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Preface

Special Issue of the South American Journal of Logic
Dedicated to Andréa Loparić (1941-2021)

Jean-Yves Beziau and Edélcio Gonçalves de Souza



It is a pleasure for us to present this special issue of the South American Journal of Logic in memory of Andréa Loparić. We shall say little here about her professional career, since it is discussed in the interview with Andréa conducted by Itala M. Loffredo D'Ottaviano and Evandro Luís Gomes. For Jean-Yves Beziau's personal recollections of her, readers may consult the final section of his paper in this issue, "The Meaning, Value and Scope of the Lindenbaum-Asser Theorem."

We co-edited this issue. Edélcio, a close friend of Jean-Yves and a former teaching assistant of Andréa, is currently the director of graduate studies at the University of São Paulo and therefore a very busy man.

Jean-Yves first met Edélcio in 1991, during his first visit to Brazil. Newton da Costa, whom Jean-Yves had met in Paris in December 1990, invited him to spend a year working at USP. Jean-Yves had never been to Brazil. When he arrived at São Paulo airport at the beginning of August 1991, da Costa was there to meet him, accompanied by Edélcio and Edélcio's girlfriend. Jean-Yves spent a few days at

Edélcio's flat in Campos Elíseos, a version of the mythological realm perhaps closer to the original than to the Champs-Élysées in Paris.

Jean-Yves saw Edélcio regularly throughout that year, and they became good friends. They attended the seminars of both Newton da Costa and Andréa Loparić. Jean-Yves remembers Andréa presenting a proof of Post's maximality theorem, hardly standard fare in a logic course within a philosophy department. In fact, she was more interested in mathematics and computer science than in philosophy, although she had begun her career as a philosopher.

In April 1998, Andréa and Jean-Yves were invited to participate in a debate on Sokal and Bricmont's book Impostures intellectuelles. Jean-Yves was then living in Rio de Janeiro. In São Paulo, he stayed at the same hotel as the two authors and had breakfast with them before they went to the university.

Sokal and Bricmont treated Julia Kristeva rather dismissively for invoking aleph-zero in the context of poetry, which in their view made no sense. Jean-Yves's intervention had two parts. First, it is perfectly possible to write an infinitary surrealist poem based on a transfinite enumeration of the numbers: zero is a nice number, one is a nice number, ... aleph-zero is a nice number, aleph-one is a nice number, and so on. Second, Gentzen used transfinite methods to prove the consistency of arithmetic, a theory concerned with finite proofs. Jean-Yves no longer remembers precisely what Andréa said. In general, however, the participants, mainly professors from USP's Department of Philosophy, were rather critical of Sokal and Bricmont.

Edélcio participated in the first UNILOG (World Congress and School on Universal Logic), organized by Jean-Yves in Montreux, Switzerland, although he does not much like travelling. We do, indeed, have rather different personalities. Edélcio likes to play Go; Jean-Yves prefers chess. Edélcio likes aikido; Jean-Yves prefers flânerie. Edélcio likes São Paulo; Jean-Yves prefers Rio de Janeiro. From a logical point of view, however, we share much the same taste for abstraction and for a universal approach to logical systems.

It is therefore a great pleasure for us to present this special issue dedicated to Andréa Loparić, with whom we both had the good fortune to be friends.

We now present the contents of the issue.

1. Dialogues on Logic, Philosophy, and Justice: Interview with Andréa Maria Altino Loparić

Andréa Loparić, Itala M. Loffredo D'Ottaviano, and Evandro Luís Gomes

This historical interview records Andréa Loparić's personal, academic, and political trajectory. Her recollections illuminate important episodes in the development of Brazilian philosophy and logic, especially the emergence and consolidation of paraconsistent logic.

2. Valuation Semantics for Some Classical Modal Logics

Cezar A. Mortari

Mortari develops the valuation-semantics technique introduced by Loparić for the basic normal modal logic K. By adapting and extending that method, he provides valuation semantics for several classical modal systems and clarifies how their characteristic principles may be represented semantically.

3. Logic and the World

Otávio Bueno

Bueno examines the traditional view that logic is universal, necessary, and topic neutral. He argues that this view faces a dilemma concerning how logic can bear on the world and sketches a non-classical alternative that gives up topic neutrality.

4. A Topological Application of Labelled Natural Deduction

Tiago M. L. de Veras, Arthur F. Ramos, Ruy J. G. B. de Queiroz, and Anjolina G. de Oliveira

The authors combine labelled natural deduction, computational paths, and a term-rewriting system to reason about equalities between equalities. They apply this framework to calculate the fundamental groups of the circle, the torus, and the real projective plane.

5. A System of Hyperintensional Logic

Roderick Batchelor

Batchelor presents a new hyperintensional propositional logic. The system extends second-order propositional modal logic with propositional identity and existence, propositional constituency, and grounding, and the paper develops its syntax, semantics, principles, and several important fragments.

6. Introducing a Counterfactual Theory of Perception to Replace the Causal Theory of Perception

Roberto Horácio de Sá Pereira

Sá Pereira argues that causal theories do not adequately exclude distant causes, atypical causal routes, and accidentally accurate experiences. He proposes a counterfactual account on which genuine perception requires the content of experience to track accuracy across nearby possible worlds.

7. Linguistic Simulation: Logical and Philosophical Foundations

Luís Henrique Menck

Menck investigates the possibilities and limits of formal linguistic simulation. He argues that an orthodox formal semantics cannot model an entire natural language, but that a hybrid semantic theory can support a simulation when restricted to a syntactically mathematizable and semantically open fragment of declarative language.

8. The Meaning, Value and Scope of Lindenbaum-Asser Theorem

Jean-Yves Beziau

Beziau argues that the Lindenbaum-Asser theorem is the fundamental extension theorem for general completeness proofs. The paper compares several forms of the Lindenbaum lemma, relates them to completeness, compactness, and the axiom of choice, characterizes maximal logics, and concludes with a personal and intellectual reminiscence of Andréa Loparić.

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