
Preface

(THE HISTORY OF FINNISH-SOVIET LOGIC COLLOQUIUM)¹

Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium has a long and interesting history. 24 May 1971 a Protocol on cooperation between Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Academy of Finland was concluded. Then 15 May 1980 an Agreement on scientific cooperation between Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Academy of Finland was concluded. At last 25 May 1993 an Agreement on scientific cooperation between Russian Academy of Sciences and Academy of Finland was concluded. On the basis of these documents nine Finnish-Soviet[Russian] Logic Colloquiums were arranged.

Somewhere around 1975 J. Hintikka² and V.A. Smirnov³ have agreed to hold Finnish-Soviet Conference on logic. The coopera-

¹Beginning with the 7th Colloquium — ‘Finnish-Russian Logic Colloquium’

²Kaarlo Jaakko Juhani Hintikka (born January 12, 1929) — Finnish logician and philosopher. He is regarded as the founder of formal epistemic logic, model set, and of game semantic for logic. He is known also as one of the architects of distributive normal forms, possible-worlds semantics, and tree methods. In recent decades, he has worked mainly on game semantics and on independence-friendly (IF) logic known for its ‘branching quantifiers’ which he believes do better justice to our intuitions about quantifiers than does conventional first-order logic (see the paper of Hintikka J. and G. Sandu *A revolution in logic?* in ‘Nordic Journal of Philosophical Logic’ 1(2):169–183, 1996). Note that IF-logic has caused the big interest in a logical world. He also has done important exegetical work on Aristotle, Kant, Wittgenstein, and C.S. Peirce. In 1998 Hintikka wrote *The Principles of Mathematics Revisited* which takes an exploratory stance comparable to that Russell made with his *The Principles of Mathematics* in 1903. A comprehensive examination of his thought appeared in 2006 as the volume *The Philosophy of Jaakko Hintikka* in the series Library of Living Philosophers.

³Vladimir Alexandrovich Smirnov (2 March 1931 – 12 February 1996) — Russian logician and philosopher. Undoubtedly, the most important logical

tion started with the **First Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium** at Jyväskylä, Finland, on June 29 – July 6, 1976. The proceedings of that Colloquium have been published under the title *Essays in Mathematical and Philosophical Logic*, edited by J. Hintikka, I. Niiniluoto, and E. Saarinen (D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, 1979)⁴.

The Second Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium was held in Moscow, at the Institute of Philosophy, on December 3–7, 1979. The Finnish delegation (11 scientists) led G. von Wright⁵ — the teacher of J. Hintikka. The Conference generated tremendous interest in the Soviet Union and was attended by over 200 people from different logical centers of the country (Novosibirsk, Tbilisi, Kiev, Kalinin, Minsk, Baltics etc.) By the beginning of the Conference four collections of Abstracts were published in English: *Modal and Tense Logics*, Moscow, 1979; *Relevant Logic and the Theory of Inference*, Moscow, 1979; *Logical Analysis of Natural Languages*,

work by Smirnov is his doctoral thesis *Formal Deduction and Logical Calculi* (1972). This book (in Russian) has become a classic. It contained a number of important technical results in the field of modern formal logic and was full of new ideas. For the first time ever in the world literature the study of logics without contraction rule was begun and the decision problem for such logics was examined. In the very same book the problem of the classification of logical calculi was formulated and discussed for the first time. Also he obtained results in relevant logics, definability and logical relations between theories, modal-temporal logics, combined logics, syllogistics, Lesniewski's systems, completely free logics, and proof theory. A comprehensive examination of his thought see in special issue in memory of V.A. Smirnov edited by K. Segerberg (*Studia Logica* 66(2), 2000) with the introductory and survey papers by A.S. Karpenko.

⁴Also *Proceedings of the fourth Scandinavian logic symposium* are included in this volume.

⁵Georg Henrik von Wright (14 June 1916 – 16 June 2003) was one of the most prominent European philosophers of the 20th century, who succeeded Ludwig Wittgenstein as professor at the University of Cambridge. Von Wright's work included important writings on philosophical logic, philosophy of science, philosophy of language, philosophy of mind and ethic. His 1951 books, *An Essay in Modal Logic* and *Deontic Logic*, were landmarks in the postwar rise of formal modal logic and its deontic version. For philosophy of science see two of his most famous books, *Explanation and Understanding* (1971), and *Freedom and Determination* (1980). Beyond logic, analytic philosophy and politics, he wrote on classical Russian literature and a variety of other subjects. From 1968 to 1977, he was chancellor of Abo Academy in Finland.

Moscow, 1979; *Reports of Finnish participants*, Moscow, 1979. Reports of Soviet and Finnish participants in the Colloquium were published in English under the title *Intensional Logic: Theory and Application*, in 'Acta Philoshica Fennica' 35, 1982 (ed. by I. Niiniluoto and E. Saarinen) and in English under the title *Modal and Intensional Logic and their Application to Problem of Methodology of Sciences*, ed. by V.A. Smirnov, A.S. Karpenko and E.A. Sidorenko, NAUKA Publishers, Moscow, 1984.⁶

Due to the extraordinary success of the Colloquium held, the decision was made to hold such colloquiums every two years. Although, V.A. Smirnov has proposed to invite polish logicians to the three-sided cooperation continuing the two earlier bilateral Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium. By this time an Agreement on scientific cooperation between Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Polish Academy of Sciences was also concluded⁷. The first Finish-Polish-Soviet Logic Conference was held at Polanica Zdrój, Poland, on September 7–12, 1981. Proceeding of this Conference was published in special issue 'Studia Logica' XLII(2/3), 1983 (ed. by I. Niiniluoto and J. Zygmunt). Unfortunately, at this point three-sided cooperation was ended.

