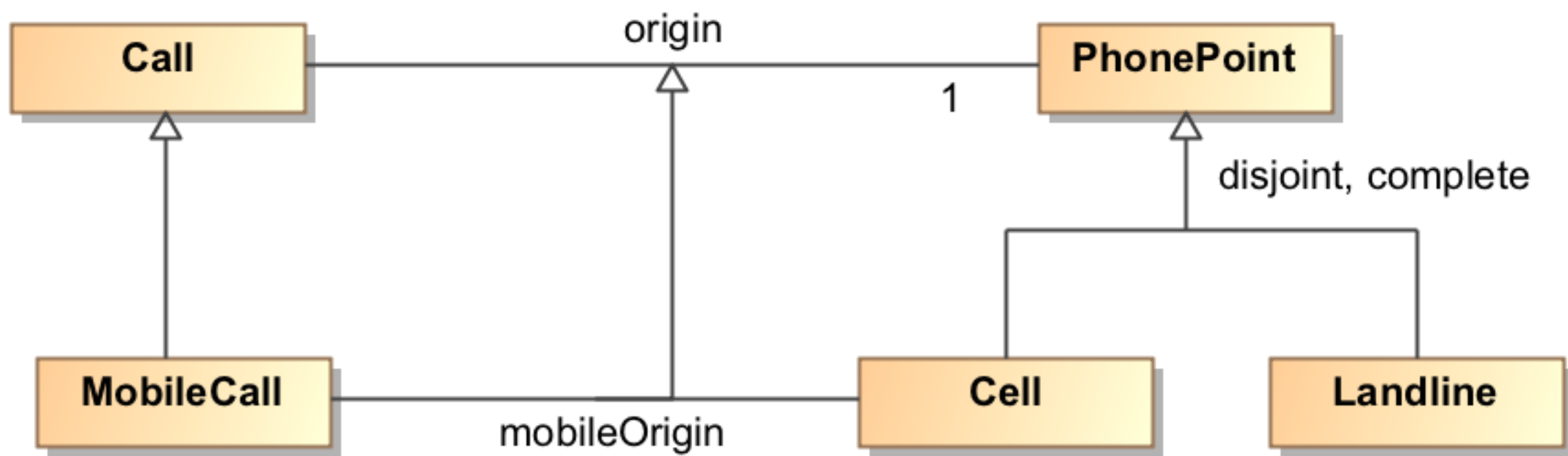
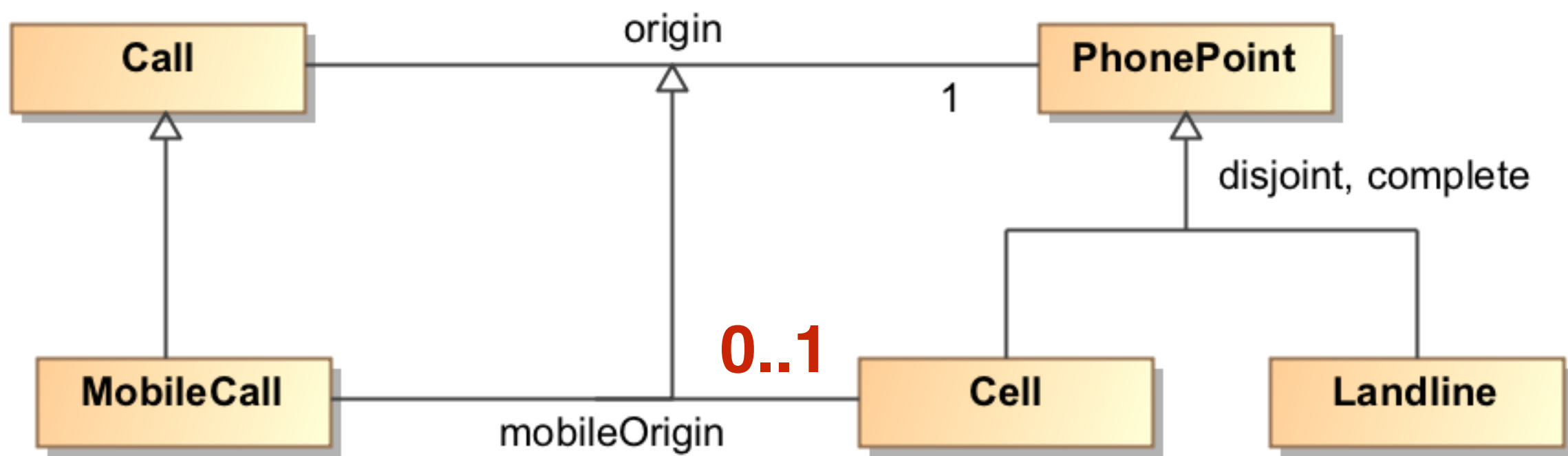
