JUSTYNA MORUŚ

WARRIOR CODES AS AN ELEMENT OF THE ETHICS OF STRUGGLE

(Summary)
The article aims at presenting Indian and Japanese warrior codes. After explaining the characteristics of codes of ethics which constitute parts of professional codes of ethics, the article emphasizes the importance of warrior codes as elements of the ethics of struggle. The issues are discussed on the basis of soothing factors distinguished by Maria Ossowska, excerpts from *The Laws of Manu*, Indian epic *Mahabharata*, and *bushido* clan codes. The codes set limits that must not be violated by a warrior, and ideals that should be pursued by him. The history of customs of medieval samurai warriors gives examples of discrepancies between values proposed by *bushido* and the ones implemented by samurai warriors. However, today the old values have influence on western culture by means of martial arts and fighting sports.

Key words: codes of ethics, martial arts, *budo*.

ZBIGNIEW KAŻMIERCZAK


(Summary)
The article focuses on the problem how the mystical teaching of the Spanish Carmelite can be related to life of all people. It is shown that this teaching, and particularly the idea of the dark night of the senses, can only be valid within a framework of monastic life of the Discalced Carmelite order. Although John rejects severe asceticism, the night of the senses cannot be conceived of without severe asceticism. In his opinion it is necessary to restrain not only deliberate but also indeliberate desires. Being in accordance with St. Paul’s statements on married life, the mystic looks down on basic principles of lay people’s lives (e. g. on an attachment to one’s wife or children). He never accepts any way of justified experience of sensual pleasure. The conclusion of the article is that in spite of his declarations John’s mystical doctrine cannot be regarded as objectively universal.

Key words: St. John of the Cross, mysticism, asceticism.
JOANNA USAKIEWICZ

MAN AND HIS DUTIES ACCORDING TO ARNOLD GEULINCX

(Summary)

Arnold Geulincx (1624–1669) was one of the originators of modern occasionalism theory. Besides philosophy, he studied medicine. Although no sources confirm whether he practiced as a physician, he certainly used his medical knowledge in philosophical works. The present article discusses his concept of man as a unity comprised of body and spirit. The unity is described by Geulincx as human condition. It is given by God and it lasts from conception till death. Spirit as superior substance in human condition has to care for man, both as a unity of body and spirit and for body alone. Fulfilling duty is applied to obtain that. While defining human condition on philosophical grounds and presenting the range of particular duties, Geulincx refers to medicine.

Key words: Arnold Geulincx, ethics, human condition, medicine.

SŁAWOMIR RAUBE

STATE AND LAW OF NATURE SAMUEL CLARK’S CRITICISM OF THOMAS HOBBES

(Summary)

Several years after Hobbes’ death his spirit was incessantly present in British philosophy. It aroused such a bitter controversy, that every philosopher or theologian who considered himself a Christian theist felt an irresistible obligation to dispute with Hobbes and to discredit his philosophy. The article presents the criticism of the thought of “Leviathan’s” author made by Samuel Clark, one of England’s leading apologetic thinkers of the turn of the 17th and 18th century. Clark’s criticism starts from a position of traditionally understood law of nature as God’s creation. The main target of the attack is Hobbes’ state of nature, interpreted by Clark as inconsistent with the deepest layer of human condition. Also, a vital element of Clark’s objection is Hobbes’ conception of God.

Key words: Samuel Clarke, Thomas Hobbes, law of nature.
AGNIESZKA JAŚTRZEBSKA

CATEGORY OF SUFFERING IN EDWARD STACHURA’S PROSE

(Summary)
The article tries to look at Edward Stachura’s prose through the prism of relations between life and creative activity. In Stachura’s works, contact with reality fructifies in philosophical reflection. The article analyzes Stachura’s prose through a category of suffering – it is suffering that constitutes experience that significantly defines both Stachura’s personality and personalities of his created characters, being examples of *homo patiens*. It is shown how the author’s suffering gets transferred to his prose. Undergoing successive personality transformations, Stachura’s character tries to describe the cause of his suffering – individual literary personifications are examples of various forms of coping with pain and of peculiar experiments carried out on personality to get liberated from the pain. Stachura’s solution consisting in trying to deny himself is verified, and it is shown how the attempt to introduce solutions suggested in his texts caused Stachura’s personal disaster.

