

**ОГЛЯД МІЖНАРОДНОГО СИМПОЗИУМУ  
“СПАДЩИНА КАЗИМИРА ТВАРДОВСЬКОГО”  
(24-26 ЖОВТНЯ 2019, ВАРШАВА, ПОЛЬЩА)**

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У Варшаві відбувся Міжнародний симпозиум “Спадщина Казимира Твардовського”, організований Комітетом філософських дисциплін, Польською академією наук, Інститутом філософії Варшавського університету, Інститутом філософії Університету імені Казимира Великого у Бидгощі та Львівським філософським товариством імені Казимира Твардовського.

Симпозиум, який є частиною проєкту “Неопубліковані праці Казимира Твардовського” та фінансований Національною програмою розвитку гуманітаристики, зібрав дослідників Львівсько-Варшавської школи з Польщі, Ірландії, Нідерландів, Австрії, України, Бельгії та Казахстану. Враховуючи, що більшість учасників Симпозиуму були іноземцями, робочою мовою була англійська. Проте, на третій день Симпозиуму було організовано польську секцію.

Доповіді учасників Симпозиуму були присвячені таким аспектам спадщини Казимира Твардовського, як вплив його ідей на польську та інші філософії європейських народів, на дидактичну та наукову діяльність його учнів, а також аналізувалася оригінальність його спадщини.

**Ключові слова:** *Казимир Твардовський, польська філософія, Львівсько-Варшавська школа*

**THE SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
“THE LEGACY OF KAZIMIERZ TWARDOWSKI”  
(24<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> October 2019, Warsaw)**

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International Symposium “The Legacy of Kazimierz Twardowski” was organized by Committee of Philosophical Disciplines, Polish Academy of Sciences; Institute of Philosophy, University of Warsaw; Institute of Philosophy, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz; Kazimierz Twardowski’s Philosophical Society of Lviv, was held in Warsaw.

The symposium, which is a part of the project “Kazimierz Twardowski’s Inedita” financed by the National Program for Development of Humanities, has brought together the researches of the Lviv-Warsaw School from Poland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, Ukraine, Belgium and Kazakhstan. Due to the participation of guests from abroad, the main language of the meeting was English. However, on the third symposium day Polish session was organized.

The lectures of the speakers were devoted to such aspects of Kazimierz Twardowski’s heritage as the influence of his legacy on Polish and foreign philosophers, the original elements of his philosophy, the impact of Twardowski’s ideas on his students’ scholarly and didactic activity.

**Key words:** *Kazimierz Twardowski, Polish philosophy, Lviv-Warsaw School*

To begin with, we would like to express personal gratitude to the organizers of International Symposium “The Legacy of Kazimierz Twardowski” for warm welcome and productive pastime in Warsaw.

The morning session on the first day of the symposium was at Tyszkiewicz’s-Potocki’s Palace. The symposium organizers – Piotr Gutowski (Committee of Philosophical Disciplines, Polish Academy of Sciences)

and Jakub Kloc-Konkołowicz (Institute of Philosophy, University of Warsaw) were invited to the opening addresses. Both scholars have emphasized a key role of Twardowski in the foundation of the Polish philosophical tradition and establishing a “new era” in Polish philosophy.

After the professors’ opening remarks, the morning session chairman Dariusz Łukasiewicz

expressed his appreciation to the participants and organizers of the meeting.

The first presentation called “Varieties of Scientific Philosophy” was made by Professor Tadeusz Szubka (University of Szczecin). The scholar put forward the idea of different variation and interpretation the term of scientific philosophy. To simplify this diversity, he suggested distinguishing three principal kinds of scientific philosophy: scientific philosophy as philosophy of science or philosophy naturalized; scientific philosophy as philosophy done in a rigorous and precise way, carefully argued and without engaging in wide-ranging speculations; scientific philosophy as a special scientific discipline, with a distinctive subject-matter and methods.

After Professor Szubka, the floor was taken by Peter Simons (Trinity College, Dublin), who has examined Twardowski’s argumentation to his conclusion that no idea has more than one object. At the end of presentation, Peter Simons expressed his disagreement with Twardowski in his avowal of general objects, so are many of the arguments used against his view.

The next speaker was Maria van der Schaar from Leiden University. In her presentation “Judgement and Inference: Actions and Products” she focused on Twardowski’s and Moltmann distinction between actions and products as an answer to the problem of psychologism in logic. In contrast to Twardowski and Moltmann, Maria van der Schaar argued that both product and act of judgement and inference are relevant to logic.

After the lunch break, the afternoon session, that took place at the Institute of Sociology, was opened by Chairman Ryszard Mordarski.

The first speaker of the afternoon session Johannes Brandl (University of Salzburg) focused on the conceptual complexity of prejudices. There are many prejudices and their explanation requires a complex analysis of social, cultural, historical and political causes. At the beginning of the 20th century, Kazimierz Twardowski remarked that the concept of prejudice contains both a psychological and an epistemic component. In his lecture “What is a prejudice? A psychological-epistemic analysis à la Twardowski” Johannes Brandl refined the two-component analysis proposed by Twardowski in the light of recent work in social psychology and social epistemology and demonstrated its significance for an empirically founded understanding of prejudices.