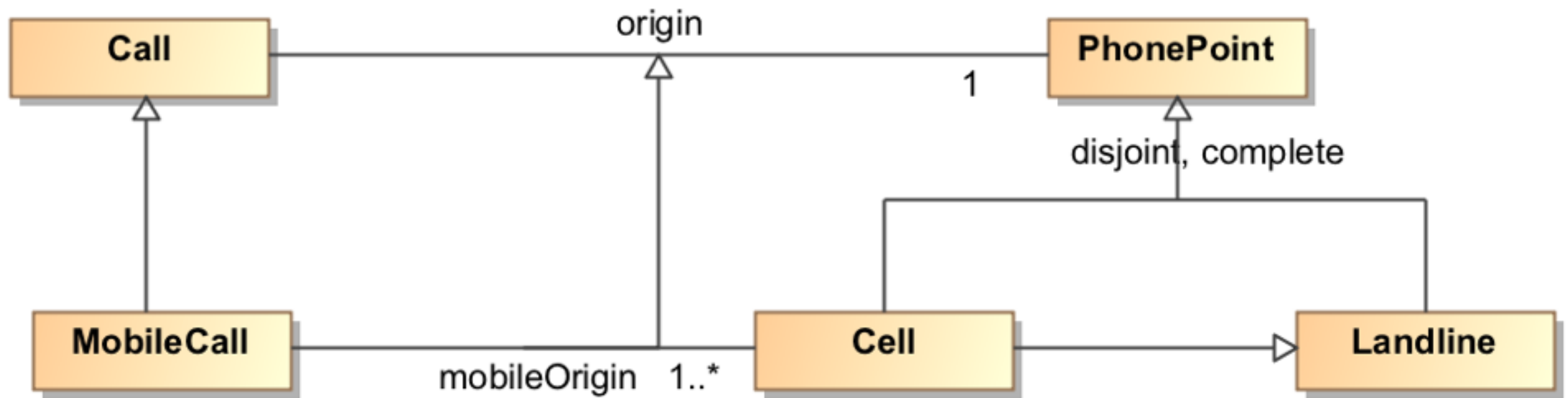
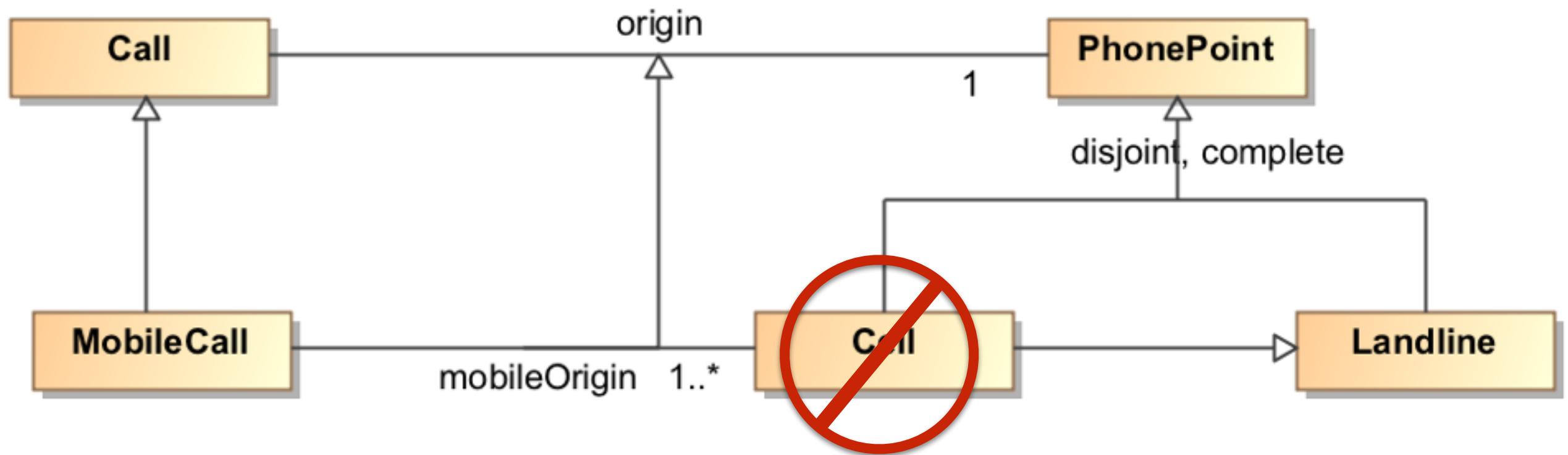


