Summaries

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Barry Smith
Ontology and the Logisitc Analysis of Reality
The author attempts to show how mereology, taken together with certain topological notions, can yield the foundations for future investigations in formal ontology. He also attempts to show how the mereological framework allows for the direct and natural formulation of a series of theses — for example pertaining to the concept of a *boundary* — which can be only indirectly formulated (if at all) in set-theoretic terms. The far-reaching aim of the present framework is to serve as a basis for a formal ontology of the common-sense world. The author is interested in producing formally precise theories of structures of certain sorts in such a way that it is the structures themselves that interest him and not the formal machinery that has been set up to describe them. Hence the axioms are chosen primarily for the sake of the light they throw on the intended subject-matters (and not for their logical independence). The world itself — or its picture given in ordinary experience — is the only model the paper concentrates upon. Thus for example the presented system allows to prove that every boundary is the boundary of something, and that in particular no point exists in isolation from a large extended whole that is its boundary.

Czesław Lejewski
On the Dramatic Stage in the Development of Kotarbiński's Pansomatism
As the author sees it, Tadeusz Kotarbiński's reism is an ontology with semantical ramifications. Contrary to Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz's view the reist is not commited to any particular categorially determined language; he has to use, and is at liberty to do so, the language of whoever happens to be his opponent always provide that it is a categorially determined language. Contrary to Ajdukiewicz's opinion, the positive ontological thesis of reism (*i.e.* the thesis that for all *a* and *b*, if *a* is a *b*, then *a* is bulky and lasting) is not a tautology; it is a denial of the thesis held by unicategorial Platonism. Contrary to Ajdukiewicz's insistence, the negative ontological thesis of reism (*i.e.* the thesis that there are no properties, there are no relations, there are no events, etc.) consists of propositions which, in the light of multicategorial idealization of ordinary language, are meaningful and syntactically well constructed. They deny equally meaningful and syntactically well constructed assertions of multicategorial Platonism.

Jozef Andrzej Stuchlinski
The Pragmatic-Logical Law of Contradiction. In Defence of Aristotle
Jan Łukasiewicz distinguished three various formulations of the law of contradiction in Aristotle's considerations concerning axiomatic foundations of *philosophia prima* in the book Γ of *Methaphysics*. Łukasiewicz referred to these formulations as „ontological", „logical", and „psychological", respectively. The author focuses his attention on the last of them, namely to the so called psychological approach. He finds this approach to be an inadequate interpretation of Aristotle's views and tries to show that the most appropriate interpretation is pragmatic-logical.

Elżbieta Pietruska-Madej
Intelligibilia. The Third World of Frege and Popper
Popper's third world includes a variety of contents of scientific, poetical, and philosophical thought, as well as standards and values. This heterogeneous construction has been associated by Popper with Frege's *drittes Reich*. The author discussed the problem of legitimizing such a comparison.

Egueniusz Żabski
An Algebraic Semantics for Nihilistic Functional Calculi
The paper presents seven nihilistic functional calculi (NFC), founded on nihilistic propositional calculi. NFC are characterized from the syntactic and semantic points of view. For each of NFC both points of view are proved to define the same sets of formulas.

Stanisław Wszołek
The Importance of Experiment in Science — or Return to Bacon
A specific shift has recently occured in the philosophy of science. This shift consists in stressing the importance of experiment in science. This enable one to find conclusive arguments in favor of «manipulative realism». According to the author, a growing interest in Bacon's thought is the source of the mentioned tendencies.

Małgorzata Czarnocka
On New Experimentalism without Illusions
The paper presents an approach to achievements of the new experimentalists that is different from common interpretations functioning in philosophy. The approach also stressed that most of the new experimentalists' programme declarations are not realized in practice.

Jan Czerniawski
Theory of Relativity and the Passage of Time
The author proposes a formalization of Hilary Putnam's proof of the thesis that time does not pass. This enables one to eliminate difficulties connected with the original formulation.

Anna Lissowska-Wojtowicz
On the Subject of Reality of Events. Remarks on Jan Czerniawski's Paper
The authoress shows a simple way to avoid paradoxical consequences of the Czerniawski's argument.

Stanisław Leśniewski
A Contribution to the Analysis of Existential Propositions
The editors of Stanisław Leśniewski's *Collected Works* inserted into the book an English translation of the Polish original of „A Contribution". The Russian version of this text, published by Leśniewski in his *Logical Studies*, differs from the original in quite a few important fragments. The Polish original, reprinted here, contains all the modifications introduced into the Russian version. The main thesis of Leśniewski's paper is that all existential propositions are either analytic or self-contradictory.