IN MEMORIAM

ROBIN O. GANDY (1919 – 1995)

Robin O. GANDY died unexpectedly and suddenly on 20 November 1995. He was born on 22 September 1919.

Gandy carried out research in several areas of logic, especially recursion theory and its applications to model theory, constructive analysis, infinitesimal analysis, and set theory. His work included such research papers as "Inductive Definitions" (1974), "Basic Functions" (1975), "The Next Admissible Set" (1971) with Jon Barwise and Yiannis Moschovakis, "Set Existence" (1960) with George Kreisel and W. W. Tait, and "A Problem in the Theory of Constructive Orders" (1970) with Robert I. Soare, and his name lives on in the Gandy-Kreisel-Tate Theorem (1960) and Gandy's Theorem. The former states that *for any consistent* $\prod^1_1$ *set of axioms for second-order number theory, if* $a \subseteq \omega$ *is internal to every model T, then a is hyperarithmetic.* The latter states that *for* $\mathbb{A}$ *any admissible set , every* $\sum_+$ *inductive relation on* $\mathbb{A}$ *is* $\sum_1$ *on* $\mathbb{A}$.

With C. M. E. Yates, Gandy edited *Logic Colloquium '96: Proceedings of the Summer School and Colloquium in Mathematical Logic, Manchester, August 1969* (Amsterdam/London, North-Holland, 1971) and served he as one of the organizers of the colloquium along with Hans Hermes, M. H. Löb, Dana Scott, and C. M. E. Yates. He participated actively in the Association for Symbolic Logic, speaking over the course of years at various of its meetings on such topics as "Effective Operations and Recursive Functionals", "The Axiomatic Characterisation of of Generic Sets", "Relations Between Analysis and Set Theory", "Towards a Far-reaching Constructivism" and "Completely Finite Models for Number Theory". His academic home was the Institute of Mathematics at Oxford University.

Gandy's paper "Bertrand Russell, as Mathematician" (*Bulletin of the London Mathematical Society* **5** (1973), 342–348) was of especial interest to historians and philosophers of logic. In this paper, Gandy critically examined the philosophical background, framework, and influence of Russell's contributions to logic, centering in particular