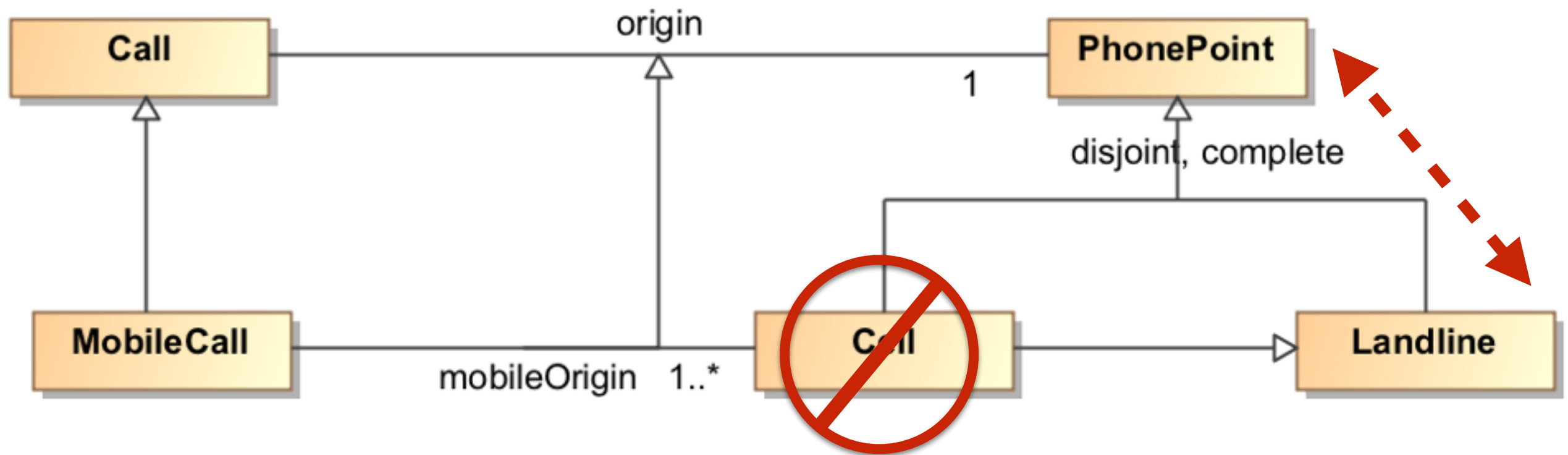
By P. Fillottrani, E. Franconi and S. Tessaris