The Third Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium was held at Helsinki, on May 23–27, 1983. The Colloquium was also attended by Swedish logicians. Reports of the participants in the Colloquium were published in English in a special issue of the journal 'Synthese' 61(1), 1986 (Guest Editor I. Niiniluoto)⁸.

The Fourth Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium was held at Telavi (Georgia), on May 20–24, 1985. The Georgian side, as usual, has amazed everyone by its hospitality and friendliness. By the beginning of the Conference, Abstracts in Russian have been published: *Intensional Logics and Logical Structure of Theories*, (eds. V.A. Smirnov and M.N. Bezhanishvili), Mecniereba, Tbilisi, 1985.

⁶Also *Proceedings of the Soviet-Hungarian logic symposium on modal logics* are included in this volume.

⁷Let us note that three bilateral Polish-Soviet Logical Conferences were held in total.

⁸A welcome reception for all the participants was held by G.H. von Wright at his house.

Part of the Colloquium, concerning to problems of provability logic, syllogistics, and logical structure of scientific theories was published in Russian under the title *Intensional Logics and Logical Structure of Theories*, (eds. V.A. Smirnov and M.N. Bezhanishvili), Mecniereba, Tbilisi, 1988. The other part was published also in Russian under the title *Investigations in Non-Classical Logics* (editor in chief V.A. Smirnov), NAUKA Publishers, Moscow, 1989.

The Fifth Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium was held at Helsinki, on May 26–30, 1987. Note, that Congress of Logic, Philosophy and Methodology of Science was held at Moscow in the same year on August.

The Sixth Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium was held at Moscow, on June 10–16, 1989. At this point the Finnish delegation was joined by Gabriel Sandu, who had emigrated from Soviet Romania to Finland, his participation undoubtedly livened up the work of the conference. Thus, Finnish-Soviet Logic Colloquium started to gradually assume more open nature.

Between Sixth and Seventh Colloquiums a grandiose event in the world of logic took place. The 9th International Congress of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science was held at Uppsala, Sweden, on August 7–14, 1991. Part of Soviet delegation made its way to Sweden via Helsinki by steamship, where a meeting with Jaakko Hintikka took place during which he delivered an interesting lecture.

The Seventh Finnish-Russian Logic Colloquium was held at Helsinki — Turku — Lahti, on May, 1992.

Between the seventh and eighth Colloquium there were two events. My old friends Ilkka Niiniluoto and Veikko Rantala took part in International Conference ‘Philosophy of Science’ which was held at Moscow, on February, 1993. The second event was very important for me. I was invited by I. Niiniluoto to visit the University of Helsinki on April 28 – June 28, 1994. During the work there the great aid was also granted by G. Sandu.

The Eighth Finnish-Russian Logic Colloquium was held at Moscow, on June, 1995.

As late as after V.A. Smirnov's death I. Niiniluoto⁹ has organized regular **The Ninth Finnish-Russian Logic Colloquium** which was held at Helsinki, on October 22–28, 1997. As usual, 10 people were invited. But only three participants made it to the Colloquium. At that moment the history of Finnish-Russian Logic Colloquiums stopped for 15 long years.

In 2011 on January 24 – February 4, The Faculty of Philosophy of St. Petersburg University was holding the Second Winter School 'Bridge to Logic', participated in by J. Hintikka, I. Niiniluoto, and G. Sandu. Here G. Sandu (the Chairman of the Department of Philosophy in the University of Helsinki) and I. Mikirtumov (the Chairman of the Department of Logic, Faculty of Philosophy of St. Petersburg University) agreed to hold a Conference on logic. After a conversation with Mikirtumov, I remembered glorious Finnish-Russian Logic Colloquium and told him about it. I agreed to publish all plenary reports in 'Logical Investigations'. To mark the novelty of the conference Mikirtumov added the word 'Open' to the title. As a result **Open Russian-Finnish Colloquium on Logic (ORFIC)** was held at St. Petersburg University, on June 14–16, 2012. By the beginning of the Conference, Abstracts (except for plenary reports) in Russian have been published: *Logic, Language and Formal Models. ORFIC*, (eds. Y. Chernskutov, E. Lisanyuk, and I. Mikirtumov), St. Petersburg University, 2012.

Present special issue of 'Logical Investigations' includes plenary as well as section reports delivered at **ORFIC**. Besides, in *ADDITION* section we have included the authors who eagerly wanted to participate in **ORFIC** but were unable due to varying reasons.

Alexander S. Karpenko

⁹Rector of the University of Helsinki 2003–2008, chancellor of the University of Helsinki, beginning 1 June 2008.