The next speech „Twardowski’s Psychologism and the Ontology of Truth” was made by Dariusz Łukasiewicz from Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz. In the first part of his lecture, he described the origin of Kazimierz Twardowski’s psychologism. In the second part of the lecture Dariusz Łukasiewicz paid

attention to the consequences of psychologism for the ontology of truth, referring to the early stages of Twardowski’s scientific activity (1894-1902) and to the texts of his unpublished lectures on logic which he held in Lviv in 1895-1896.

After the coffee break, Nataliia Fanenshtel from Khmelnytskyi Humanitarian Pedagogical Academy presented her lecture “Didactic implications of the paper About Latin and Greek by Kazimierz Twardowski”. In her presentation the speaker analyzed Twardowski’s small popular science work, published in 1902, which raises the relevant lingual-didactic issues: why teach Foreign Languages and how to be taught. On the basis of Twardowski’s paper Nataliia Fanenshtel outlined the conditions for a systematic use of a target language and the cases of limited mother tongue use in foreign language teaching.

The first day of the symposium has been ended with a presentation “Unclearness of the Objection of Unclearness” made by Professor Jacek Jadacki from University of Warsaw, who focused on evaluating Twardowski’s position towards clear and unclear philosophical style.

On the second day of symposium all the sessions were located in Maria Ossowska Auditorium, Institute of Philosophy. The morning session was opened by Chairman Johannes Brandl.

The first speaker Professor Jan Woleński (University of Information, Technology and Management in Rzeszów) examined Twardowski’s, Kotarbiński’s, Leśniewski’s, Łukasiewicz’s and Kokoszyńska’s models of absolutism, relativism and truth.

After Jan Woleński’s presentation, the floor was taken by Sébastien Richard from Free University of Brussels. In his presentation “The Influence of Twardowski’s Distinction between Actions and Products on Ingarden’s Act-Based Conception of Propositional Meaning” Sébastien Richard demonstrated that Twardowski did not overcome psychologism in his theory of meaning and explained how Ingarden tried to develop a conception of propositional meanings based on Twardowski’s idea but devoid of its defects.

After the coffee break, Mariusz Grygianiec (University of Warsaw) presented his lecture “Czeżowski and Others on Persistence”. The general message of his speech was the belief that although there were no systematic analyses of the issue of persistence through time conducted within the Lviv-Warsaw School, its representatives were aware of the issue and offered a number of solutions, which from today’s perspective are surprising in their boldness and novelty.

The next presentation “Informal Logic in the Lviv-Warsaw School as a Legacy of Kazimierz Twardowski” was made by Professor Anna Brożek

from University of Warsaw. She concluded her speech with the following: the concept of logic accepted in the Lviv-Warsaw School was broad and included formal logic as well as methodology of sciences and logical semiotics; Twardowski was the first lecturer of mathematical logic in Poland and a great propagator of logical culture; the representatives of the moderate branch of the LWS (Ajdukiewicz, Kotarbiński, Czeżowski etc.) contributed to the problems of informal logic to the greatest degree.

After the lunch break, the afternoon session was opened by Chairman Tadeusz Szubka. The first two speakers, Marcin Będkowski & Alicja Chybińska (University of Warsaw) presented their lecture "Twardowski on Analysis". The next speech "Al-Farabi Theory of Knowledge in the Light of Logic of Twardowski", made by Assyl Tuleubekov (International Information Technologies University Almaty; University of Jyväskylä) was dedicated to comparative analysis of Abu Nasr al-Farabi's and Kazimierz Twardowski's understanding the action in its ontological and actual formation.

After the coffee break, Guillaume Fréchette from University of Salzburg made his presentation "Twardowski on the Unity of Consciousness". In his lecture he reconstructed Twardowski's position on the unity of consciousness and evaluated his potential, both as a 'Brentanian' theory and as standalone proposal.

The closing speech, made by Arkadiusz Chrudzinski from Jagiellonian University, was dedicated to idiogenic theory of emotions. In his presentation the speaker noted, that nowadays emotional phenomena are no longer regarded as irrational movements of the soul. A typical attitude in explaining emotional correctness among the contemporary philosophers is to look for their truth-makers.

The third day of the symposium, which included Polish session, was opened by one of its organizers Anna Brożek. The speakers of the Polish session were Wojciech Rechlewicz from Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz with his lecture "Advantages and Disadvantages of Twardowski's Theory of Concepts"; Marek Rembierz from University of Silesia, Cieszyn, who presented topicality of Kazimierz Twardowski's methodological and didactic ethos; Ryszard Mordarski from Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz with his presentation "Did Twardowski practice political philosophy?"

At the end of the symposium, the Director of the Institute of Philosophy, University of Warsaw, Professor Jakub Kloc-Konkołowicz, expressed his support for initiation of the Lviv-Warsaw School Center (Polish name: Centrum badań nad tradycją Szkoły Lwowsko-Warszawskiej). On the whole, it should be noted, that symposium organization met high economical and academic standards, and all newsworthy presentations were followed by fruitful discussions.