

CURRICULUM VITAE  
OF  
JAN KUKASIEWICZ

I was born the 21st December 1878 in Lwów (Lemberg) the then capital of the Austrian province Galicia which had been a part of Poland before the first partition in 1772. My father, Paul Zukasiewicz (\* 1824:- 1902) Roman Catholic *ritus graeci*, was captain in the Austrian army, my mother Leopoldine Zukasiewicz née Holtzer, Roman Catholic *ritus latini*, was daughter of an Austrian civil servant. I was the only child, and I have no brothers or sisters. On the part of my father I have no relations at all, on the part of my mother I have distant relations of Polish, German and Hungarian origin. (Among others I am related to the Hungarian family Kovess to which belonged the Austro-Hungarian Field Marshal of the first world-war Baron Hermann Kovess de Kovessháza.)

As Lwów was then a Polish city and we were speaking at home only Polish, my mother tongue ist Polish. After having finished a philological gymnasium I went in 1897 to the University of Lwów which being an Austrian University of state was entirely Polish; I studied philosophy and mathematics; in philosophy I am a pupil of Professor Kazimierz Twardowski (\* 1866 - 1938). In 1902 I was created Doctor of Philosophy under a special patronage of the emperor Francis Joseph I from whom I got a doctor-ring with diamonds.

The next three years I spent partly as a private teacher, partly as a clerk of the University library, and after having got in 1905 a scholarship from the galician autonoomical government I completed my philosophical studies at the University of Berlin and of Louvain in Belgium. In 1906 I was appointed Lecturer in Philosophy (Privatdozent) at the University of Lwów, and my first course delivered in autumn 1906 was on the Algebra of Logic. In 1911 I got from the emperor Francis Joseph I the title of an extraordinary professor of University. I was teaching in Lwów till the first world-war.

In 1915, during the war, I got the invitation to lecture on philosophy in the restored Polish University of Warsaw. From this time till 1944 I lived in Warsaw. In 1916 I was Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in 1917 Prorector of the University of Warsaw. In 1918 I left the University for about two years being appointed Head of the Department of Higher Schools in the Polish Ministry of Education, and after Poland had got full independence I was Minister of Education in Paderewski's Cabinet from January till December 1919. From 1920 till 1939 with a short interruption for scientific purposes in 1924 I was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Warsaw.

During this time I was twice Rector (President) of the University, first in 1922/23, for the second time in 1931/32.

In 1926 I was created great commander of the Polish Order "Polonia Restituta", and some time later great commander of the Hungarian Order of Merit.

In 1935 I got a reward from the City of Warsaw in recognition of my scientific work.

In 1938, to my sixtieth birthday, the German University Munster in Westphalia conferred on me the degree of a Doctor of Philosophy *honoris causa*. I owe this distinction to my friend, Professor Heinrich Scholz in Munster, the only professor of Mathematical Logic in Germany before the second world-war. The Warsaw School of Logic was in contact with Munster because of our common interest in Mathematical Logic. The distinction was of a purely scientific character without any political background. Professor Scholz was known as an antagonist of the Nazis.

I was an active member of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow, and of the Polish Scientific Societies in Lwow and in Warsaw.

I am married with Regina nee Barwinska, Roman Catholic of Polish origin, who lives with me and takes care of me till the present day. The marriage ceremony took place in St. Alexander's Catholic Church in Warsaw.

In September 1939, at the beginning of the second world-war, we lost our home with all our property by German bombs and fire. My whole library, except one book with offprints of some of my papers, all my manuscripts, and the whole correspondence went to ashes. We found a provisional home in a house for professors. As the University was closed by the Germans and the professors got no salary, I was compelled like many of my colleagues to take a post in the Administration of the City of Warsaw which remained Polish. I was attached to the Archiv of the City with a small salary. Besides I gave lectures in the Polish Underground University. I lived so with my wife in a wretched condition for almost five years till July 1944. The 17th July 1944 feeling that the Communist front draws nearer to Warsaw and horrible things may occur in the City we left Warsaw for the "Reich". A fortnight later, the 1-st August 1944 began the famous rising of Warsaw with the effect that many thousand were killed and the city thoroughly destroyed, among others the house where we lived.