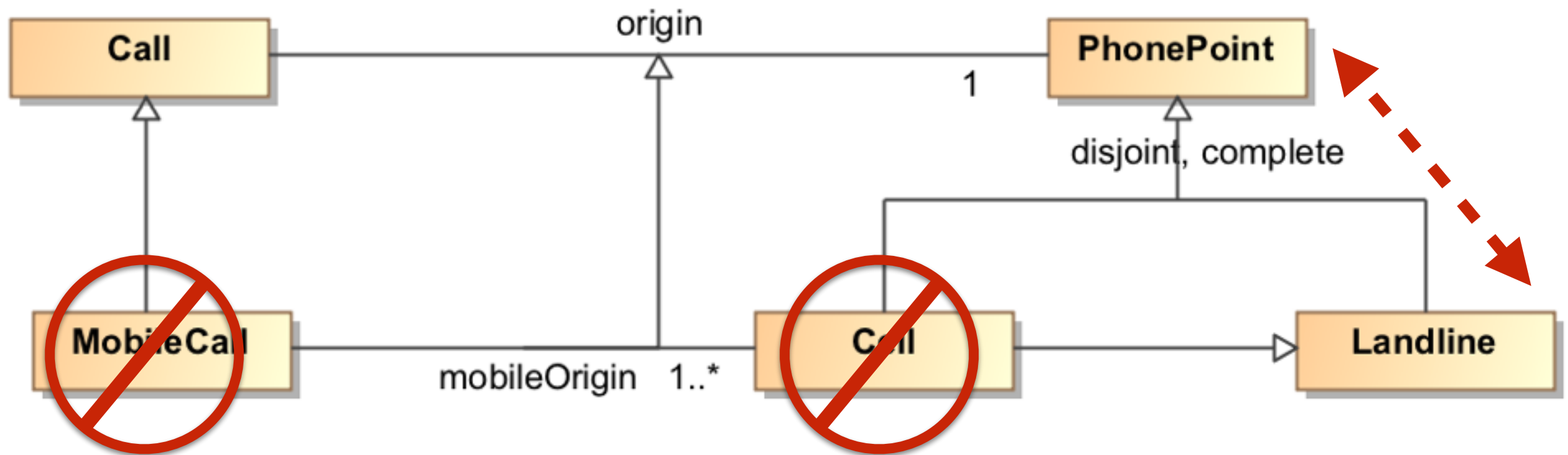


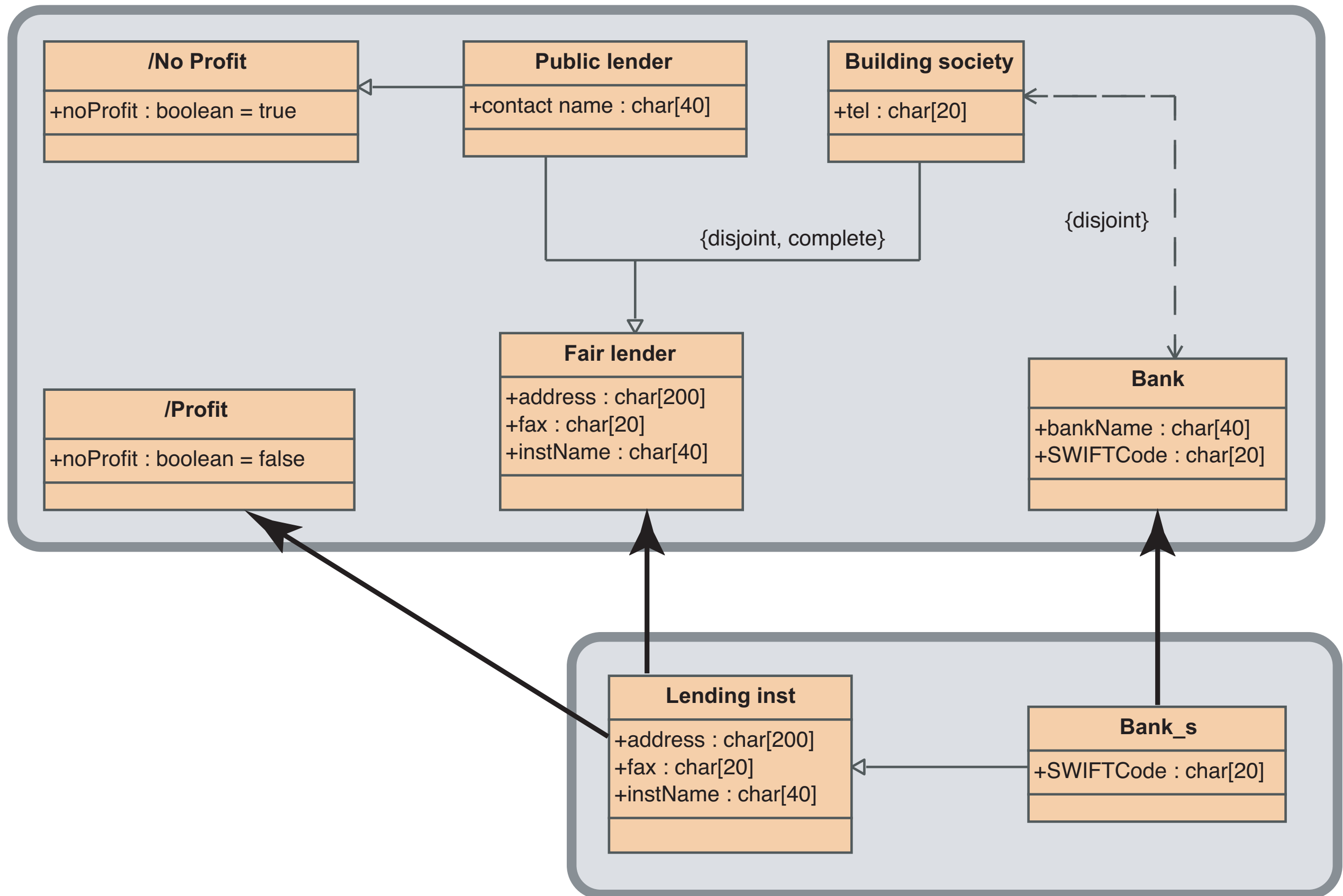


