BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTICES

by

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Ray MONK, *Bertrand Russell: The Spirit of Solitude, 1872 – 1921*, New York/London/Toronto/Sydney/Singapore, The Free Press, 1996. First volume of a projected two-volume biography of Russell which seeks to integrate Russell's personal and intellectual life.

Yannis MOSCHOVAKIS and Mike YATES, *In Memoriam: Robin Oliver Gandy, 1919–1995*, Bulletin of Symbolic Logic **2** (1996), 367–370. Sketch of the life and work of Robin Gandy, whose contributions to recursion theory are enumerated and explained; these are the Spector-Gandy Theorem, the Gandy Stage Comparison Theorem, and the Gandy Selection Theorem, along with the Gandy-Harrington topology whose applications pertain to descriptive set theory. Also noted is Gandy's friendship with Alan Turing.

Volker PECKHAUS, *The influence of Hermann Günther Grassmann and Robert Grassmann on Ernst Schröder's Algebra of logic*, in G. Schubring (editor), *Hermann Günther Graßmann (1809 – 1877): Visionary Mathematician, Scientist and Neohumanist Scholar* (Dordrecht, Klumer Academic Publishers, 1996), 217–227. An analysis of the rôle which Robert Grassmann's *Formenlehre* h (1872) had on Schröder's work. It is noted that the system presented by Robert Grassmann in the *Formenlehre* was remarkably similar to Jevons's presentation of Boole's algebra, despite the fact that knowledge of English work had not yet made it across the channel to continental Europe. The chief conclusion is that the work of the *Formenlehre* became the main stimulus to Schröder's shift to work in logical investigations.

Bertrand RUSSELL, *An Essay on the Foundations of Geometry*, London/New York, Routledge, 1986. Reprint of Russell's first major publication in philosophy and foundations of mathematicsthe *Essay* was originally published in 1897 by Cambridge University Press and based on Russell's graduation thesis of 1896. For this new edition, a seven-page "Introduction" by well-known Russell scholar John G. Slater has been added which describes the circumstances of Russell's life at the time and the writing of the *Essay*

V. L. VASYUKOV, *In memoriam: Vladimir Aleksandrovich Smirnov, 1931–1996*, Bulletin of Symbolic Logic **2** (1996), 371–372. It is noted out that in 1962 Smirnov helped to draw international attention to the historical contributions of N. A. Vasil'ev to the discovery of paraconsistent logics. It is also pointed out that Smirnov's study of Vasil'ev's work led to his own contributions to nonclassical logics, in particular to the development of so-called "combined logics" and to the construction of n–dimensional logics with n–types of atomic sentences, as well as to creation of computer-aided proof search systems, and construction of several calculi of natural deduction together with decision

procedures intended for computer implementation. One of Smirnov's results was the proof that, under specified broad assumptions, a sequent calculus without contraction rules has a solvable decision problem. Finally, Smirnov's rôle as an organizer and protector of philosophical logic as a field under the adverse conditions prevelant during much of the Soviet period is noted.