We wanted to go to Switzerland, and Professor Scholz has already arranged the matter with Professor F. Genseth in Zurich. But it was impossible to get from the German authorities in Warsaw a permission for Switzerland. It was far easier to get a permission for the "Reich", as the "Reich" began at that time only a few miles west of Warsaw. On the ground of such a permission we went by train to Munster the 18th July 1944 hoping that our friend would be able to help us to go further. But two days later, the 20th July 1944, the bomb-plot against Hitler broke out, and there was now for us no possibility to

cross the German frontier. So we had to stay in Münster under the heaviest bombardment of the English and American airplanes. At last we lived in a windowless cellar of a destroyed house, till on the New Year 1945 one of our friends, a German of Polish name and origin Dr. J. von Kempski who owned a farm in the country, brought us to his farm in Hemsben (Kreis Hoxter, Westphalia). Here we were released by the Americans: in April 1945. Some days later I got a letter from the Polish General Berbecki prisoner of war and commander of the military camp for Polish prisoners of war in Dossel (Westphalia), to join the camp with my wife. We accepted and spent the summer 1945 in Hohenwepel near Dossel, where I was teaching logic in a Polish secondary school provisionally established. At the end of October 1945, owing to the Polish and English military authorities, we succeeded to come to Brussels by an English military train.

In Brussels I was attached to a provisionally founded Polish Scientific Institute where I was giving lectures in logic on an academical level. This job however was only temporary; - the vital question arose what to do further. We could not go back to Poland, for neither I nor my wife were not a Communists, and besides there would be impossible for me as a philosopher to propagate in a Communistic University the dialectical materialism. When therefore in February 1946 a Polish speaking Irishman in the uniform of a Polish officer proposed to me to go to Ireland, as the Irish government was anxious to give a position to some Polish scholars, I accepted this proposal with joy and gratitude. We got at once a visa from the Irish Embassy in Paris, and an English transit - visa in Brussels, and after a rest of two days in London we went to Dublin, the 4th march 1946. Some time later I was received by Mr. Walsh, the then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and afterwards I had an audience with the Taoiseach Mr. De Valera. In autumn 1946 I was appointed temporary Professor of Mathematical Logic at the Royal Irish Academy.

From 1946 I am lecturing every year at the Academy first once and now twice weekly. In 1949 I was invited to give a course of lectures on Aristotelian Logic at the University College Dublin, and a lecture in the University of Manchester. In 1950 and 1952 I gave two courses of lectures on Mathematical Logic and on History of Ancient Logic in the Queen's University of Belfast, and in 1950 I attended a Colloquium of Mathematical Logic in Paris and delivered two lectures in French at the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Paris.

In February 1953 I was offered a grant from the Trustees of a Philosophical Fellowship Fund in Cambridge, the Professors. G.E. Moore and C.D. Broad in Cambridge, and Professor Gilbert Ryle in Oxford, "in recognition of my great services to the study of philosophical logic".

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Professor Dr. Jan Łukasiewicz

I. In Polish

(The list of my husband's Polish publications is not complete, as all my husband's papers were burnt in 1939. - "Pr. Fil." means the Polish Philosophical Review "Przegląd Filozoficzny" (Warsaw).)

