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Philosophy in Galicia II. Introduction

In the foreword *Od Redakcji* [From the Editor], included in the journal “Galicia. Studia i materiały” (2016, no 2), a volume dedicated to *Filozofia w Galicji* [Philosophy in Galicia], it was mentioned that “being aware of the wealth of the material yet unexplored by research on philosophy in Galicia [...], the Editorial Board has no doubts as to the purpose of publishing [...] further volumes dedicated to philosophy within the framework of the journal”¹. This prediction becomes fulfilled in this very volume, number five (2019, no 5) of the Journal of the Historical Institute of the University of Rzeszów. It includes a comprehensive range of new studies on the philosophy created and cultivated on the Galician soil during the times of the Austro-Hungarian Partition. The key difference in comparison to the previous volume is the significant contribution of Ukrainian authors examining the presence of Ruthenian thinkers in the scope of “Galician philosophy”. Additionally, one contributor, an expert at southern Slavonic culture is of Serbian origin. Thanks to the above contributions it was possible to prove the assertion made in the first volume dedicated to philosophy in Galicia about opening the journal to texts in this scope, which are authored by foreign researchers. A symptomatic aspect in this context is the cooperation with Prof. Natalia Kovalchuk from the Borys Hrinchenko Kiev University in the preparation of the formula of this volume.

In terms of content, the second philosophical “Galicia” volume more adequately expresses the multicultural and multinational character of Galician

¹ L. Gawor, *Od Redakcji. Kilka uwag ogólnych odnośnie do założeń redakcyjnych „Filozofii w Galicji”*, „Galicia. Studia i materiały” 2016, t. 2, s. 9.

philosophical reflection than the first monograph. Apart from the Polish authors (Stefan Buszczyński, Stanisław Szczepanowski, Wojciech Dzeduszycki, Artur Górski, Antoni Chołoniewski, Wincenty Lutosławski, Stefan Pawlicki, Józef Bilczewski, Kazimierz Twardowski, Konstanty Michalski, Leon Chwistek, Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz and Adam Heydel), there are more representatives of Ruthenian thinkers (Markijan Szaszkewycz, Iwan Wahylewycz, Jakiw Hołowacki, Wołodymyr Lewinski, Iwan Mirczuk, Mykoła Szlemkiewicz, Hawryło Kostelnyk, Josef Slipyj, Andrij Szeptycki, Klemens Hankiewicz, Wasyl Szczurat, Wołodymyr Barwinski and Ivan Franko); one theme concerns also the philosophy cultivated by Jewish thinkers (Martin Buber, Franz Rosenzweig). Last but not least, the Cracow philosophical-ethnographic journal “Świat Słowiański” is also presented to the readers. The present volume is therefore more comprehensive than the first monograph of the Rzeszów periodical on philosophy as it is more representative of the state of philosophy in Galicia in the times of Austro-Hungarian Empire outlined in the introduction to the previous *Filozofia w Galicji*².

The present volume presents, among others, the results of research on Ruthenian philosophy in the Eastern Galicia. This seems to be important research especially for the reconstruction of the history of Ukrainian philosophy not least that before regaining independence by Ukraine (1991) this task was not given priority. That is why its contemporary implementation is hampered by considerable gaps: there are too many forgotten authors, lost texts and missing synthetic elaborations. Consequently, an interesting aspect is the comments scattered in some texts, concerning the significance of the Ruthenian philosophers from the Austro-Hungarian Galicia for the development of Ukrainian philosophy. The commonly held thesis is that East Galician philosophers provided “mediation” in the flow of Western European philosophical ideas to the Ukrainian soil (e.g. the participation of Ukrainian philosophers in the Lviv-Warsaw school is emphasised³). From the research conducted so far, it is possible to discern the enormous significance of East Galician, Ruthenian philosophical thought at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century not only for Ukrainian philosophy but for the creation of the identity of the Ukrainian nation. It is possible to conclude clearly from the numerous histories of Ukrainian philosophy published in the contemporary times⁴ that reconstruction and discovery of the

² L. Gawor, *Filozofia w Galicji. Wprowadzenie* [w:] tamże, s. 11–23.

