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Editorial

Tarski once described himself as “being a mathematician (as well as a logician, and perhaps a philosopher of a sort)”.¹ This self-presentation displays well the enormous scope of his scientific activity. He produced fundamental works in mathematics, logic, and philosophy, which summarized the old direction of research and opened new perspectives. Set theory, topology, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, general and special metamathematics, model theory, classical propositional calculus, Leśniewski’s systems, many-valued logic, modal logic, intuitionistic logic, the calculus of relations, semantics, the theory of truth. . . the list is not exhaustive. Although in the quoted self-presentation mathematics stands as the first, perhaps logic should be regarded as Tarski’s basic field. Logic in this context must be understood very broadly as covering formal logic, the foundations of mathematics, and the philosophy of mathematics. However, these three sub-fields of logic *sensu largo* should be again outlined widely in order to comprise Tarski’s works on various special and general problems. Most of his scientific efforts were devoted to a deeper understanding of fundamental concepts employed in mathematics and other sciences. This has always been a task of logicians and philosophers.

This volume contains a collection of papers presented at the *Alfred Tarski Centenary Conference* held in Warsaw in May 27–June 1, 2001. The conference celebrated the centenary of Tarski’s birth and was organized by the Stefan Banach International Mathematical Center and the Polish Association of Logic and the Philosophy of Science. It was sponsored and/or co-organized by the University of Warsaw (in particular, the Institute of Mathematics and the Institute of Informatics), the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, the Warsaw University of Technology, the Polish Academy of Sciences (the Faculty of Social Sciences, the Institute of Mathematics), the National Institute of Telecommunications (Warsaw), the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science—Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science, Universität der Bundeswehr (München), Gesellschaft für Informatik (Bonn) and Gesellschaft für Informatik—Fachgruppe 0 (Bonn), FAST—Gesellschaft für angewandte Softwaretechnologie (München). Professor Ulf Schmerl (Universität der Bundeswehr) has mediated the help of foreign institutions and also personally supported the conference. The Organizing Committee consisted of Z. Adamowicz (Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Mathematics), A. Grzegorzczak (Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology), D. Niwiński (University of Warsaw, Institute of Infor-

¹ Alfred Tarski, *The Semantic Conception of Truth and the Foundations of Semantics*. Published in *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* 4 (1944).

matics), E. Orłowska (Institute of Telecommunications, Warsaw), K. Pióro (University of Warsaw, Institute of Mathematics), A. Romanowska (Warsaw University of Technology, Institute of Mathematics), U. Schmerl (Universität der Bundeswehr, München), and J. Woleński (Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Institute of Philosophy).

The title *Provinces of Logic Determined* alludes to a famous work by J. Austin, *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined*, published in 1832. Austin's book became a landmark in the history of jurisprudence and in determined subsequent discussions in legal philosophy. We have chosen a similar title, although in the plural (*Provinces*), in order to stress Tarski's role in the present state of the art in logic, and in particular to point out that his work determined the directions of logical investigations.

The structure of the proceedings displays Tarski's own research as well as its continuation. The volume is organized into six parts: I. Semantics and Truth Theory; II. Model Theory and the Foundations of Mathematics; III. Topics in Set Theory and Arithmetic; IV. Algebraic Logic; V. Non-Classical Logics and Theory of Logical Consequence; VI. Logic in a Historical Perspective. This partition classifies the papers only approximately, for the reader's benefit.

Zofia Adamowicz
Sergei Artemov
Damian Niwiński
Ewa Orłowska
Anna Romanowska
Jan Woleński