1. O indukcji jako inwersji dedukcji (On Induction as Inversion of Deduction). Pr. Fil. 1903.
2. Analiza i konstrukcja pojęcia przyczyny (Analysis and Construction of the Concept of Cause). Pr. Fil. 1903, pp. 105-179.
3. O zasadzie sprzeczności u Arystotelesa (On Aristotle's Principle of Contradiction), Cracow, Acad. of Sc. 1910, 210 pp.
4. O odwracalności stosunku racji i następstwa (On the Reversibility of the Relation of Ground and Consequence), Pr. Fil. 1913.
5. O logice trójwartościowej (On Three-valued Logic), Ruch Filozoficzny, Lwów 1920, Vol. 5.
6. Logika dwuwartościowa (Two-valued Logic), Pr. Fil. 1921, Vol. 23.
7. Kant i filozofia nowożytna (Kant and the Modern Philosophy), Wiadomości Literackie, 1 NO. 19, 1928.
8. O metodzie w filozofii (Concerning the Method in Philosophy), Pr. Fil. Vol. 31, 1928.
9. Elementy logiki matematycznej (Elements of Mathematical Logic, mimeographed), Warsaw 1929, 198 pages.
10. O znaczeniu i potrzebach logiki matematycznej (On Importance and Requirements of Mathematical Logic), Nauka Polska, Vol. 10, 1929, pp. 609-620.
11. Uwagi o aksjomacie Nicod'a i o "dedukcji uogólniającej" (Remarks on Nicod's Axiom and the "Generalizing Deduction") Księga Pamiątkowa Pol. Tow. Fil. we Lwowie, Lwów 1931.
12. O nauce (On Science), Biblioteczka Filozoficzna No. 5, Lwów 1934, 40 pages (second impression).
13. Znaczenie analizy logicznej dla poznania (Importance of Logical Analysis for Knowledge), Pr. Fil. Vol. 37, 1934.
14. Z historii logiki zdań (Outlines of the History of the Propositional Logic), Pr. Fil. Vol. 37, 1934.
15. Logistyka a filozofia (Logistic and Philosophy) Pr. Fil. Vol. 39, 1936.
16. W obronie logistyki (In Defence of the Logistic), Studia Gnesnensia Vol. 15, Poznań 1937.
17. O filozofii Kartezjusza (On Descartes's Philosophy) Kwartalnik Filozoficzny, Cracow 1938.

II. In French

18. Démonstration de la compatibilité des axiomes de la théorie de deduction, Annales de la Soc. Pol. de Math., Vol. 3, 1925.
19. Sur la formalisation des théories mathématiques, Colloque de logique, Paris 1950 / not yet published).

III. In German

20. Ueber den Satz des Widerspruchs bei Aristoteles, Bulletin de l'Acad. Sc. Cracovie, Crakow 1909.
21. Die logischen Grundlagen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung, Acad. of Sciences, Cracow 1913, 75 pages.
22. Together with A. Tarski : Untersuchungen ueber den Aussagenkalkuel, Comptes Rendus des seances de la Societe des Sciences et des Lettres de Varsovie, Vol. 23, 1930, C1, III.
23. Philosophische Bemerkungen zu mehrwertigen Systemen des Aussagenkalkuels, Ibid. 1930.
24. Ein Vollstaendigkeitsbeweis des zweiwertigen Aussagenkalkuels, Ibid. Vol. 24, 1931.
25. Bedeutung der logischen Analyse fuer die Erkenntnis. Actes du Congres International de Philosophie, Prague 1934.
26. Zur vollen dreiwertigen Aussagenlogik, Erkenntnis V.5, 1935.
27. Zur Geschichte der Aussagenlogik, Erkenntnis Vol. V, 1935.
28. Der Aquivalenzkalkuel, Collectanea Logica, Warsaw 1939.
29. Der Logik und das Grundlagenproblem, Les entretiens de Zurich sur les fondements et la methode des sciences mathematiques 1938, ed par F. Conseth, Zurich 1941.

IV. In English

30. The Shortest Axiom of the Implicational Calculus of Propositions Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 52 A 3, Dublin 1948.
31. On Variabel Functors of Propositional Arguments, Ibid. Vol. 54: A 52; Dublin 1951.
32. Aristotle's Syllogistic from the Standpoint of Modern Formal Logic, Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1951, 141 pp. *Selected - Edition Encycloped. 1957, 112 pp*
33. On the Intuitionistic Theory of Deduction, Proceedings of the Royal Netherl. Acad. of Sciences, A 55 3, Amsterdam 1952.
34. On the Principle of Individuation (A Symposium paper sent to the Aristotelian Society in London, not yet published)
35. A System of Modal Logic, (Sent to the Journal of Computing Systems, St. Paul, Minn. U.S.A., not yet published).