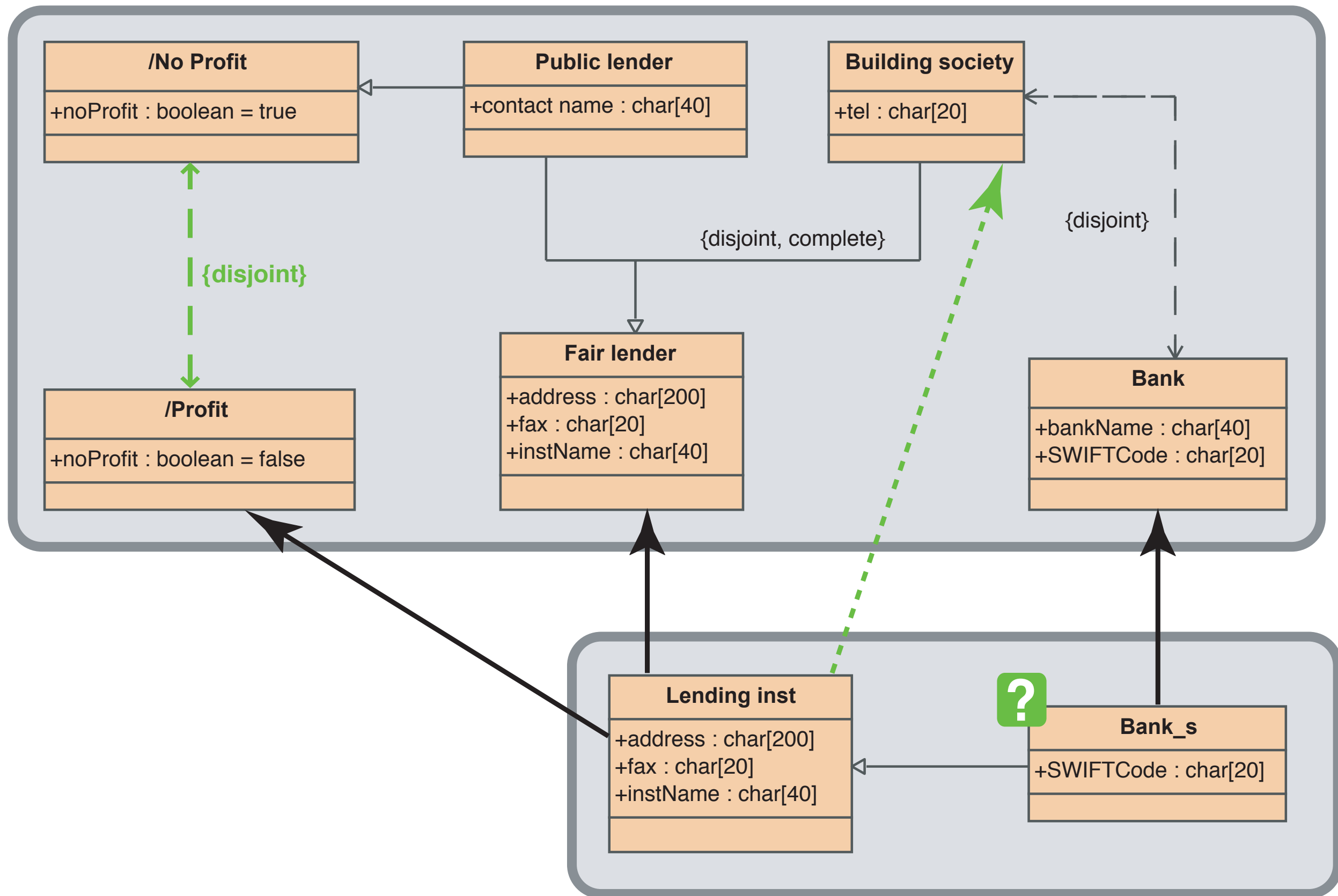


