

recursion theory, proof theory, constructive mathematics, non-classical logics, and applications of logic) are still in the planning stages. for succeeding volumes. The over-all project was announced and described in *History and Philosophy of Logic* 8 (1987), 71–76 and *Historia Mathematica* 14 (1987), 285–287. (As far as I am aware, the only general history of logic in Russia from the tenth to late nineteenth centuries in any western language is my “Theology Against Logic: The Origins of Logic in Old Russia,” *History and Philosophy of Logic* 13 (1992), 15–42, which emphasizes the period of the pre-Petrine to Catherinian eras from the late fifteenth to mid-eighteenth centuries, and especially the Petrine era from the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries; my related paper, on “Logic in Russia’s Western Lands, Sixteenth – Eighteenth Centuries,” meanwhile remains unfinished.)

Luciano Pennino, *La logica simbolica nella produzione scientifica in lingua russa (1961 – 1983)*, Aleph: Collona di Logica Universale E Filosofia 4, Roma/Napoli, LER, 1990.

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The title of this book promises much more than is actually produced. The reader who, even in a casual way, took note of the writings of Soviet logicians will not be surprised by this. After all, if Yanovskaya was able to produce over a hundred pages to survey the work of her colleagues over the decade 1947 – 1957, one might easily anticipate that more than ninety-eight pages would be required to survey the logical research of Soviet logicians writing in Russian over the twenty-three year period 1961 – 1983, in particular when this was one of the most prolific and profound periods for Soviet work in logic. A closer look reveals that there are barely eight-six pages of text in Pennino’s book, provided one includes the bibliography in the count. The amount of textual content is further reduced by the oversized (13 point) type, which appears ever larger because of the unusual style chosen (*boldface italic*).

Apart from the unusual style of typography, there are other typesetting features marring the presentation: logical symbols and Greek letters are written in by hand, and so are superscripts and subscripts, even when requiring only letters from the Roman alphabet or a