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## **Space-Time ontology in Augustyn Jakubisiak's (1884-1945) *Essai sur les limites du temps et de l'espace* (1927)**

### Introduction

Augustyn Jakubisiak (born 28 May 1884 in Warsaw, died 23 November 1945 in Paris) – Polish Catholic catholic priest, theologian and philosopher associated with the Historical and Literary Society and the Polish Library in Paris. He developed his own ontology of time and space (concretism rooted in process realism, emphasizing the importance of differences and not similarities between beings) and ethics and individualistic anthropology (the concept of individual causality, i.e. auto-determination as a solution to the dichotomy of determinism – indeterminism). He described his own thought as concretism.

### Problem (thesis)

Following his criticism of Kant, the author supports his main these: the discontinuity and fixity of beings. It was developed in a book *Essai sur les limites de l'espace et du temps* (F. Alcan, Paris 1927). This work received a very honorable mention from the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The theory of space and time presented in the *Essay* was in harmony with the actual in Jakubisiak's time data of science, in particular with those of theory of relativity and quantum physics and also evolutionist biology (he studied natural sciences in Paris). Fr. Jakubisiak's theses are based on logico-gnoseological considerations concerning the origin and meaning of the first principles of thought rooted in the real beings (priority of *ens* over the subject).

### Discussion

Jakubisiak's theory was the first Polish comprehensive philosophical interpretation of the theory of relativity, quantum mechanics and biological evolutionism. The aim was to demonstrate the untrue aprioritisation of time and space and to build an ontological basis for the theory of human freedom (auto-determination). It turns out, however, that Jakubisiak used current scientific theories in a simplified way, which was indicated by the commentators of his works at that time (philosophers and physicist like Czesław Białobrzęski). The paper will include a discussion of Jakubisiak's views, their criticism and current contexts and possible use within the framework of philosophical research.

### Conclusion

Jakubisiak's thought was one of the most original, especially within the scope of Polish philosophical and scientific thought. Historically, this theory is inadequate because it is based on an incomplete knowledge of physics. Nevertheless, it seems that some of its philosophical intuitions may remain useful.

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