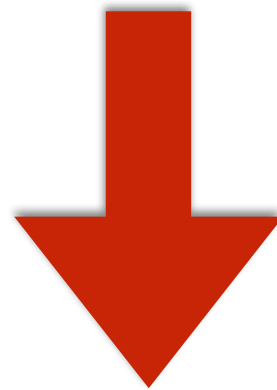
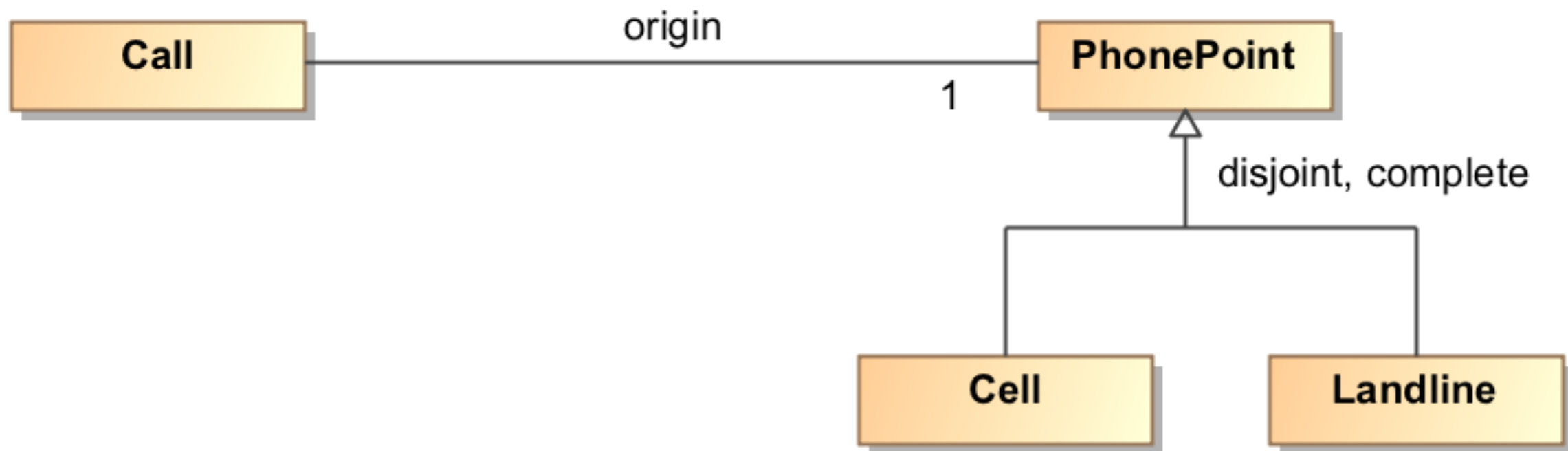