Key words: Edward Stachura, suffering, literature.

PAWEŁ SMOLORZ

FROM PESSIMISM TO HOPE LOVE IN ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER AND SIGMUND FREUD’S GRASP

(Summary)
The article presents two grasps of love – in Schopenhauer’s pessimistic philosophy and Freud’s psychoanalysis. A similarity between Schopenhauer’s metaphysics and Freud’s psychoanalysis is shown. Schopenhauer’s will and Freud’s id are almost the same, though grasped in two different manners. Just like id, will becomes the source of misfortune, and culture with its ethical values (particularly love) can become remedy for evil and suffering. Separating ερως from αγάπη, Schopenhauer placed sexual love as a handmaid to will and considered it the source of human suffering. In this understanding, love of one’s neighbor becomes liberation from suffering, but it is a seeming consolation, as such love is in fact a concealed egoism. Introducing the notion of sublimation, Freud made a passage between ερως and αγάπη. Love, wherever its source, in Freud’s grasp assures security and thus gives happiness which is the final purpose of everyone.

Key words: love, pessimism, psychoanalysis, Schopenhauer, Freud.
ANNA GASZ
DIAGNOSIS OF FALL OF MAN IN FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE’S PHILOSOPHY
(Summary)
The main purpose of the article is to show Nietzsche’s philosophy as a reflection on man, life and morality; a reflection which does not aspire to devise a new philosophical system but rather to sketch an existential specificity of humanity. Three models of morality discussed by Nietzsche are pointed out: Dionysian – Appolinian morality, slave morality, and superman morality. Nietzsche’s diagnosis of fall of man, of crisis in moral, existential and spiritual spheres can be treated not only as criticism of European culture, but also as a foundation of positive program of surmounting meager condition of man – only a man with the will to power, a man who overcomes the state of nihilism discovers who he is and aims at creative self-fulfillment, achieving dignified morality.
Key words: Nietzsche, slave morality, morality of dignified people, authenticity.

PAWEŁ NIERODKA
RECENTIVISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY
(Summary)
The article suggests that recentivism – a philosophical system created by Jozef Bańska – should be complemented by anthropological considerations. Separation of recentivistic anthropology is necessary because philosophy proposed by Jozef Bańska clearly fits in the current of anthropocentrism. Thus, it is necessary to analyze J. Bańska’s complete works and, following his reflection on man, to describe the frames of anthropology in the structure of recentivism.
Key words: recentivism, Józef Bańska, anthropology.

MIROSŁAW ZABIEROWSKI
ANTHROPISM, KNOWLEDGE, INTUITION AND NEUROPHYSICS
(Summary)
Important problems of epistemology and science of science are discussed; particularly, the following problems from the point of view of anthropism: communicative functions of natural language, substance of anthropism vs. substance of anthropocentrism, understanding of chaos and order, meaning and importance of anthropic principles, importance of metaphysics (ontology) to the view of the world of contemporary scientific knowledge, cognitive and methodological limitations of mechanism, the Anthropic Cosmological Principle.
Key words: anthropic principles, detailed metaphysics, unity of man and universe.

KRZYSZTOF PIERWOŁA
MIROSŁAW ZABIEROWSKI
PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES IN PSYCHOLOGY – HUMAN FATE – GOOD AND EVIL MODELING CHANGE IN PSYCHOLOGY
(Summary)
In the language of quaternary change theory, motives of psychological choices are recreated. From the perspective of that concept of development, improvement choices (towards development) and destructive choices (towards degeneration) are qualified. In the model of quaternary change, aggressive and morally good or wrong behavior is analyzed. The complexity of structure and moral assessment of choice is exemplified by two physicians’ attitudes.
Key words: tendency theory, maybe-zones, ontology of change, modeling change, free will vs. determinism.