógica en la propuesta de R. Carnap*, Mathesis **11** (1995), 113–116. Introduction and analytical commentary on Carnap's work on metalogic as presented in the author's publication of the archival *Nachlaß* (see the Carnap entry above). An examination of the origins of metalogic as it appears in Carnap's work as carried out in connection with Carnap's association with the Vienna Circle in the 1930s, with particular reference to the presentation made by Carnap in the newly published material.

Volker PECKHAUS, *Russell y las "Paradojas"*, Mathesis **11** (1995), 285–290. Review-essay on Alejandro Garciadiego's *Bertrand Russell and the Origins of the Set-theoretic 'Paradoxes'*.

В. Н. ПЕРЕВЕРЗЕВ, *Логистика. Справочная книга по логике*, Москва, «Мысль», 1995. Logistic is defined here as being the contemporary logic, understood as "the science of rational thought". In addition to some historical remarks in the opening chapter, this book includes a brief chapter (Chapt. 2, 8 pp.) on the history of logic, divided into three sections: the first on "basic stages in the development of logic", which includes a one page summary, barely a list of names, of 19th- and 20th-century work on algebraic logic and logistic; a section on logic and dialectic largely devoted to Kant and Hegel; and a 2-page section on the development of logic in Russia that covers the 18th- to mid-20th-century. On p. 216 of the bibliography, 'Garnap' should of course be 'Carnap', 'Quane' should be 'Quine', 'Smullian' should be 'Smullyan', and 'Russel' in the Whitehead and Russell reference should of course be 'Russell'.

Б. Н. САМОРУКОВ & А. С. СТЕПАНОВ, *Д. Д. Мордухай-Болотовской о зарождении и развитии математических идей (по неопубликованным рукописям)*, Историко-математические исследования **34** (1993), 184–193. This is an account of the work of historian and philosopher of logic and mathematics Dmitrii Dmitrievich Morduchai-Bolotovskoi's work on the origin [or "birth"] and development of mathematical ideas, based upon his unpublished manuscripts. The archival material is comprised on works in the following classifications: (1) actual infinite and series; (2) history of the continuum; (3) history of the three basic laws of logic; (4) truth and reality; (5) cardinal and ordinal numbers in science and methodics; (6) logic and metalogic; (7) mathematical axiomatics and Hegel; (8) meta-algebra and metalogic; (9) metalogic. Part 1: metalogic of "hyperassumptions"; (10) general schemata of axiomatic studies; along with five additional topics in history and philosophy of mathematics and science.

В. М. ТИХОМИРОВ, *Открытие А-множеств*, Историко-математические исследования **34** (1993), 129–139. Gives the history of the discovery of A–sets

in the general context of the work of Luzin and his colleagues in Moscow.

Carlos TORRES ALCARAZ, *Kurt Gödel: Ensayos inéditos*, Mathesis **11** (1995), 251–283. Review-essay of Francisco Rodríguez-Consuegra's Spanish-language edition of several of Gödel's previously unpublished writings on philosophy and foundations of mathematics.