$\forall x \text{ Cell}(x) \rightarrow \text{PhonePoint}(x)$
 $\forall x \text{ Landline}(x) \rightarrow \text{PhonePoint}(x)$
 $\forall x \text{ PhonePoint}(x) \rightarrow \text{Cell}(x) \vee \text{Landline}(x)$
 $\neg \exists x \text{ Cell}(x) \wedge \text{Landline}(x)$
 $\forall x, y \text{ origin}(x, y) \rightarrow \text{Call}(x) \wedge \text{Phonepoint}(y)$
 $\forall x \text{ Call}(x) \rightarrow \exists y \text{ Phonepoint}(y) \wedge \text{origin}(x, y)$
 $\forall x, y, z \text{ origin}(x, y) \wedge \text{origin}(x, z) \rightarrow (y = z)$

The **Logical** Level

$$\exists x \text{ Apple}(x) \wedge \text{Red}(x)$$

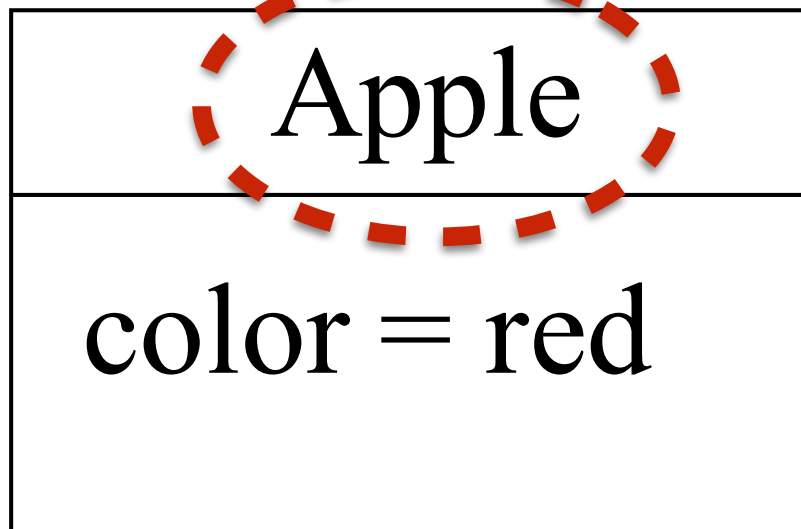
The **Epistemological** Level

Apple
color = red

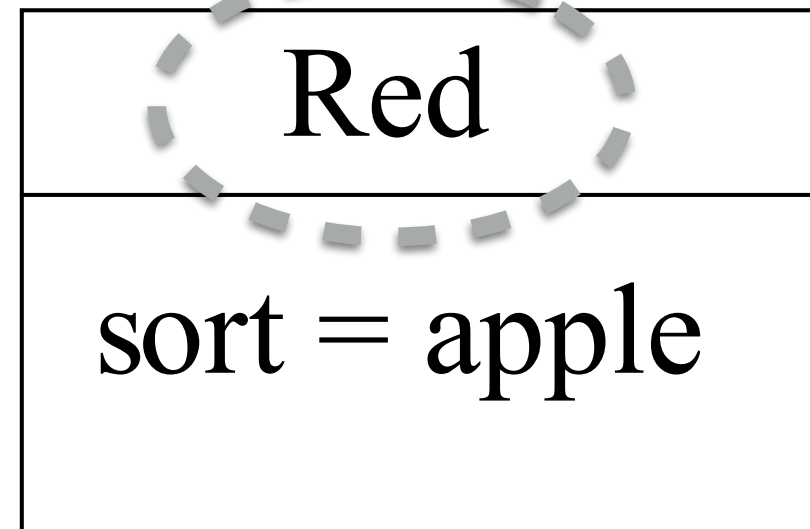
Red
sort = apple

The Ontological Level

KIND



MIXIN



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World Trade Centre insurance

Bad forms

After a rancorous trial, relief for many insurers of the twin towers

May 6th 2004 | From the print edition



IT WAS a \$3.5 billion question: was the crashing of two aeroplanes into New York's twin towers in September 2001 one event or two? One, many insurers are relieved to know. On May 3rd a jury ruled that Swiss Re, the world's second-largest reinsurer, which wrote about a quarter of the coverage for the World Trade Centre, was bound by a form that classed such attacks as a single occurrence. Last week the same jury had reached a similar verdict for several Lloyd's of London syndicates and seven other insurers. The loser was Larry Silverstein, the centre's leaseholder. He had argued that another form was valid, in the hope of claiming around \$7 billion for two events. Now he may get only half that.

In most disaster insurance, "occurrence" is carefully defined. Earthquake coverage typically treats all shaking

AP



Silverstein's the loser



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“In most disaster insurance, “**occurrence**” is carefully defined...”