³ This example is mentioned in the book by S. Iwanyk, *Ukraińscy filozofowie w Szkole Lwowsko-Warszawskiej* (Warszawa 2014), reviewed in „Galicja. Studia i materiały” (2016, t. 2), the first monograph dedicated to philosophy in Galicia.

⁴ For example: П. Кралуок, „Білі пляти” в Історії української філософії, Луцьк 2007; Д. Чижевський, *Нариси з історії філософії на Україні*, в кн.: Д. Чижевський, *Філософські твори*, т. 1., Київ 2005; J.O. Fediw, N.G. Mozgowa, *Історія української філософії*, Київ

native history of philosophy plays an important role in establishing Ukrainian cultural and national bonds, which is stressed in many articles by Ukrainian scholars included in the present volume.

Outlines concerning Polish Galician philosophers are representative of the wide range of interests within “Galician philosophy”: from the specific worldview phenomenon of neomessianism, through philosophical reflection inspired by aesthetics and the doctrine of Catholic orthodoxy, to the analytical approach to practical philosophy (ethics and economics). As a result, this volume presents the juxtaposition of multifarious traditions, philosophical programs, reflections from various areas of philosophy, concerning society, worldviews and even politics. This issue of the journal is very representative of the polyphonic dimension of philosophy in Galicia at the end of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century.

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From the formal perspective, eighteen articles of twenty authors were arranged according to double criteria: 1. the degree of generality of the presented issues, the scale and importance of a particular philosophical phenomenon and the number of more widely presented thinkers (this part of the volume covers five articles); 2. the remaining monographic articles, describing the views of particular authors, were arranged chronologically (which was also partially applied in the first part of the volume): the sequence of the texts is dictated by the date of birth of a discussed philosopher.

In terms of edition, we would like to express our satisfaction with the cooperation with a wide range of authors. The contributors for the present volume include scholars from Ukraine: from the Borys Hrinchenko Kiev University, the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv and the Lviv Polytechnic National University; from Poland: from the State Higher Vocational School in Suwałki, the SGH Warsaw School of Economics, the Kielce University, the University of Rzeszów, and the University of Zielona Góra. The volume in-

2000; I.V. Огородник, В.В. Огородник, *Історія філософської думки в Україні*, Курс лекцій. Навч. посіб., Київ 1999; М. Сумцов, *Історія української філософської думки (фрагменти)*, 36. Харківського іст.-філол. т-ва. Нова серія, т. 7, Харків 1998; В.С. Горський, *Історія української філософії*, Курс лекцій. Навч. посіб. для студ. Вузів, Київ 1996; *Історія філософії України: Хрестоматія*. Навч. посіб. Упоряд.: М.Ф. Тарасенко та ін., Київ 1994; *Історія філософії в Україні: Підручник*, М.Ф. Тарасенко, М.Ю. Русин, I.B. Бичко та ін., Київ 1992; *3 історії філософії в Україні*, Ред. кол.: М.Ф. Тарасенко та ін., Київ 1992; В.М. Ничик, *Из истории отечественной философии конца XVII – начала XVIII в.*, Київ 1978.

cludes also a text by a non-affiliated Serbian researcher specialising in the southern Slavonic culture.

Finally, we would like to share our hope that the present, second monographic volume “Galicja. Studia i materiały”, dedicated to philosophy in Galicia will meet the readers’ expectations and will encourage scholars to undertake further research on the presence of philosophy in the province of Galicia in the times of Austro-Hungarian Empire. It seems obvious that upon publishing the present volume (here special words of appreciation should be extended to Szczepan Kozak – the Editor in Chief and Paweł Sierżęga – the secretary to the Editorial Board) the Editorial Board will not cease to explore this rich area and will not exclude the possibility of gathering new material for further publications, maybe in the form of the third monographic philosophic volume of “Galicja”.