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similar verdict for another insurer, American International Group, which had also written coverage for the towers. The jury's decision, which came after a trial that lasted more than two weeks, was a relief for many insurers. Silverstein, the owner of the towers, had sought \$7 billion for the events. Now he may get only half that.



In most disaster insurance, “occurrence” is carefully defined. Earthquake coverage typically treats all shaking

Silverstein's the loser

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World Trade Centre insurance

One into two

Having lost one legal case to insurers, the towers' leaseholder wins a second

Dec 9th 2004 | NEW YORK | From the print edition



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SEVEN months ago, a jury in lower Manhattan ruled that under the forms covering insurance of the World Trade Centre, the striking of the twin towers by two aeroplanes constituted only one "occurrence". Consequently, Larry Silverstein, who had recently leased the Trade Centre complex, was entitled to one payment, not two—a difference of \$3.5 billion. On December 6th, in the same courtroom with the same judge presiding, another jury decided that under the documents used by nine other insurers the attacks were two events, thus qualifying for two payments. The verdict will provide Mr Silverstein with as much as \$1.1 billion extra for rebuilding the Trade Centre. It will also ensure that he remains in control of the project.

Why, after two weeks of deliberation, did the second jury come to a different conclusion from the first? The main reason lay in the preliminary paperwork signed by the underwriters. Because the Trade Centre had been leased to Mr Silverstein only weeks before the attack, the final insurance contracts had yet to be signed. The insurers in the first trial had signed a form with a much tighter definition of an "occurrence" than in the form signed by the nine insurers in the second trial. In addition, the insurance companies' claim that they always defined "occurrence" precisely may have been undermined by testimony that they had been flexible in other cases—for example, involving sequences of

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